

gular, and well worthy the attention of the physiologist and zootomist; the only circumstance relating to it that I shall here mention is, that their long body is not only divided externally into rings, but internally into an equal number of cells, separated from each other, if I may so speak, by a kind of dissepiment or diaphragm—there are more than a hundred of these cells in the common species, as appears by Mr. Bauer's admirable figures in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1823, to which I must refer the reader for further information on this subject, first observing that there seems some analogy between the cells of the earth-worm and the joints of the tape-worm.

The motion of these animals, and of many other Annelidans, is accomplished by means of the rings of their body and their lateral bristles; the latter the Creator has given to them, in the place of legs: pushing with the anterior portion of these against the plane of position, by contracting the rings, they bring up the posterior portion of their body, and then, fixing that part, extend the anterior rings, and so proceed successively with a kind of undulating motion.

3. We are next to notice a tribe of Annelidans, many of which, in one respect, make some approach to the Testaceous Molluscans. Though truly annulated, and furnished with a kind of false legs, they are defended by a shell, resembling in its substance that of the class just alluded to, but often by its irregular convolutions proving that it belongs to an Annelidan and not to a Molluscan; some indeed approach to the spiral convolutions of a Trachelipod shell; others form a membranous sac, and cover it with agglutinated particles of sand, as the common *Sabella*; others again likewise inhabit a tube, but they fix it in the rocks. The testaceous animals of this class, particularly