

skin, or mantle. They have not the power of locomotion, but are fixed by a peduncle to other bodies.

The LAMELLIBRANCHIA (*plated gills*) have also bivalve shells, but their respiration is effected by gills composed of vascular membrane disposed in plates, and attached to the mantle. The *beard* of the Oyster is the respiratory apparatus of that animal. These bivalve Mollusca are subdivided into those which close their shells by one adductor muscle, hence called *Monomyaria*, as the Oyster; and those which have two muscles, *Dimyaria*, as the *Cardium*, or Cockle. As the impressions left on the shells, by the attachment of these muscles are found as perfect in the fossil as in the recent state, they constitute important characters.

II. The ENCEPHALOUS MOLLUSCA.—These possess a head, with feelers, or soft tentacula, eyes, and a mouth with jaws; they are arranged in classes, according to the modification of their locomotive organs; for, with but few exceptions, they are free animals, and can crawl, climb, or swim. Their shells are, for the most part, composed of one piece, or valve, hence they are termed *Univalves*. In some genera the shell is a simple cavity, spirally disposed, as in the Snail; in others, it is conical, consisting of one or many pieces, as in the *Limpet* and *Chiton*. In the Cephalopoda it is divided into many cells, or chambers, as, for example, in the Nautilus. The