

the waves. One genus* appears to perforate rocks to form a habitation. These animals roll up and unroll their arms with great velocity, thus creating a little whirlpool, that brings to their mouth an abundant supply of animalcules, an action which Poli compares to fishermen casting a net. Some species, instead of shell, are covered by a membranous sac, having occasionally very minute shelly valves.†

2. The *second* Order of Cirripedes consists of the *Balanites*, or Acorn-barnacles (*fig.* 63), which are distinguished from the Lepadites by a shelly instead of a tendinous tube, the mouth of which is closed by an operculum, usually consisting of four valves. The animals of this order are commonly regarded as sessile, but, if Lamarck is right in considering the valves of the shell of the Lepadites as analogous to the operculum of the Balanites, as it seems to be, and their tendinous tube as really a part of the body of the animal—as its being organized, living, and muscular, seems to prove—then it must be analogous to the shelly tube of the latter, and both must be considered as elevated by a footstalk. This tube, in the Balanites, consists usually of six pieces, soldered, as it were, together; and in several species, as in the common sea-acorn,‡ of a triangular shape, and having their acute angle alternately at the base and at the mouth of the tube. The base of the tube generally takes the form of the bodies upon which it is fixed, and is sometimes composed of shell, sometimes of membrane, and sometimes it is incomplete. The animal, in this order (*fig.* 64), has twenty-four tentacular arms, shorter than those of the Lepadites, consisting of two sorts, namely, six pairs of large similar ones, but unequal in size, placed above; and as many smaller pairs, dissimilar and unequal, and placed below. One pair of these is much larger than the others.

* Lithotrya.

† Anatifa coriacea et leporina.

‡ Balanus Tintinnabulum.