

a pestilence amongst us; but when the cold season returns, the flowers lose their leaves and blossoms, and exhale no longer their sweets, and the scents arising from putrescent and other fœtid substances become no longer annoying. Then the whole army employed in this department disappears, and the face of nature seems to lose the most busy part of its population, gone to a long repose.

It is worthy of remark, with respect to the terrestrial animals of the tribe we are considering, that they all delight in shady and moist places, and that during hot and dry weather they seldom make their appearance, but no sooner comes a shower, than they are all in motion. It is probable that their power of motion is impeded by a dry soil, and that the grains of earth and small stones, when quite dry, adhere to their slimy foot.

As many of the marine shells appear in some degree amphibious, for instance, the *Chitons* and the *Limpets*, so, perhaps, some of the terrestrial ones may occasionally enter fresh waters; indeed the amber shells,\* at least one species,† is stated to swim occasionally on the surface of the water. From these circumstances it seems not improbable that the shell-fish, as well as the birds, so vast a proportion of them being marine animals, were all amongst the objects created on the fifth day, and produced by the waters.

There are very large and beautiful shells found in South America, belonging to the terrestrial herbivorous section and to different genera‡ divided from *Helix* of Linné, but we know nothing of their history or habits; I shall therefore now say something upon the marine herbivorous Trachelipods.

The violet snail (*Ianthina*, *fig. 44*,) which, according to the account of its manners given by Bosc, who paid particular

\* *Succinea*.

† *S. elongata*.

‡ For instance, *Achatina* *Bulimus*, &c.