

Tentacula of various kinds are also met with in several of the more active and vivacious kinds of Annelida, such as the *Nereis*, (Fig. 129,) proceeding from the margin of the mouth and other parts of the head. This animal swims with great facility by rapid, undulating inflections of its body; and by practising a similar succession of movements in the loose sand at the bottom of the water, it quickly buries itself, and even travels to considerable distances through the sand, first extending the anterior rings, and then bringing up the posterior part of the body; its progress being also much assisted by the action of its numerous bristly feet.*

Facilities for progression are also given by the addition of tubercles, arranged in pairs along the under side of the body, which serve the purposes of feet, and are often furnished with bristles or hooks. In the *Amphitrite*, and many other genera, tufts of hair occupy the place of feet on each side, and being moved by muscles specially provided for that purpose, serve as levers for effecting progressive motion.

We find the same object accomplished by very different means in other animals of this class. The leech, for instance, having the rings which encircle its body very numerous and close to each other, could not well have advanced by the ordinary modes of vermiform progression. As a substitute, accordingly, it has been furnished with an apparatus for suction at the two extremities of the body, which are formed into disks for that purpose. By fixing alternately the one and the other, and contracting or elongating the body as the occasion requires, the leech can move at pleasure either forwards or backwards. Thus, while the tail is fixed, the head may be advanced by lengthening the whole body, and when the head is fixed, the hinder sucker can be brought forwards by the contraction of the body, and applied to the ground near to the head, and preparation may thus be made for taking another step.

Most of the parasitic animals which inhabit the interior

* Osler, Phil. Trans. 1826, p. 312.