

kind of sucker, but no actual observations have as yet ascertained their real nature, except that the author last named states that he has seen the animals use them as feet.

4. *Setæ* or *Bristles*. Having fully considered suckers and their analogues, I shall next advert to a species of locomotive organ, principally confined to the *Annelidans*, animals whose locomotions are chiefly produced by the contraction and expansion of the rings of which their body is composed, but which are also furnished with lateral setiform organs, which assist them in their motion by pushing against the plane of position.

The majority of these animals are aquatic, and some of them grow to a great size; I have a specimen, which I purchased from the collection of the late lamented Mr. Guilding, which is more than a foot long, and as thick as the little finger: it has a double series of what may be denominated its legs, each furnished at its extremity with a bunch of very fine retractile bristles, and those of the dorsal series having besides a branchial organ or gill on each side, consisting of numerous threads. This remarkable animal appears to belong to Savigny's genus *Pleione*, and is probably his *P. pedunculata*, and the *Nereis gigantea* of Linné. The bristles in these legs seem not calculated for pushing on a solid surface, but are rather organs of natation, analogous, in some degree, to the branching legs of the Branchiopod Entomostracans. In the earth-worms* the lateral bristles are simple, and used to assist their motions, either on the surface, or when they emerge from the earth, or make their way into it.

At first sight one would not suppose the bristles of the *Annelidans* to be analogues of jointed legs, or preparatory to their appearance in the great plan of creation; but when we reflect upon the approach which many of the *Nereideans*

* *Lumbricus*.