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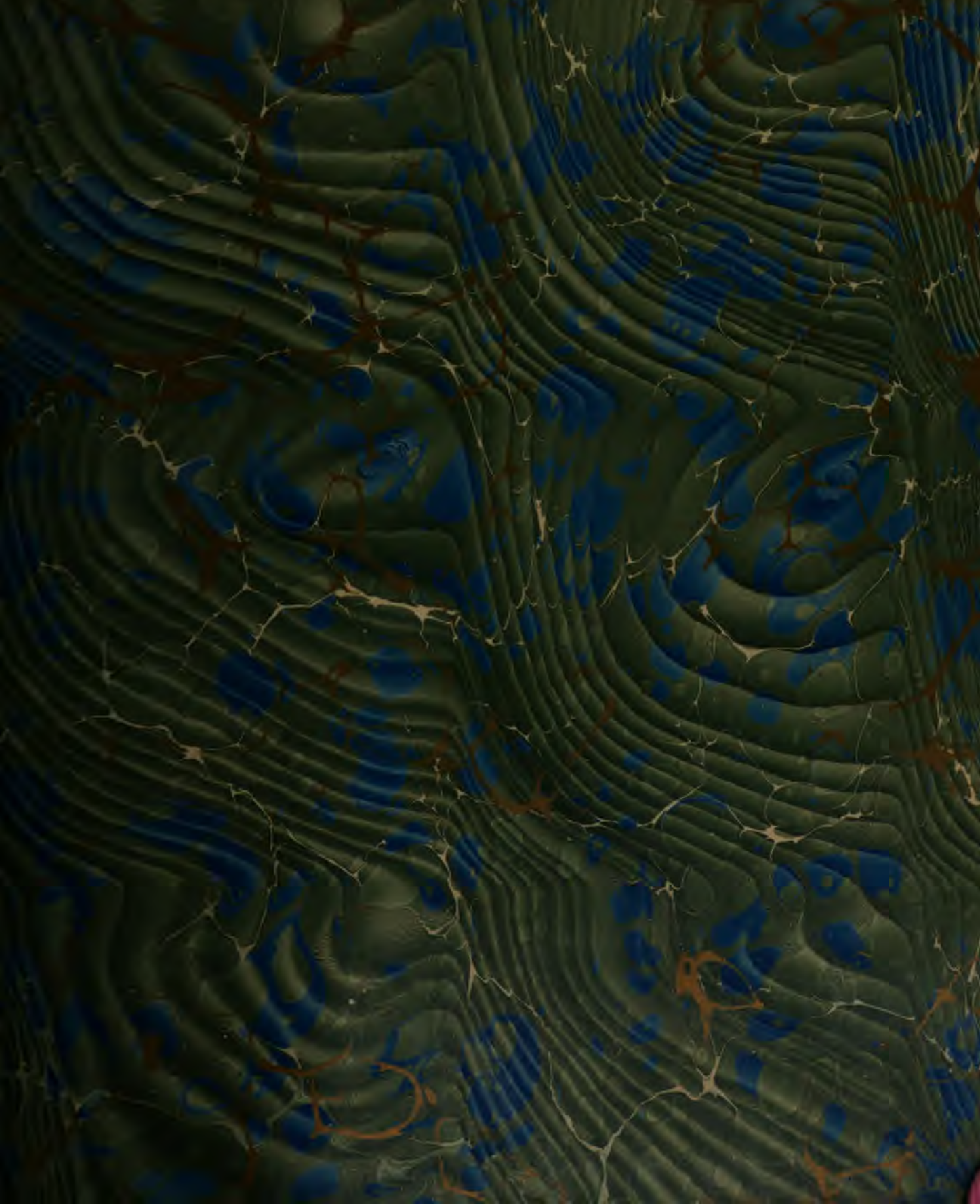
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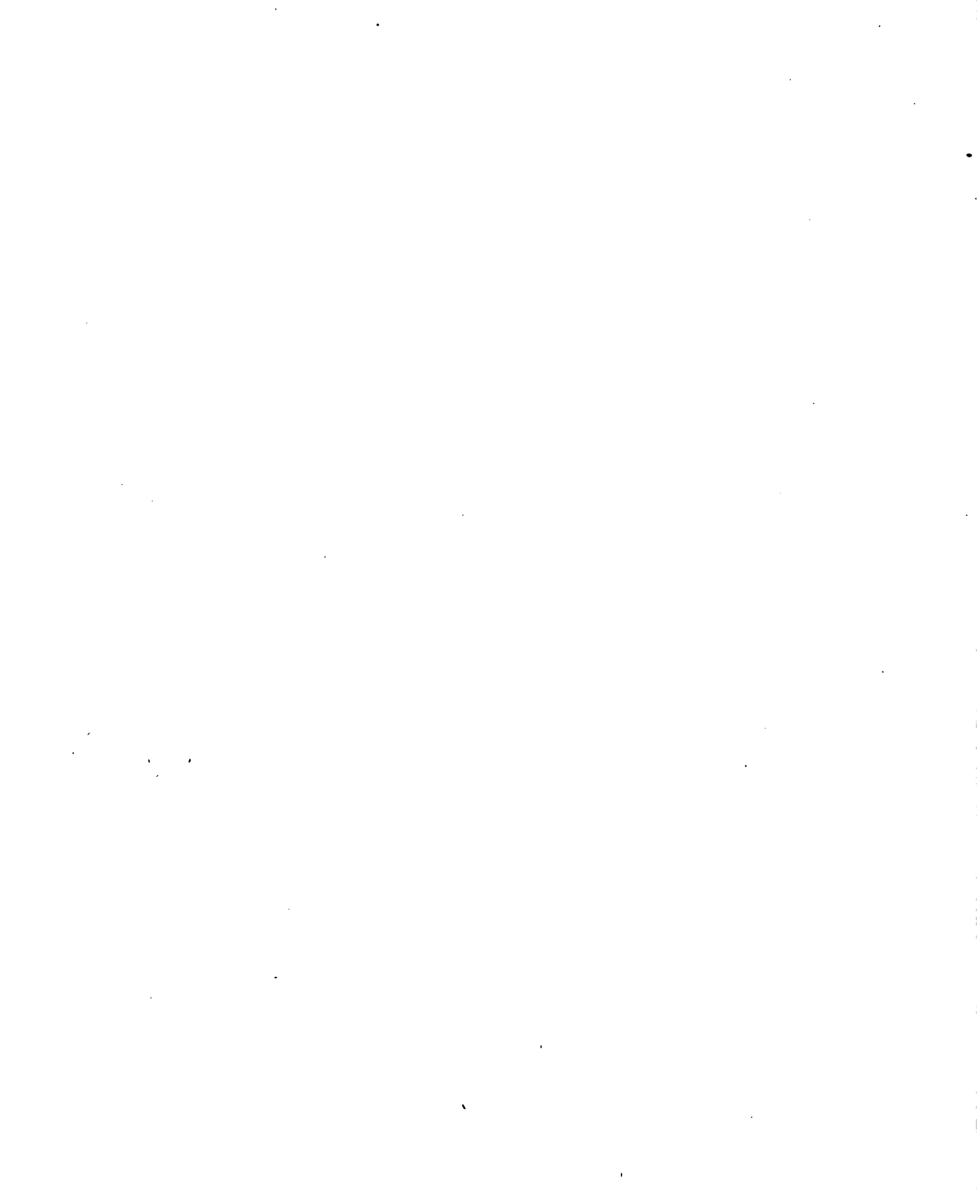
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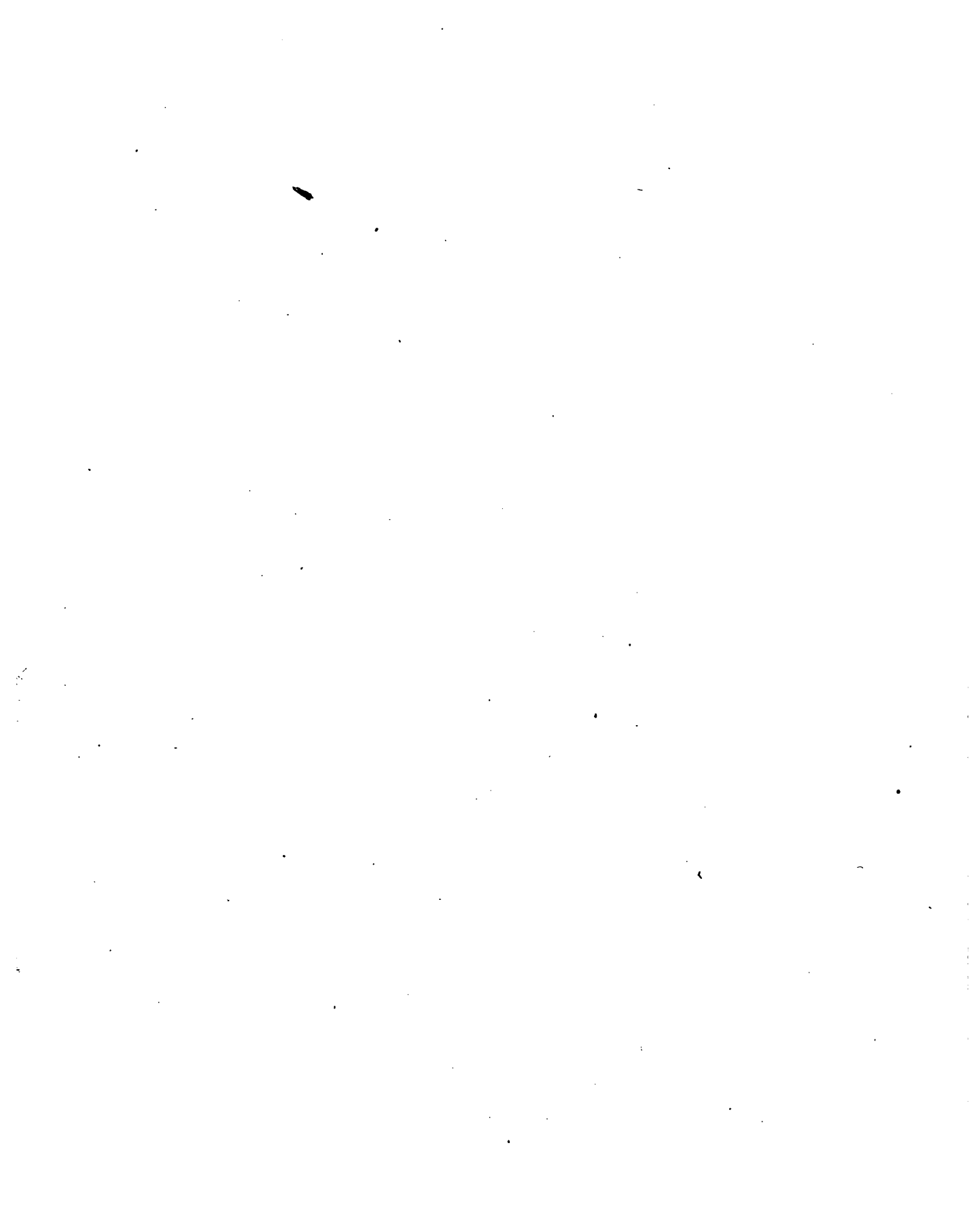












BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

VOL. IV.

CRUSTACEA. MOLLUSCA.

TESTACEA.

O MARE, O LITTUS, verum secretumque

Μυσσιον, quam multa invenitis, quam multa

dictatis!



L O N D O N,
Printed for Benj. White,
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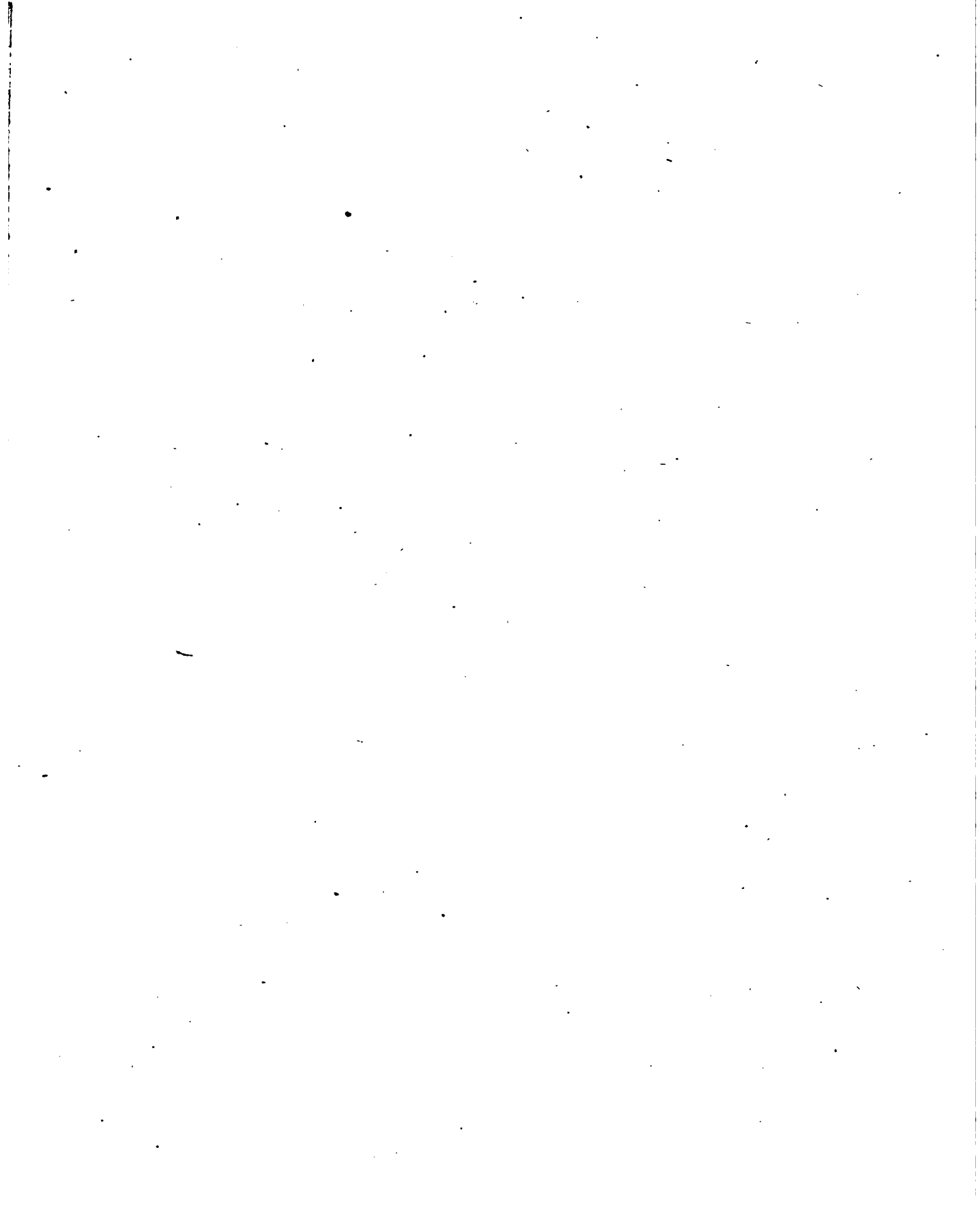
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BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

C L A S S V.

CRUSTACEA.

CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.



TO THE
DUTCHESS DOWAGER
OF
PORTLAND,

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED,
AS A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF THE MANY FAVORS
CONFERRED BY HER GRACE
ON HER MOST OBLIGED,
AND MOST OBEDIENT
HUMBLE SERVANT,

Downing,
MARCH 1, 1777.

THOMAS PENNANT.



ADVERTISEMENT.

I WISH it had been in my power to have given a perfect conclusion to the ZOOLOGY of our country: but my small acquaintance with INSECTS, and the fourth division of the VIth class, *Lithophyta* and *Zoophyta*, forbid me to meddle with them. The Public has little reason to regret this omission, since the universal genius JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, has hinted * a design of undertaking the first; and my late worthy friend Mr. ELLIS, (whom LINNÆUS so justly styles *Lynceus*) has in a great measure executed the last.

IN my arrangement of the present work, I have taken the liberty of making a distinct class of the CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS; and separated them from INSECTS, among which they are usually placed.

* Catalogue of British Insects. 2.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HAVE paid implicit respect to the *Swedish* NATURALIST, in my classing of the VERMES and SHELLS. I have on another occasion *, given my sentiments of that wonderful man, (after RAY) the greatest illuminator of the study of Nature. I have borrowed from him the *Latin* trivial names; sometimes given translations of them; sometimes given other *English* names, when I thought them more apt.

GRATITUDE prompts me to mention a most irreparable loss in my amiable friend BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, Esquire, in whom were joined the best heart and the ablest head. Benevolence and innocence were his inseparable companions. Retirement his choice, from the most affectionate of motives †. How great, yet how unnecessary was his diffidence in public! How ample, his instruction in private! How clear his information! How delicate the conveyance! The pupil received advantage, edified by the humility of the master. Thoroughly imbued in Divine Philosophy, he had an uncommon insight into the uses of every object of Natural History; and gave sanction to those studies, which by trivial observers were held most contemptible. The end of his labors was the GOOD OF MANKIND. He attempted to destroy the false shame that attended the devotee to Ornithology, the chace of the

* *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, Preface vii.

