

preclude, the wisdom of their Creator has subjected their ribs to their will, so that they can use them as motive organs.

5. *Natatory Organs*.—The spurious bristle-armed legs of the Annelidans, especially those of *Peripatus*,* have, as it were, led us to the mighty host of animals furnished with *articulated* locomotive or prehensory organs, or real legs and arms, varying in number:—but as they will best finish the subject, I shall first consider those external instruments of motion which are peculiar to animals inhabiting the water or moving through the air, beginning with the first, or those distinguished by *natatory* organs. I have already mentioned some of this description, as the oars of the paper nautilus† and Annelidans,‡ and also the sails expanded by the former animal and several Molluscans.§ Before I consider the organs in question, where they are most conspicuous, in the fishes, I must give some account of those to be met with amongst the invertebrated animals, particularly the Condylopes. Several of the Cephalopods and Pteropods, and other Molluscans, have natatory appendages; in the former, as to many species, looking like little wings, often nearly round, attached to the lower part of the mantle that envelops them;|| and in the latter assuming the shape and station of the dorsal and other fins of fishes,¶ though totally different in their structure, not being divided into jointed rays as in the animals just named.

Having mentioned these, I shall next advert more fully to the organs by which the great Sub-kingdom of animals with articulated legs move in the waters, whether they always inhabit them, or occasionally visit them. They may

* Fig. 56.

† See above, p. 95.

‡ Fig. 48.

† See Vol. i. p. 292.

§ See Vol. i. p. 254.

¶ Fig. 39, 40, 41.