

places of concealment when the earth is rendered moist enough, by showers, for them to travel easily over its surface; so that they must be endued with some degree of *aëroscepsy*, of which probably these delicate organs are the instruments.

Whether the barbs appended to the mouths of many fishes, as the barbel, the Siluridans,* and the Fishing-frog,† may be regarded as a kind of tentacle, cannot be certainly affirmed; but from their proximity to the mouth, it seems most probable that they exercise some function connected with the procuring of its food. Cuvier regards them as a kind of tactors, and they also present some analogy to antennæ and palpi.

In many of the Annelidans, tentacles of the present description are found not only in the vicinity of the mouth, but also upon the pedigerous segments of the body, and appear to be equally used in exploring objects.‡

I shall next consider some tentacular organs, which differ from those we have been considering, in being more or less jointed. These, on that account, have been considered as a different class of organs, and by many have been denominated *cirri*, or tendrils, or more properly, by Savigny, tentacular cirri. I have before described organs of this kind in my account of the *Cirripedes*,§ by which it appears that they are employed for the same purposes as the tentacles of the polypes. Under this head also the antennæ of Crustaceans and insects may be noticed, which seem, as I have lately observed, analogous to the tentacles of the Molluscans and the barbs of fishes; in some instances, indeed, they are used instead of the fore legs.|| The reason why their structure differs from the soft, inarticulate tentacles above described, at least in most cases, appears to be the different nature of the integu-

* Fig. 1. † Lophius. Fig. 103.

‡ Fn. Groenland, 294.

§ See above, p. 2.

|| Introd. to Ent. ii. 308.