† Mr. GRAY's Letters, 288.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Insect, the search after the Cockle, or the poring over the Grass. He proved every subject to be of the greatest service to the world, (by the proper remarks that might be made on them. The traveller, the sailor, the husbandman might, if they pleased, draw the most useful conclusions from them. The reader may receive the proof from his translations of various essays, the productions of the LINNÆAN school; his OWN CALENDAR OF FLORA, and Observations on GRASSES. How much to be lamented is this short catalogue of the works of so great, so good a man! I speak not of his Essay on Music, as foreign to the subject. Some of his remarks appear in my *British Zoology*. He thought me so far deserving of his encouragement, as to dedicate part of his time to farther acts of friendship. I received the unfinished tokens of his regard by virtue of his promise; the only papers that were rescued from the flames, to which his modesty had devoted all the rest.

DEFENDED by so great an example, (howsoever unequally I may follow it) there is hardly any need for an apology for the subject of the following sheets. But if any should require one, I take the liberty of delivering it in the words of my ever regretted friend:

‘ FROM a partial consideration of things, we are very
‘ apt to criticise what we ought to admire; to look upon
‘ as useless what perhaps we should own to be of infinite
‘ advantage to us, did we see a little farther; to be peevish
‘ where we ought to give thanks; and at the same time to
‘ ridicule

A D V E R T I S E M E N T .

‘ ridicule those, who employ their time and thoughts in
 ‘ examining what we were, i. e. some of us most assuredly
 ‘ were, created and appointed to study. In short, we are
 ‘ too apt to treat the Almighty worse than a rational man
 ‘ would treat a good mechanic; whose works he would
 ‘ either thoroughly examine, or be ashamed to find any
 ‘ fault with them. This is the effect of a partial confide-
 ‘ ration of Nature; but he who has candour of mind and
 ‘ leisure to look farther, will be inclined to cry out:

‘ How wond’rous is this scene! where all is form’d
 ‘ With number, weight, and measure! all design’d
 ‘ For some great end! where not alone the plant
 ‘ Of stately growth; the herb of glorious hue,
 ‘ Or food-full substance; not the laboring steed,
 ‘ The herd, and flock that feed us; not the mine
 ‘ That yields us stores for elegance, and use;
 ‘ The sea that loads our table, and conveys
 ‘ The wanderer man from clime to clime, with all
 ‘ Those rolling spheres, that from on high shed down
 ‘ Their kindly influence; not these alone,
 ‘ Which strike ev’n eyes incurious, but each mofs,
 ‘ Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank
 ‘ Important in the plan of Him, who fram’d
 ‘ This scale of beings; holds a rank, which lost
 ‘ Wou’d break the chain, and leave behind a gap
 ‘ Which Nature’s self would rue. Almighty Being,
 ‘ Cause and support of all things, can I view
 ‘ These objects of my wonder; can I feel
 ‘ These fine sensations, and not think of thee?
 ‘ Thou who dost thro’ th’ eternal round of time;
 ‘ Dost thro’ th’ immensity of space exist
 ‘ Alone, shalt thou alone excluded be

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

vii

‘ From this thy universe ? Shall feeble man
‘ Think it beneath his proud philosophy
‘ To call for thy assistance, and pretend
‘ To frame a world, who cannot frame a clod ?——
‘ Not to know thee, is not to know ourselves——
‘ Is to know nothing—nothing worth the care
‘ Of man’s exalted spirit—all becomes
‘ Without thy ray divine, one dreary gloom ;
‘ WHERE lurk the monsters of phantastic brains,
‘ Order bereft of thought, uncaus’d effects,
‘ Fate freely acting, and unerring Chance.
‘ WHERE meanless matter to a chaos sinks
‘ Or something lower still, for without thee
‘ It crumbles into atoms void of force,
‘ Void of resistance—it eludes our thought.
‘ WHERE laws eternal to the varying code
‘ Of self-love dwindle. Interest, passion, whim
‘ Take place of right, and wrong, the golden chain
‘ Of beings melts away, and the mind’s eye
‘ Sees nothing but the present. All beyond
‘ Is visionary guess—is dream—is death.’

SYSTEMATIC



SYSTEMATIC INDEX

O F

PLATE S.

CLASS V. CRUSTACEOUS.

GENUS I. CRABS.

- PLATE I. N°
- | | |
|------|------------------|
| I. | 1. Pea. |
| | 2. Minute. |
| | 3. Long-horned. |
| | 4. Broad-foot. |
| II. | 5. Common. |
| | 6. Cleaner. |
| III. | 7. Black-clawed. |
| IV. | 8. Velvet. |
| | A. 6. |

b

PLATE V.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

- PLATE V. N° 9. Wrinkled.
 10. Angular.
 VI. 11. Bristly.
 12. Great-clawed.
 VII. 13. Long-clawed M. and F.
 VIII. 14. Horrid.
 15. Four-forked.
 IX. 16. Spider.
 17. Slender-legged.
 A. 18. Weymouth.
 19. Uneven.
 20. Rough.

F GENUS II. LOBSTERS
 CRAB AND SCUD

- X. 21. Vulgar.
 XI. 22. Spiny.
 XII. 24. Norway.
 32. Atom.
 XIII. 25. Long-clawed.
 XIV. 26. Plated.
 XV. 27. Craw-fish.
 30. Shrimp.
 XVI. 28. Prawn.
 31. Linear.
 XVII. 38. Hermit.

ONISCI,

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

ON P S C I, &c.

- PLATE XVIII. N° 1. O. Pfora.
2. Linearis.
3. Marinus.
4. Oceanicus.
5. Entomon.
6. Oestrum.
7. PHALANGIUM Balanæ.
SCOLOPENDRA Marina. No.
Tab. xxv.

CLASS VI. W O R M S.

Div. I. I N T E S T I N E.

- PLATE XIX. N° 6. Greater DEW-WORM.
6.A. Lesser DEW-WORM.
7. LUG-WORM.
XX. 3. Marine HAIR-WORM.
10. Naked TUBE-WORM.
13. Geometrical LEECH, from *Roesel's*
Insects:
14. Tuberculated LEECH.
15. Glutinous HAG.
b 2

Div.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

Div. II. S O F T.

PLATE XXI.	N° 21.	Depilatory LAPLYSIA.
	23.	Warty DORIS.
XXII.	22.	Lemon DORIS.
XXIII.	25.	Aculeated APHRODITE.
	26.	Scaled APH.
	35.	Rustic ASCIDIA.
XXIV.	27.	Pedunculated APHRODITA.
	28.	Annulated APH.
	29.	Minute APH.
	24.	Amber DORIS.
XXV.	32.	Blue NEREIS.
	33.	Red N.
	111.	Sea SCOLOPENDRA.
XXVI.	41.	Five-rowed HOLOTHURIA.
XXVII.	43.	Great CUTTLE.
XXVIII.	44.	Eight-armed C.
XXIX.	45.	Middle C.
	46.	Small C.
XXX.	56.	Dotted ASTERIAS.
	58.	Hispid Ast.
XXXI.	59.A.	Flat Ast.
XXXII.	63.	Beaded Ast.
	62.	Lizard Ast.
XXXIII.	71.	Ten-rayed Ast.

PLATE

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

- PLATE XXXIV. N° 74. Eatable ECHINUS.
75. Cordated Ech.
XXXV. 76. Oval Ech.

CLASS VI. DIV. III. S H E L L S.

• M U L T I V A L V E.

- PLATE XXXVI. N° 1. Hairy CHITON.
2. Marginated CH.
3. Smooth CH.
XXXVII. 4. Common ACORN.
5. Sulcated A.
6. Cornish A.
XXXVIII. 7. Striated A.
9. Anatiferous A.
XXXIX. 10. Dactyle PHOLAS.
11. White PH.
XL. 12. Curled PH.
13. Little PH.

•• B I V A L V E.

- XLI. 14. Abrupt MYAS.
XLII. 16. Sand M.

INDEX OF PLATES.

