

THE  
HISTORY, HABITS, AND INSTINCTS  
OF  
ANIMALS.

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CHAPTER XIII.

FUNCTIONS AND INSTINCTS. CIRRIPEDES AND CRINOIDEANS.

CIRRIPEDES.

THERE is a class of animals defended by multivalve shells, separated from the Molluscans, not only by the more complex structure of their shells, but also by very material differences in the organization of the creatures that inhabit them. These Linné considered as forming a single genus, which he named *Lepas*, a word derived from the Greek lexicographers, and explained by Hesychius as meaning a kind of shell-fish that adheres to the rocks. In this country these animals are known by the general name of *Barnacles*. Lamarck, I believe, was the first who regarded them as entitled to the rank of a class, which he denominated *Cirrhipeda*, not conscious, that by the insertion of the aspirate, he made his term, like *Monoculus*, half Greek and half Latin: later writers who have adopted the class, to avoid this barbarism, have changed the term to *Cirrhopoda*, but as this gives a different meaning to the word, changing