

posed to yield the Tyrian dye, obtained its food by boring into other shells by means of an elongated tongue; and Lamarck says, that all those Mollusks whose shells have a *notch* or canal at the base of their aperture, are furnished with a similar power of boring, by means of a retractile proboscis.* In his arrangement of invertebrate animals, they form a section of the Trachelipods, which he calls carnivorous. (*Zoophages*). In the other section of Trachelipods, which he calls herbivorous (*Phytiophages*) the aperture of the shell is *entire*, and the animals have jaws formed for feeding on vegetables.

Mr. Dillwyn further asserts, that every fossil Turbinated Univalve of the older beds, from the

* The proboscis, by means of which these animals are enabled to drill holes through shells, is armed with a number of minute teeth, set like the teeth of a file, upon a retractile membrane, which the animal is enabled to fix in a position adapted for boring or filing a hole from without, through the substance of shells, and through this hole to extract and feed upon the juices of the body within them. A familiar example of this organ may be seen in the retractile proboscis of *Buccinum Lapillus*, and *Buccinum Undatum*, the common whelks of our own shores. A valuable Paper on this subject has recently been published by Mr. Osler (Phil. Trans., 1832, Part 2, P. 497), in which he gives an engraved figure of the tongue of the *Buccinum Undatum*, covered with its rasp, whereby it perforates the shells of animals destined to become its prey. Mr. Osler modifies the rule or the distinction between the shells of carnivora and herbivora, by shewing that, although it is true that all beaked shells indicate their molluscos inhabitant to have been carnivorous, an entire aperture does not always indicate an herbivorous character.