PLATE XLIII.	N° 17.	Painter's MYAS.
	18.	Pearl M.
XLIV.	19.	Dubious.
XLV.	20.	Pod RAZOR.
	22.	Scymeter R.
XLVI.	21.	Sheath R.
	23.	Pellucid R.
	24.	Sub-oval R.
	25.	Kidney R.
XLVII.	26.	Fragile TELLINE.
	27.	Depressed T.
	31.	Carnation T.
XLVIII.	28.	Flat T.
	29.	Plain T.
XLIX.	30.	Rayed T.
	32.	Flesh-coloured T.
	36.	Horny T.
L.	37.	Aculeated COCKLE.
	39.	Fringed C.
	41.	Edible C.
LI.	40.	Smooth C.
	43.A.	Strong MACTRA.
LII.	42.	Simpleton's M.
	43.	Strong M.
	44.	Large M.
	45.	Yellow DONAX.
	46.	Purple.
LIII.	47.	Commercial VENUS.
LIV.	48.	Sicilian V.
	49.A.	Antiquated V.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

PLATE	LV. N°	51. Waved VENUS.
		51.A. Indented V.
	LVI.	50. Wrinkled V.
		49. Antiquated V.
		56. Oval V.
	LVII.	53. Lettered V.
		54. Fading V.
		34. Rugged TELLINE. <i>Vide p.</i>
	LVIII.	58. Orbicular ARCA.
		59. Bearded A.
	LIX.	61. Great SCALLOP.
	LX.	62. Lesser Sc.
		63. Red Sc.
	LXI.	64. Variegated Sc.
		65. Writhed Sc.
		66. Worn Sc.
	LXII.	70. Larger ANOMIA. This adheres to the Common OYSTER, N° 69.
	LXIII.	72. Rugged MUSSEL.
		73. Edible M.
		75. Pellucid M.
	LXIV.	74. Incurvated M.
		76.A. Short M.
	LXV.	76. Umbilicated M.
	LXVI.	77. Great M.
	LXVII.	78. Swan M.
	LXVIII.	79. Duck M.
	LXIX.	80. Brittle NACRE.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES

*** TURBINATED SHELLS.

PLATE	LXX.	N° 82.	Common GOWRIE.
		83.	Wood DIPPER.
		85.	Cylindric D.
		85.A.	Open D.
	LXXI.	86.	Oval VOLUTE.
		87.	<i>Jona</i> V.
	LXXII.	88.	Brown WHELK.
		89.	Maffy W.
		92.	Reticulated W.
	LXXIII.	90.	Waved W.
	LXXIV.	91.	Striated W.
	LXXV.	94.	Corvorant's foot STROMBUS.
	LXXVI.	95.	Urchin MUREX.
		99.	Horny M.
	LXXVII.	96.	Angulated M. Engraven also in the Frontispiece.
	LXXVIII.	98.	Despised M.
	LXXIX.	100.	Buccina and Murices.
		101.	
		102.	
		103.	Minute BUCCINUM.
	LXXX.	103.	Livid TOP.
		104.	Cornule T.
		106.	Umbilical T.
		107.	Tuberculated T.
		108.	Land

PLATE

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES.

- PLATE LXXXI. N° 109. Perriwinkle WREATH.
 111. Barred WR.
 111.A. Variety of the same.
 112. Doubled WR.
 113. Auger WR.
 117. Bident.
- LXXXII. 110. Tumid WR.
 * 111. Studded WR.
 116. Reverse WR.
 118. Moss WR.
 119. Fasciated WR.
- LXXXIII. 121. Rock SNAIL.
 123. Flat S.
 124. Whirl S.
 125. Dwarf S.
 126. Horny S.
- LXXXIV. 128. Exotic S.
 129. Garden S.
 132. Viviparous S.
- LXXXV. 122. Grey S.
 127. Mottled S.
 130. Shrub S.
 133. Zoned S.
- LXXXVI. 135. Eight-spined S.
 136. Lake S.
 137. Mud S.
 138. Ear S.
 139. Smoothed S.
 140. Olive S.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX OF PLATES

PLATE LXXXVII. N°	141.	Livid NERITE.
	142.	River N.
	143.	Strand N.
LXXXVIII.	144.	Tuberculated HALIOTIS.

**** UNIVALVE SHELLS not turbinated.

LXXXXIX.	145.	Common LIMPET.
	146.	Flat L.
	153.	Striated L.
XC.	147.	Bonnet L.
	148.	Inclining L.
	150.	Transparent L.
	151.	Smooth L.
	152.	Slit L.
	154.	Common TOOTH-SHELL.
XCI.	155.	Spiral SERPULE.
	157.	Intricate S.
	158.	Twined S.
XCII.	162.	Honey-combed SABELLA.
	163.	Tube S.
	161.	Coarse S. <i>Vide tab. xxv. and 39.</i>
XCIII.		Beardless OPHIDIUM. <i>Br. Zool. iii.</i> Appendix.

In Plate LXXIX is engraven the *BUCCINUM DECUSSATUM* from *Weymouth*. It is a young shell. When old, the lip is revolute and granulated.

In Plate LXIV. at the bottom, are three etchings of a *Mytilus*, from *Weymouth*: a new species.

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

C L A S S V.

CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

With eight feet, or ten; rarely six.

Two of the feet clawed.

Two eyes, remote; for the most part fixed on a stalk, moveable.

Tail foliated, and short, lodged in a groove in the body.

CANCER.
CRAB.

C. Lin. Syst. 1039.

Pisum.
I. PRA.

CR. **W**ITH rounded and smooth thorax, entire and blunt.
With a tail of the size of the body, which commonly is of the bulk of a pea.

Inhabits the mussel, and unjustly has acquired the repute of being poisonous. The swelling after eating of mussels is wholly constitutional; for one that is affected by it, hundreds remain uninjured.

B

CRABS,

CRABS, either of this kind, or allied to them, the antients believed to have been the consentaneous inmates of the *pinna*, and other bivalves ; which being too stupid to perceive the approach of their prey, were warned of it by their vigilant friend. *Oppian* tells the fable prettily *.

Οστρακον αυ βυζιας, &c.

In clouded deeps below the *Pinna* hides,
 And thro' the silent paths obscurely glides ;
 A stupid wretch, and void of thoughtful care,
 He forms no bait, nor lays the tempting snare.
 But the dull sluggard boasts a *Crab* his friend,
 Whose busy eyes the coming prey attend.
 One room contains them, and the partners dwell
 Beneath the convex of one sloping shell ;
 Deep in the wat'ry vast the comrades rove,
 And mutual int'rest binds their constant love ;
 That wiser friend the lucky juncture tells,
 When in the circuit of his gaping shells
 Fish wand'ring enter ; then the bearded guide
 Warns the dull mate, and pricks his tender side ;
 He knows the hint, nor at the treatment grieves,
 But hugs th' advantage, and the pain forgives :
 His closing shells the *Pinna* sudden joins,
 And 'twixt the pressing sides his prey confines ;
 Thus fed by mutual aid, the friendly pair
 Divide their gains, and all the plunder share.

* *Halicut. lib. ii.* He calls the crab Πινοφουλαξ, *custos Pinnae*.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1040. *Gronov. Zooph. No.* 962.
Baster, ii. p. 26. *tab. iv. f.* 1. 2.

Minutus.
2. MINUTE.

CR. with a smooth and somewhat square thorax; the edges sharp; horns short; less than the last.

Inhabits our shores among *Algae*.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1040. *Gronov. Zooph. No.* 968.
Baster, ii. p. 26. *tab. iv. f.* 3.

Longicornis.
3. LONG-
HORNED.

CR. with a round smooth thorax; with large claws; very long horns; size of the last.

Inhabits our shores.

Cancer latipes. *Rondel, 565. Gronov. Zooph. No.* 954.
Cancer latipes parvus oblongus variegatus. *Plancus, 34. tab. iii. fig.* 7.

Latipes.
4. BROAD-
FOOT.

CR. with a sub-cordated body; short feelers; angular claws; five small teeth on each side; the hind legs ovated.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1043. *Baster, ii. tab. ii. f.* 1.
Fann. Succ. No. 2026. *Gronov. Zooph.* 955.

Menas.
5. COMMON.

CR. with three notches on the front; five ferrated teeth on each side; claws ovated; next joint, toothed; hind feet subulated; dirty green color; red when boiled.

Inhabits all our shores; and lurks under the *Algae*, or burrows under the sand. Is sold; and eaten by the poor of our capital.

Depurator.
6. CLEAN-
SER.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1043. *No.* 23.
Seb. Musf. iii. *tab.* xviii. *fig.* 9.

CR. with a sub-cordated body; thorax on each side quinque-dentated; front indented; claws angulated; second joint spined; hind legs have the two last joints ovated and ciliated.

A. vi. Variety with a tuberculated surface. *Vide* *tab.* iv.

Inhabits generally the deeps; feeds on dead fish: hence called *the purifier* or *cleanser*, as causing the removal of putrid bodies.

Pagurus.
7. BLACK-
CLAWED.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1044. *Gronov. Zooph.* *No.* 967.
Belon. aquat. 368. *Rondel. pisc.* 560. *Faun. Suec.* *No.* 2028. *Merret's Pinax.*

CR. with a crenated thorax; smooth body; quinque-dentated front; smooth claws with black tips; hind feet subulated.

Inhabits the rocky coasts; the most delicious meat of any; casts its shell between *Christmas* and *Easter*.

The tips of the claws of this species are used in medicine; intended to absorb acidities in the stomach and bowels.

Velutinus.
8. VELVET.

CR. with the thorax quinque-dentated; body covered with short brown velvet-like pile; claws covered with minute tubercles; small spines round the top of the second joint; hind legs broadly ovated. This is among the species taken notice of by *Aristotle* * on account of the broad feet, which, he says, assist them in swimming: as web-feet do the water-fowl.

