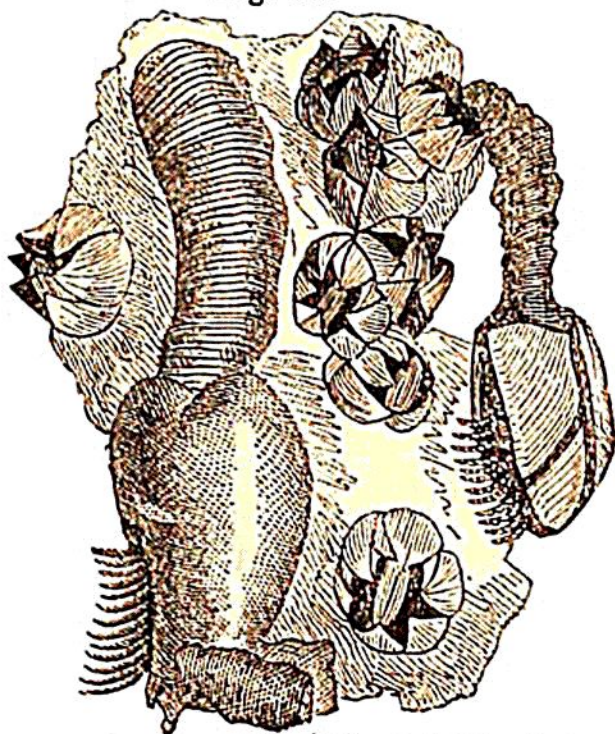


*fringed* or *tendrils-legs*,\* very happily expressing the most striking character of the animals intended, into *yellow-legs*,† which does not indicate any prominent feature, I shall, after Dr. Leach and Mr. W. S. Mac Leay, omitting the aspirate, call them *Cirripeda*, or Cirripedes.

These animals have a soft body, protected by a multivalve shell. They are without eyes, or any distinct head; have no powers of locomotion, but are fixed to various substances. Their body, which has no articulations, is enveloped in a kind of mantle, and has numerous tentacular arms, consisting of many joints, fringed on each side, and issuing by pairs from jointed pedicles: their mouth is armed with transverse toothed jaws in pairs, which, like the mandibles of the Crustaceans, are furnished with a feeler; they have a knotty longitudinal spinal chord; gills for respiration; and for circulation, a heart and vascular system.

This class is divided into two orders.

Fig. 63.



A group of Lepadites and Balanus.

1. The *first* consists of the *Lepadites*, or Goose-barnacles‡ (*fig. 63*), the species of which are distinguished by a tendinous, contractile, and often long tube, fixed by its base to some solid marine substance, supporting a compressed shell, consisting of valves united to each other by membrane, and by having six pairs of tentacular arms. They are usually found in places exposed to the fluctuations of

\* Lat. Cirri.

† Gr. κίρρος.

‡ Anatifa. Pentelasmis, &c.