

it seems evident that the Creator has placed this tribe in a station which leads to very different and distant points in the animal kingdom, and that there is scarcely any but what may recognize in it one or more of its own peculiar features—yet at the same time it exhibits many characters, both in its most extraordinary outward form and in its internal organization, that are quite peculiar and *sui generis*, of which no animal at present known exhibits the slightest traces. To mention only its muscular apparatus adapted to its unparalleled form; its system of circulation, carried on in the first Order by three distinct organs instead of one heart; and the wonderful complication of their tentacles, of the nerves that move them, and the vascular system that animates them.

This singular Class, which Cuvier denominated *Cephalopods*, or having their feet attached to their head, appears to follow very naturally the Trachelipods and Heteropods, lately described, which have not only eyes furnished with iris and pupil, but also distinct sexes, and are of predaceous habits, all characters which they possess in common with the Cephalopods or Cuttle-fish. There is, however, an animal amongst the naked Gastropods—called by the ancients, from its tentacles representing the ears of a hare, the sea-hare,* a name it still bears in Italy, which Linné named *Laplysia*, in which he was followed by Lamarck, but modern writers after Gmelin have called it *Aplysia*, a name used by Aristotle for a very different animal, a kind of sponge,† and, therefore, improperly applied. This animal has many characters that are found in some of the Cephalopods, particularly in its circulating and nervous systems; in having internal solid parts, and in discolouring the water with an inky fluid, so that there seems also a connection

* *Lepus marinus*, Plin. vide supra, fig. 41. † Hist. An. l. v. c. 16.