

terials, and not being organic productions of the animals themselves, are structures wholly foreign to their systems. These inhabitants of tubes, the *Tubicolæ* of Cuvier, are generally furnished with tentacula, issuing from the head, which, when the rest of the body has retired within the tube, is the only part exposed.

The expedient resorted to for progressive motion by the *Lumbricus marinus* of Linnæus (*ilrenicola piscatorum* of Lamarck,) is very remarkable.\* This worm, depicted in Fig. 135, swarms on all sandy shores, and is dug up in great numbers as bait by the fishermen. It bores its way through the sand by means of the peculiar construction of the rings of its head, which, when elongated, has the shape of a regular cone. As each ring is so much smaller than the one behind it as to admit of being received within it, the whole head, when completely retracted, presents a flat surface. When this disk is applied to the sand, the animal, by gradually projecting the cone, and successively dilating the rings of which it is composed, opens for itself a passage through the sand, and then secures the sides of the passage from falling in by applying to them a glutinous cement, which exudes from its skin, and which unites the particles of sand into a kind of wall, or coating. This covering does not adhere to the body, but forms a detached coherent tube, within which the animal moves with perfect freedom, and which it leaves behind it as it progressively advances; so that the passage is kept pervious throughout its whole length by means of this lining, which may be compared to the brick work of the shaft of a mine, or tunnel.

An apparatus of a more complex description is provided in the *Terebella conchilega*, belonging to a tribe of marine worms, which, from the peculiar circumstances of their situation, inhabiting parts of the shore nearly midway between high and low water, are obliged often to prolong their tubes to a great length through the sand; for, in consequence of the frequent shifting of the sands in storms, these animals are

\* See the account given by Mr. Osler, *Philosophical Transactions* for 1826, p. 342.