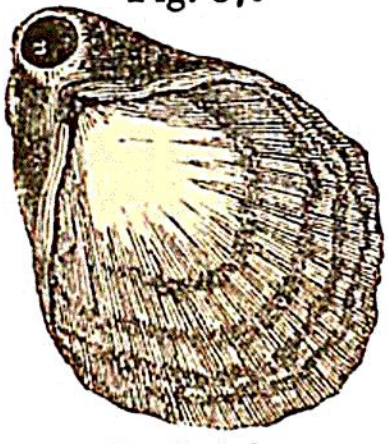
wards. In the *Anomia* (*fig.* 36) the valve takes the form of the substance it is fixed to.

Who would think that these headless animals, unprovided with organs that indicate any of the higher senses, as sight, smell, and hearing, and apparently fitted with no other means of motion than those of opening and shutting the valves of their shells, or travelling very slowly for a few inches, should yet be able not only to leap and use other motions, but occasionally to sail gaily on the surface of the ocean? but, however improbable this may seem, it has been proved to be the case by the evidence of eye-witnesses of the fact.

The common cockle,* Poli says, can not only, by means of its foot, turn round, or to either side, but even take a good leap. The Trigons,† nearly related to the cockle, are mostly fossils, but there is one recent species, found on the coast of New Holland, called originally, from the pearly lustre of the inside of its shells, the pearl trigon,‡ a name changed, without reason, by Lamarck. This, which was originally taken by Lesueur and since by Captain King, was more recently brought from thence by Mr. Setchbury, who told me that they would leap over the gunwhale of a boat in which he was to the height of above four inches. The foot of this animal is bent at an acute angle, so as, upon pressure, to form a very elastic organ, and that of the cockle is nearly the same (*fig.* 38).

Fig. 37.



Terebratula.

Those elegant shells, the Pectens, or comb-shells, have long been celebrated for their motions. Pliny says, probably meaning these shells, that they leap and flutter out of

* Cardium edule. † Trigonia. ‡ T. margaritacea.