Inhabits the western coasts of *Anglesea*.

* *De Part. Anim.* *lib.* iv. *c.* 8.

CR. with

CR. with the thorax quinque-dentated; ferrated; body wrinkled transversely; claws furnished with a single spine on the first and second joint; fangs ferrated; last pair of legs ovated.

Corrugatus.
9. WRINKLED.

Found on the shores of *Skie*, opposite to *Loch Furn*.

CR. with a rectangular body; the thorax armed near the corner with two spines; the claws very long; the upper fangs black; legs slender and subulated.

Angulatus.
10. ANGULAR.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1045. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2029.
Cancer hirsutus. *Rondel.* 568.

Hirtellus.
11. BRISTLY.

CR. with a hairy thorax; on both sides slightly quinque-dentated; claws ovated, slightly echinated, and hairy; feet, bristly and subulated. A small species; of a reddish color.

Found beneath stones.

CR. with a tridentated front; thorax entire; claws of a large size; depressed, and greatly ciliated on the outside; only three subulated legs on each side; body little bigger than a horse-bean, and almost round: *Antennæ* very long and turning back, when not in use.

Platy-cheles.
12. GREAT-CLAWED.

Inhabits the *Algae* on the coast of *Anglesea* and the *Hebrides*.

CR. with bifurcated front; a spine at the corner of each eye; another on each side of the thorax towards the tail; body ovated and smooth; *Antennæ* of the length of the body; the claws above;

Cassivelanrus.
13. LONG-CLAWED.

as long again as the body; feet subulated. The supposed female; of the same form; only the claws not half so long.

Inhabits the deep near *Holyhead* and *Red-Wharf Anglesea*. Dredged up.

Horridus. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1047.
 14. HORRID. *C. spinosus. Seb. Mus.* iii. tab. xxii. f. 1. *Gronov. Zooph. No.* 976.
Fane, Trold Crabber. Pentop. Norway ii. 176. tab. p. 177.

CR. with a projecting bifurcated snout, the end diverging; body heart-shaped; and with the claws and legs covered with long and very sharp spines. A large species.

Inhabits the rocks on the eastern coast of *Scotland*. Common to *Norway* and *Scotland*, as many of the marine animals and birds are.

Tetra-odon.
 15. FOUR-
 FORKED. CR. with a quadri-furcated snout; the two middle spines the longest; thorax spiny; body heart-shaped and uneven; claws long; legs slender.

Inhabits the *Isle of Wight*.

Aranus. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1044.
 16. SPIDER. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2030. *Jonson Exang. tab.* v. fig. 13.

CR. with a bifid snout; bristly thorax; body, heart-shaped, and tuberculated; claws long and oblongly ovated; legs slender, long and subulated.

Inhabits our shores: Often covered with a *byssus*, as in specimen xvi. A.

CR. with

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C. R. A. B. S.

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CR. with a bifid snout; heart-shaped, small tuberculated body; long claws; legs of a vast length, very slender, and hairy.

Phalangium.
17. SLEN-
DIE-LEG'D.

Inhabits the depths on the coasts of *Anglesea*.

CR. with a cordated body, rugged and bent, with a few spines; very thick, and long claws; and very slender legs, the first pair much longer than the rest.

Dorsetensis.
18. WEX-
MOUTH.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

CR. with a tuberos, smooth back; small claws, and short legs; snout slightly bifid.

Tuberosus.
19. UNEVEN-

From the same cabinet.

CR. with a cordated body; bifid snout; legs and claws short; those and the body rough and spiny.

Asper.
20. ROUGH-

From the same cabinet.

Cylindric

**ASTACUS:
LOBSTER.**

Cylindric body.
Long antennæ.
Long tail.

Gammarus. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1050. No.
21. VULGAR. Astacus. *Rondel.* 538.

L. WITH a smooth thorax; short ferrated snout; very long antennæ; and between them two shorter, bifid; claws and fangs, large, the greater tuberculated, the lesser ferrated on the inner edge; four pair of legs; six joints in the tail; caudal fins rounded.

Inhabits all the rocky shores of our island; but chiefly where there is a depth of water. In *Llyn*, in *Caernarvonshire*, a certain small lobster, nothing different except in size, burrows in the sand.

Brought in vast quantities from the *Orkney* isles, and many parts of the eastern coast of *Scotland*, to the *London* markets. Sixty or seventy thousand are annually brought, in well-boats, from the neighborhood of *Montrose* alone*.

Lobsters fear thunder; and are apt to cast their claws on a great clap. I am told they will do the same on firing a great gun; and that when men of war meet a lobster-boat, a jocular threat is used, That, if the master does not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him.

* *Tour in Scotland*, 1772. part. ii. p. 146.

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The habitation of this species is in the clearest water; at the foot of rocks that impend over the sea. This has given opportunity of examining more closely into the natural history of the animal, than many others who live in an element that prohibits most of the human researches, and limits the inquiries of the most inquisitive. Lobsters are found on most of the rocky coasts of *Great Britain*. Some are taken by the hand; but the greater quantity in pots, a sort of trap formed of twigs, and baited with garbage; they are formed like a wire mouse-trap, so that when the lobster gets in, there is no return. These are fastened to a cord sunk into the sea, and their place marked by a buoy.

They begin to breed in the spring, and continue breeding most part of the summer. They propagate *more humano*; and are extremely prolific. Doctor *Baster* says he counted 12,444 eggs under the tail, besides those that remained in the body, unprotruded. They deposit these eggs in the sand, where they are soon hatched.

Lobsters change their crust annually. Previous to their putting off their old one, they appear sick, languid, and restless. They totally acquire a new coat in a few days; but during the time that they remain defenceless they seek some very lonely place, for fear of being attacked and devoured by such of their brethren that are not in the same weak situation.

It is also remarkable, that Lobsters and Crabs will renew their claws, if by accident they are torn off; and it is certain they will grow again in a few weeks.

They are very voracious animals, and feed on sea-weeds, on garbage, and on all sorts of dead bodies.

Additional to this, I beg leave to give an accurate account of the natural history of this animal, communicated to me by the ingenious Mr. *Travis*, surgeon, at *Scarborough*.

‘ *Scarborough*, 25th Oct. 1768.

‘ S I R,

‘ WE have vast numbers of fine Lobsters on the rocks, near our coast. The large ones are in general in their best season from the middle of *October* till the beginning of *May*. Many of the small ones, and some few of the larger sort are good all the summer. If they be four inches and a half long or upwards, from the tip of the head to the end of the back shell, they are called *sizeable Lobsters*. If only four inches, they are esteemed half size; and when sold, two of them are reckon’d for one of size. If they be under four inches, they are called *pawks*, and are not saleable to the carriers, though, in reality, they are in the summer months superior to the large ones in goodness. The pincers of one of the lobsters large claws are furnished with knobs, and those of the other claw are always serrated. With the former it keeps firm hold of the stalks of submarine plants, and with the latter it cuts and minces its food very dextrously. The knobbed or numb claw, as the Fishermen call it, is sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left, indifferently. It is more dangerous to be seized by them with the cutting claw than the other; but in either case, the quickest way to get disengaged from the creature is to pluck off its claw. It seems peculiar to the Lobster and Crab, when their claws are pulled off, that they will grow again, but never so large as at first.

‘ The Female or Hen Lobster does not cast her shell the same year that she deposits her *ova*; or, in the common phrase, is in
‘ *berry*.

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‘ *berry*. When the *ova* first appear under her tail, they are very
‘ small and extremely black; but they become in succession al-
‘ most as large as ripe elder-berries before they be deposited, and
‘ turn of a dark brown color, especially towards the end of the
‘ time of her depositing them. They continue full and depositing
‘ the *ova* in constant succession, as long as any of that black sub-
‘ stance can be found in their body, which, when boiled, turns of
‘ a beautiful red color, and is called their *coral*. Hen Lobsters
‘ are found in *berry* at all times of the year, but chiefly in winter.
‘ It is a common mistake, that a berried Hen is always in perfection
‘ for the table. When her berries appear large and brownish, she
‘ will always be found exhausted, watery, and poor. Though the
‘ *ova* be cast at all times of the year, they seem only to come to
‘ life during the warm summer months of July and August. Great
‘ numbers of them may then be found, under the appearance of
‘ tad-poles, swimming about the little pools left by the tides among
‘ the rocks, and many also under their proper form, from half an
‘ inch to four inches in length.

