

than the Conchifer enclosed between the two valves of a Muscle or an Oyster shell.

Lamarck has divided his Order of Trachelipods* into two great sections, viz. *herbivorous* and *carnivorous*; the carnivorous are also divisible into two families of different office, the one attacking and destroying *living* bodies, the other eating *dead* bodies that have perished in the course of nature, or from accidental causes; after the manner of those species of predaceous beasts and birds, e. g. the Hyænas and Vultures, which, by preference, live on carrion. The same principle of economy in nature, which causes the dead carcasses of the hosts of terrestrial herbivorous animals to be accelerated in their decomposition, by forming the food of numerous carnivora, appears also to have been applied to the submarine inhabitants of the most ancient, as well as of the existing seas; thus converting the death of one tribe into the nutriment and support of life in others.

It is stated by Mr. Dillwyn, in a paper read before the Royal Society, June 1823, that Pliny has remarked, that the animal which was sup-

* This name is derived from the position of the foot, or locomotive apparatus, on the lower surface of the neck, or of the anterior part of the body. By means of this organ Trachelipods crawl like the common garden snail (*Helix aspersa*). This *Helix* offers also a familiar example of the manner in which they have the principal viscera packed within the spiral shell.