

Encephalous Mollusca are subdivided into the following classes.

The PTEROPODA, (*wing-feet*).—In these the organs of progression are two wing-like muscular expansions, proceeding from the sides of the neck, by which they can swim and float in the open sea: all the species are of small size.

The GASTEROPODA (*feet under the body*).—These crawl by means of a muscular disk, or foot, which is attached to the under-part of the body; most of the species are marine, but some are terrestrial, and others inhabit fresh-water. They are very widely distributed; the garden snail is a familiar instance of a terrestrial Gasteropod.

The CEPHALOPODA (*feet around the head*) have powerful muscular arms, or tentacula, which surround the head, or upper part of the body; some genera have no shell, but possess an internal skeleton, as the cuttle-fish; in all the other mollusca the hard parts are external. Most of the testaceous Cephalopoda have a discoidal, univalve shell, divided by partitions.*

In many univalves the aperture or opening is entire, that is, without any notch or groove; in others it is perforated, or extended into a canal, or siphon, and this character has relation to the respiratory organs: thus the Gasteropods, in which the water is conducted to the interior by a muscular

* See Prof. Owen's Lectures on Comp. Anat. 1843.