‘ In casting their shells, it is hard to conceive how the Lobster is
‘ able to draw the fish of their large claws out, leaving the shells
‘ entire and attached to the shell of their body; in which state they
‘ are constantly found. The fishermen say the Lobster pines before
‘ casting, till the fish in its large claw is no thicker than the quill of a
‘ goose, which enables it to draw its parts through the joints and nar-
‘ row passage near the trunk. The new shell is quite membranous at
‘ first, but hardens by degrees. Lobsters only grow in size while their
‘ shells are in their soft state. They are chosen for the table, by their
‘ being heavy in proportion to their size; and by the hardness of their
‘ shells on their sides, which, when in perfection, will not yield to

' moderate pressure. Barnacles and other small shell-fish adhering
 ' to them are esteemed certain marks of superior goodness. Cock-
 ' Lobsters are in general better than the Hens in winter; they are
 ' distinguished by the narrowness of their tails, and by their having
 ' a strong spine upon the center of each of the transverse processes
 ' beneath the tail, which support the four middle plates of their
 ' tails. The fish of a Lobster's claw is more tender, delicate, and
 ' easy of digestion than that of the tail. Lobsters are not taken here
 ' in pots, as is usual where the water is deeper and more still than
 ' it is upon our coast. Our fishermen use a bag-net fixed to an iron
 ' hoop, about two feet in diameter, and suspended by three lines
 ' like a scale. The bait is commonly fish-guts tied to the bottom and
 ' middle of the net. They can take none in the day-time, except
 ' when the water is thick and opaque; they are commonly caught
 ' in the night, but even then it is not possible to take any when
 ' the sea has that luminous appearance which is supposed to pro-
 ' ceed from the *neris nobiluca*. In summer, the Lobsters are found
 ' near the shore, and thence to about six fathoms depth of water;
 ' in winter, they are seldom taken in less than twelve or fifteen
 ' fathoms. Like other insects, they are much more active and
 ' alert in warm weather than in cold. In the water they can run
 ' nimbly upon their legs or small claws, and if alarmed can spring
 ' tail-foremost, to a surprising distance, as swift as a bird can fly.
 ' The fishermen can see them pass about thirty feet, and by the
 ' swiftness of their motion, suppose they may go much farther.
 ' *Athenæus* remarks this circumstance, and says, that *the incurvated*
 ' Lobsters *will spring with the activity of dolphins*. Their eyes are
 ' raised upon moveable bases, which enables them to see readily
 ' every way. When frightened, they will spring from a consider-
 ' able

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able distance to their hold, in the rock ; and what is not less surprising than true, will throw themselves into their hold in that manner, through an entrance barely sufficient for their bodies to pass ; as is frequently seen by the people who endeavor to take them at *Filey Bridge*. In frosty weather, if any happen to be found near the shore, they are quite torpid and benumbed. A sizeable Lobster is commonly from one pound to two in weight. There was one taken here this summer which weighed above four, and the fishermen say they have seen some which were of six pounds, but these are very rare.

‘ I am, Sir, &c.’

I conclude with saying, that the Lobster was well known to the ancients, and that it is well described by *Aristotle*, under the name of *Αραxος* * ; that it is found as far as the *Hellepont*, and is called, at *Constantinople*, † *Liczuda*, and *Licbuda*.

Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1053.
Locusta. la Langouste. *Rondel. pisc.* 535.

Homarus.
22. SPINY.

L. with a front broad, armed with two large spines, and between them a smaller, guards to the eyes, which are prominent; *Antenne* longer than body and tail; spiny at their origin; beneath them two lesser; claws short, small, smooth; fangs small, single, hinged; legs slender and smooth; body and thorax horrid with spines; tail longer than that of the common Lobster; on each part, above, is a white spot, the bottoms are crooked and serrated; the tail-fin, partly membranaceous, partly crustaceous.

* *Hist. An. lib. iv. c. 2.*

† *Belen Hist. Poissons.* 357.

Inhabits

Inhabits our rocky coasts; often taken about the promontory of *Llyn*, and *Bardsley* isle.

The *French* name of this species has been barbarously translated into the *Long-oyster*.

Arctus.
23. BROAD.

C. Lin. Syst. 1053. No. 75. Faun. Smc. No. 2040.
Squilla lata. Rondel. 545.

L. with two broad ferrated plates before the eyes; short furcated *antennæ*; body and tail flat and broad.

Size of the spiny Lobster.

Found by Doctor *Borlase* on *Careg Killas*, in *Mounts-Bay*. Is common to the four quarters of the world.

Norvegicus.
24. NOR-
WAY.

Cancer Norvegicus. Lin. Syst. 1053.
Sundfiord. Pontop. Norway. ii. 175. tab. p. 177.

L. with a long spiny snout; thorax slightly spiny; body marked with three ridges; claws very long, angular, and (along the angles) spiny; *antennæ* long; legs slender, clawed; tail long; elegantly marked with smooth and short-haired spaces, placed alternately.

Common length, from tip of the claws to the end of the tail near nine inches.

Banffius.
25. LONG-
CLAWED.

Leo. Rondel. 542.

L. with a smooth thorax, with three sharp slender spines in front; claws six inches and a half long, slender and rough; fangs strait; legs weak, bristly; *antennæ* slender, two inches and a half long; tail and body about five inches.

Taken

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Taken near *Bamff*. Communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Cordiner*, and engraven from his beautiful drawing.

Cancer. Lin. Syst. 1052.

Strigofus.
26. PLATED.

L. with a pyramidal spiny snout; thorax elegantly plated; each plate marked near its junction with short *spines*; claws much longer than the body, thick, echinated, and tuberculated; the upper fang trifid; only three legs, spiny on their sides; tail broad.

The largest of this species is about six inches long.

Inhabits the coasts of *Anglesea*; under stones and *fuci*. Very active. If taken, flaps its tail against the body with much violence and noise.

Cancer. Lin. Syst. 1051.

Aflacus.
27. CRAW-
FISH.

L. with a projecting snout slightly serrated on the sides; a smooth thorax; back smooth, with two small spines on each side; claws large, beset with small tubercles; two first pair of legs clawed; the two next subulated; tail consists of five joints; the caudal fins rounded.

Inhabits many of the rivers of *England*; lodged in holes which they form in the clayey banks. *Cardan* says that this species is a sign of the goodness of water; for in the best water, they are boiled into the reddest color*.

Squilla Crangon. Rondel. 547.

Serratus.
28. PRAWN.

L. with a long serrated snout bending upwards; three pair of very long filiform feelers; claws small, furnished with two fangs; smooth

* Quoted by *Plot. Hist. Stafford. 185.*

thorax;

thorax; five joints to the tail; middle caudal fin subulated; two outmost flat and rounded.

Frequent in several shores, amidst loose stones; sometimes found at sea, and taken on the surface over thirty fathoms depth of water; cinereous when fresh; of a fine red when boiled.

- Squilla*. . . Cancer Squilla. *Lin. Syll.* 1051. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2037.
 29. WHITE. *Squilla Batava.* *Seb. Mus.* iii. p. 55. *tab.* xxi. *fig.* 9. 10.
Squilla fusca. *Bafer* ii. 30. *tab.* iii. *fig.* 5.
Squilla Gibba. *Rondel.* 549.

L. with a snout like the prawn, but deeper and thinner; and feelers longer in proportion to the bulk; the sub-caudal fins rather larger; is at full growth not above half the size of the former.

Inhabits the coasts of *Kent*; is sold in *London* under the name of *the white shrimp*, as it assumes that color when boiled.

- Crangon*. . . Cancer Crangon. *Lin. Syll.* 1052.
 30. SHRIMP. *Squilla marina Batava.* *Bafer.* ii. 27. *tab.* iii. *fig.* 1. 11.
Rees's Insect. iii. *tab.* lxiii.

L. with long slender feelers, and between them two thin projecting *laminae*; claws with a single-hooked moveable fang; three pair of legs; seven joints in the tail; the middle caudal fin subulated; the four others rounded and fringed; a spine on the exterior side of each of the outmost.

Inhabits the sandy shores of *Britain*, in vast quantities. The most delicious of the genus.

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Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1056.
 Lesser garnel or thrimp. *Marten's Spitzberg.* 115. *tab. P. fig. 1.*

Linearis.
 31. LINEAR.

L. with long slender claws, placed very near the head, with a slender body, and six legs on each side; is about half an inch long.

Found in the sand, on the shore of *Flinshire*; is very frequent in *Spitzbergen*.

Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1056.
Mirum animalculum in corallinis, &c. Bafer. i. 43. *tab. iv. fig. 11.*

Atomos.
 32. ATOM.

L. with a slender body; filiform *antennæ*; three pair of legs near the head; behind which are two pair of oval *vesiculæ*; beyond, are three pair of legs, and a slender tail between the last pair.

Very minute. The help of the microscope often necessary for its inspection.

C. *Lin. Syst.* 1055. *No. 81.*

Pulex.
 33. FLEA.

L. with five pair of legs, and two pair of claws imperfect; with twelve joints in the body.

Very common in fountains and rivulets; swims swiftly in an incurvated posture on its back; embraces and protects its young between the legs; does not leap.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1055. *No. 82.*
Rosel Insect. iii. *tab. 62.*

Locusta.
 34. LOCUST.

