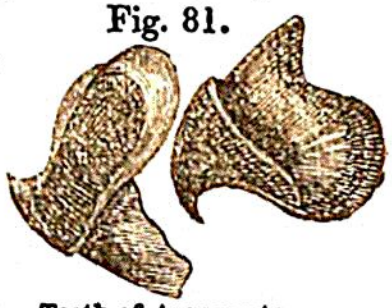
none are they more remarkable, both for their structure and uses, than in the Cephalopods or cuttle-fish. In these animals they are used, as we have seen, as arms for prehension, as legs for locomotion, as sails for skimming the surface of the ocean, as oars for passing through its waves, as a rudder for steering, and as an anchor to fix themselves.

These organs, like the tentacles of the polypes, surround the mouth; in some genera, as the poulpe,* and sepiole,† besides eight shorter arms, there is a pair of very long ones, which are usually denominated tentacles, by way of eminence, which the animal probably uses, and for which purpose a claw arms their extremity, to lay hold of prey at a distance. The means by which the tentacles perform the locomotions of these animals, and enable them to seize their prey, I shall advert to under another head.

Fig. 81.



Teeth of Argonauta.

But though, in the great body of the Cephalopods, the tentacular organs do not exceed *ten*, we find, from Mr. Owen's admirable memoir on the *Pearly Nautilus*,‡ that in that animal they are extremely numerous, and strikingly different in their structure. The mouth and its appendages are retractile within the head, which forms a sheath for them, the orifice of which is anterior. The proper tentacles are of two kinds: 1. Brachial ones, finely annulated, emerging from thirty-eight three-sided arms, disposed irregularly, nineteen on each side, all directed forwards, and converging towards the orifice of the oral sheath. 2. Labial ones, similar to the others in their structure, and emerging from four broad flattened processes, arising from the inner surface of the sheath, and more immediately embracing the mouth and lip: from each

* Octopus. † Sepiola.

‡ Nautilus Pompilius.