

of these processes emerge twelve tentacles, rather smaller than the brachial ones. Besides these two descriptions of tentacles, there is a pair, one on each side, emerging from two orifices in the inner part of the hood or foot, arranging with the arms, and perhaps to be reckoned with the brachial tentacles, thus making up the whole number of tentacles of a similar structure eighty-eight. It is to be observed that neither the parts that sheathe them, nor the tentacles themselves, are furnished with any acetabula or suckers.*

Besides the tentacles, this animal has four analogous organs of a different structure, one before and one behind each eye, which Mr. Owen likens to antennæ, and which are lamellated, or composed of a number of flattened circular disks, appended to a lateral stem;† a circumstance indicating a variation in their functions.

From their being retractile, it should seem that in this animal the tentacles are not in constant use, as they are in the naked Cephalopods, and that they require protection; from their finely annulated structure they appear to be flexible and easily applicable to any surface, but whether they are tentacular or prehensory organs, or both, is unknown. In the account of the *Loligopsis*, a species of cuttle-fish, by the able pen of that eminent zoologist, Dr. Grant, the part apparently analogous to the labial tentaculiferous processes of the Nautilus is called the *outer-lip*, and is stated to send out a muscular band to the base of each *arm*,‡ which seems to indicate that the arms of the naked Cephalopods are analogous to the labial tentacles of the animal we are considering. The labial processes, with their tentacles, present some resemblance to a many-fingered hand,§ and from their situation immediately next the mouth, may be conjectured to be most concerned either in

* Owen's Memoir, &c. 13. t. i. n.

† Ibid. 14.

‡ Trans. of Zool. Soc. 1. i. 23.

§ Owen, ubi supr. t. iv. f. i. g. g.