L. with four *antennæ*; two pair of imperfect claws; the first joint ovated; body consists of fourteen joints, in which it differs from the former.

D

Abounds

Abounds in summer-time on the shores, beneath stones and
algæ; leaps about with vast agility.

Salinus. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1056.
35. SALT.

L. with jointed body; hands without claws; *antennæ* shorter than the body; ten pair of legs; tail filiform, subulated; very minute.

Discovered by Doctor *Maty* in the salt pans at *Limington*.

Stagnalis. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1056.
36. POND.

L. with jointed body; hands without claws; a bifid tail.

Inhabits the crannies of rocks, in fresh waters; suspected by *Linnaeus* to be the *larva* of an *Ephemera*.

The two last never fell under my notice.

Mantis. C. *Lin. Syst.* 1054. No. 76.
37. MANTIS.

L. with short *antennæ*; short *thorax*, and two pinnated substances on each side; three pair of claws with hairy ends; the body long, divided by eight segments: two fins on each side of the tail; tail conoid, with spines on the margin.

From the PORTLAND cabinet,

Weymouth.

Bernardus. Cancer. *Lin. Syst.* 1049.
38. HERMIT.

C. with rough claws; the right claw is the longer; the legs subulated, and ferrated along the upper ridge; the tail naked and tender,

der, and furnished with a hook, by which it secures itself in its lodging.

This species is parasitic, and inhabits the empty cavities of turbinated shells, changing its habitation according to its increase of growth, from the small *nerite*, to the large *whelk*. Nature denies it the strong covering behind, which it has bestowed on others of this class, and therefore directs it to take refuge in the deserted cases of other animals.

Aristotle describes it very exactly under the name of *Καρυπιον* *. By the moderns it is called the *soldier*, from the idea of its dwelling in a tent; or the *bermit*, from retiring into a cell.

* *Hist. An. lib. iv. c. 4. lib. v. c. 15.*



T A B L E XVIII.
M A R I N E I N S E C T S.

- I. ONISEUS Pfora.
- II. Linearis.
- III. Marinus. *Pallas Spicil. fasc. ix. tab. iv. f. 6.*
- IV. Oceanicus.
- V. Entomon.
- VI. Oestrum.
- VII. PHALANGIUM Balænae.

N° III. of T A B L E XXV.

SCOLOPENDRA Marina.



C L A S S VI.

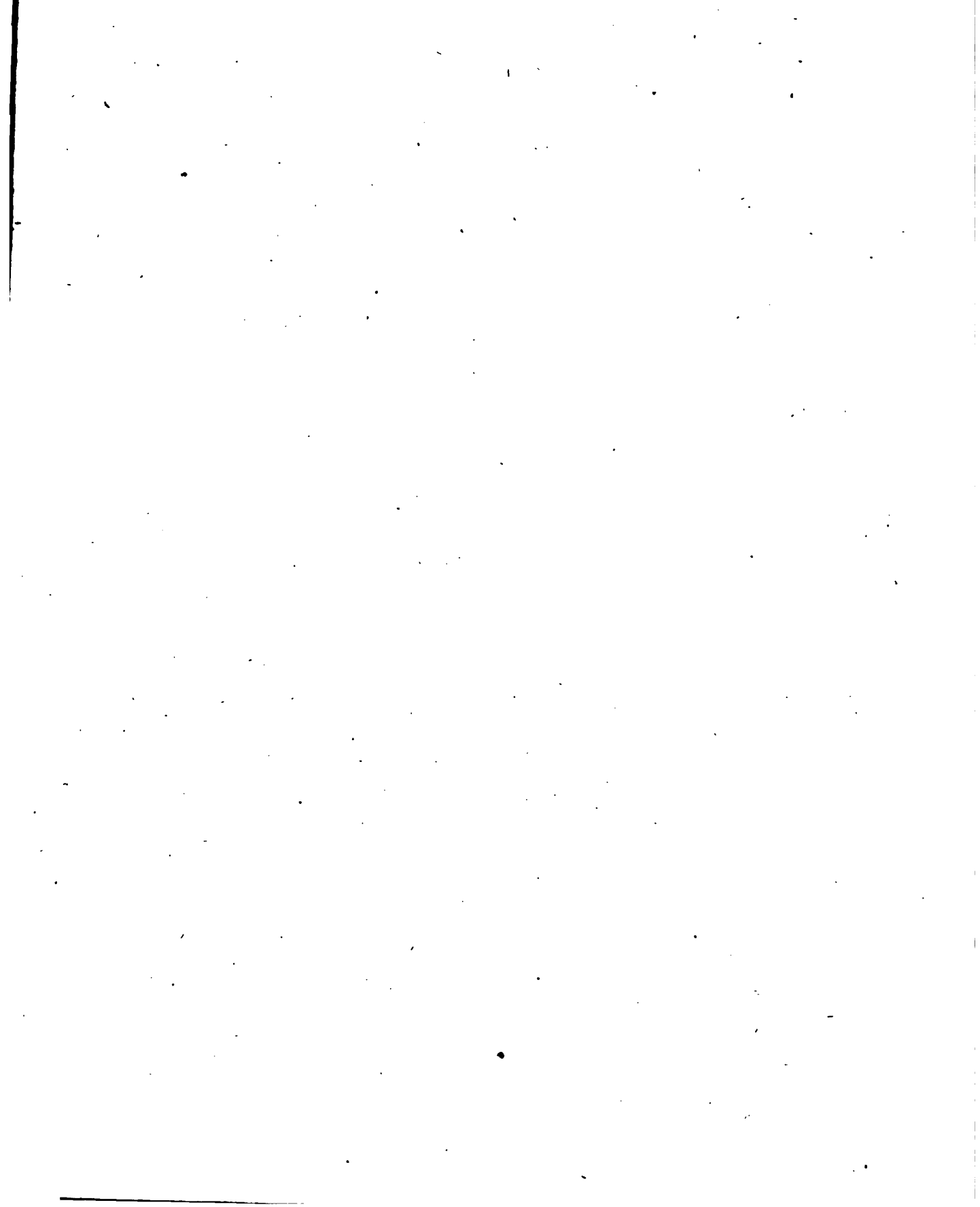
V E R M E S.

W O R M S.

DIV. I. I N T E S T I N E.

II. S O F T.

III. T E S T A C E O U S.



C L A S S VI.

V E R M E S.

W O R M S.

MIHI CONTUENTI SESE PERSUASIT RERUM NATURA, NIHIL INCREDIBILE EXISTIMARE DE EA. Plinii lib. xi. c. 3.

SLOW, soft, expanding, tenacious of life, sometimes capable of being new formed from a part; the enliveners of wet places; without head or feet; hermaphroditical; to be distinguished by their feelers.

Not improperly called by the ancients, *imperfect animals*; being destitute of head, ears, nose, and feet, and for the most part of eyes; most different from insects; from which LINNÆUS has long since removed these works of Nature.

They may be divided into **INTESTINE**, **SOFT**, **TESTACEOUS**, **LITHOPHYTES**, and **ZOOPHYTES**.

The **INTESTINE** (heretofore styled *the earthly*) perforate all things by help of the great simplicity of their form. The **GORDIUS** pierces the clay, that the water may percolate; the **LUMBRICUS**, the common soil, least it should want moisture; the **MYXINE**, dead
E
bodies,

bodies, in order that they may fall innociously to pieces; the TEREDO, wood, to promote its decay. In like manner, PHOLADES, and some sorts of mussels penetrate even rocks, to effect their dissolution.

The MOLLUSCA, or SOFT, are naked, furnished with arms; for the most part wander through the vast tract of ocean; by their phosphoreous quality illuminate the dark abyss, reflecting lights to the heavens; thus what is below corresponds with the lights above.

These MOLLUSCA often become the inhabitants of testaceous calcareous covers, which they carry about with them, and often they themselves penetrate calcareous bodies; like insects, are multiplied into infinite variety: and exhibit, both in form and colors, splendid examples of the excelling powers of the all-mighty Artificer. Nor are they without their uses; several species afford a delicious and nourishing nutriment. The healing art calls in the snail in consumptive cases; and the shells calcined are of known efficacy in stubborn acidities. Shells are the great manure of lands in many parts of these kingdoms. The pearls of *Great Britain* have been celebrated from the time of *Cæsar*.

C L A S S VI.

V E R M E S.

W O R M S.

Div. I. I N T E S T I N E.

I. With a filiform body, of equal thickness; smooth.

GORDIUS.
HAIR-WORM.

Gordius. Lin. Syst. 1075. Faun. Suec. No. 2068.
Vitulus aquaticus. Giesb. nq.

Aquaticus.
1. WATER.

G. **O**F a pale color, with the ends black.
Inhabits boggy places, and clay at the bottom of
water.

G. *Lin. Syst. 1075. Faun. Suec. No. 2069.*

Argillaceus.
2. CLAY.

G. of an uniform yellow color.

G. *Lin. Syst. 1075.*

Marius.
3. MARINE.

G. filiform, twisted spirally and lying flat. *Tab. xx. fig. 3.*

E 2

Common

Common in the intestines of the herring and other sea-fish. *Aristotle* * remarks that the *Ballerus* and *Tillo* are infested in the dog-days with a worm that torments them so much, that they rise to the top of the water, where the heat destroys them. *Bleaks* are observed to rise at certain seasons to the surface, and tumble about for a considerable space, in seeming agonies. I suspect them to be affected in the same manner with those *Aristotelian* fish.

ASCARIS.

II. Slender filiform body, attenuated at each end.

Vermicularis. *Ascaris.* *Lin. Syst.* 1076.

4. VERMICULAR.

Asc. With faint annular *rugæ*; thicker at one end than the other; mouth transverse.

Inhabits, according to *Linnaeus*, boggy places, and under the roots of decayed plants; found in the *rectum* of children and horses; often observed in the dung of the last; emaciates children greatly; is sometimes vomited up.

Lumbricoides. *Ascaris.* *Lin. Syst.* 1076.

5. COMMON.

Asc. with a slender body, subulated at each end; but the tail triangular; grows to the length of nine inches; viviparous; and produces vast numbers.

Inhabits the human intestines.

* *Hist. An. lib. viii. c. 20.*

II. Slender

III. Slender annulated body, furnished with a lateral pore.

LUMBRICUS.
DEW-WORM.

Lumbricus. *Lin. Syst.* 1076. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2073.
Raii insect. 1.

Terrestriis.
6. DEW.

L. with a hundred and forty rings; head taper; mouth, at the end, round; fore part of the worm cylindric, the rest depressed; at about one third of its length is a prominent annulated belt; on each side of the belly a row of minute spines, distinguishable only by the touch; assistant in motion. *Tab. xix. fig. 6.*

A variety only of the former; excepting in size, resembling it.
Raii insect. 2.

Minor.
A. LESSER.

Inhabits the common soil, and by perforating, renders it apt to receive the rain; devours the *cotyledons* of plants, or part of the seed that vegetates; comes out at night to copulate; is the food of moles, hedge-hogs, birds, &c. In *English*, the *Dew* or *Lob-worm*. *Tab. xix. fig. 6. A.*

Inhabits the lesser intestines of the human species, chiefly of children; does not differ in the least from the former kinds.

Intestinalis.
B. INTESTINAL.

L. marinus. *Lin. Syst.* 1077. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2074. *Belon. aq.* 444.

Marinus.
7. LUG.

L. with round mouth, and circular body annulated with greater and lesser rings; the first prominent; on each of them are two tufts of short bristles placed opposite; the tail-part is smooth; elegant ramifications are observed to issue from among the tufts in the living worm; is soft and full of blood.

Inhabits sandy shores, burying itself deep; but its place distinguishable by a little rising, with an aperture on the surface; of great use as a bait for fish. *Tab. xix. fig. 7.*

FASCIOLA. IV. Flattish body; a pore at the extremity, and on the belly.
FLUKE.

Hepatica. Fasciola. *Lin. Syst.* 1077. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2075. *Amœn. Acad.*
8. LIVER. *Ræsel. app. tab. xxxii. f. 5.* *Berlese Nat. Hist. Cornwall, tab. xx. fig. 10.*

F. with an ovated body, a little sharper on the fore part; in the centre is a white spot, with a line of the same color passing towards each extremity.

Infests the livers of sheep and hares.

Intestinalis. Fasciola. *Lin. Syst.* 1078. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2076.
9. INTES-
TINE. *Lin. Syst. ed. vi. 70. tab. vi. f. 1.*

F. with a long slender body, if extended; when contracted, of a sub-oval form.

Inhabits the intestines of fresh-water fish; discovered in *breams* and *sicklebacks*.

V. A slender lengthened body.
Mouth, at the very end; attenuated, cylindrical.
Aperture on the side of the body.

SIPUNCULUS.
TUBE-WORM.

Sipunculus. *Lin. Syst.* 1078.
Vermis macrorhynchopterus. *Rondel. Zooph.* 110. *Gesner. ag.* 1026.
Syrinx. *Babedjeb. marin.* 93. *tab. vii. fig. 6. 7.*

Nudus.
10. NAKED.

T. With a cylindrical extended mouth, lacinated round the inner edges; body rounded, taper, at the end globose; about eight inches long; aperture at the side, a little below the mouth.
Tab. xx. fig. 10.

Inhabits the sea.

VI. Body oblong; moves by dilating the head and tail, and raising the body into an arched form.

HIRUDO.
LEECH.

H. *Lin. Syst.* 1079. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2079. *Raii insect.* 3. *Gesner pisc.* 425.

Medicinalis.
II. MEDICINAL.

L. With a brown body, marked with six yellow lines.

Inhabits standing waters. The best of phlebotomists, especially in *hemorrhoids*. The practice is as old as the time of *Pliny*, who gives it the apt name of *hirudo sanguifuga*. Leeches were used instead of cupping-glasses for persons of plethoric habits, and those who were troubled with the gout in the feet. He asserts, that if they left their head in the wound, as sometimes happened,

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it was incurable; and informs us, that *Messalinus*, a person of consular dignity, lost his life by such an accident *.

Sanguisuga. H. *Lin. Syst. Faun. Suec. No. 2078.*
12. HORSE. *Hirudo maximè apud nos vulgaris. Raii insect. 3.*

L. with a depressed body; in the bottom of the mouth are certain great sharp tubercles or whitish caruncles. The slenderest part is about the mouth; the thickest towards the tail; the tail itself very slender; the belly of a yellowish green; the back dusky.

Inhabits standing waters.

Leeches are good barometers, when preserved in glasses, and predict bad weather by their great restlessness and change of place.

Geometra. H. *Lin. Syst. 1080. Faun. Suec. No. 2083.*
13. GEOMETRICAL. *Rœsel. App. tab. xxxii. f. 1. 4.*

L. with a filiform body; greenish, spotted with white; both ends dilatible, and equally tenacious.

Inhabits the same places; moves as if measuring like a compass, whence the name; found on trout and other fish, after the spawning season. *Tab. xx. fig. 13.*

Muricata. H. *Lin. Syst. 1080. Faun. Suec. No. 2080. Mus. Ad. Fr. i. 93.*
14. TUBERCULATED. *Hirudo marina. Rœsel. aquat.*
Hirudo piscium. Baister, i. 82. tab. x. f. 2.

L. with a taper body; rounded at the greater extremity, and furnished with two small horns; strongly annulated, and tuberculated upon the rings; the tail dilated.

* *Lib. xxxii. c. 10.*

Inhabits

Inhabits the sea; adheres strongly to fish, and leaves a black mark on the spot. *Tab. xx. fig. 14.*

VII. Slender body, carinated beneath.

Mouth at the extremity, cirrated.

The two jaws pinnated.

An adipose or rayless fin round the tail, and under the belly.

MYXINE.
HAG.

M. Lin. Syst. 1080. Putzoh. Faun. Suec. No. 2086.
Muf. Ad. Fr. i. 91. tab. viii. f. 4.
Lampetra caeca. Wil. Tab. 107. Raii pisc. 362

Glutiusfa.
15. GLUTI-
NOUS.

This species is amply described in the definition; is about eight inches long.

Inhabits the ocean; enters the mouths of fish, when on the hooks of lines that remain a tide under water, and totally devours the whole, except skin and bones. The *Scarborough* fishermen often take it in the *robbed fish*, on drawing up their lines. They call it the *bag*. *Linnaeus* attributes to it the property of turning water into glue. *Tab. xx. fig. 15.*

DIV. II. MOLLUSCA. SOFT.

Animals of a simple form, (naked) without a Shell; furnished with members.

**LIMAX.
SLUG.**

VIII. Oblong body; attenuated towards the tail.

Above, is a fleshy-buckler, formed convexly; flat beneath. A lateral hole on the right side, for its genitals, and discharge of excrements.

Ater. L. *Lin. Syst.* 1081. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2088. *List. Angl.* 131. *Gefuer. aq.* 2544
16. BLACK.

SL. wholly black.

Rufus. L. *Lin. Syst.* 1081. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2089.
17. BROWN. *List. Angl. App. 6. tab. ii. fig. 1.*

SL. of a brownish color.

Maximus. L. *Lin. Syst.* 1081. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2090. *List. Angl. App. 6. tab. ii. fig. 2.*
18. GREAT. *List. Angl.* 127.

SL. with a cinereous ground; the head reticulated with black; on the back three pale lines and four dusky; the last spotted with black.

These vary; at times, part is of an amber color. The largest of the genus, five inches long.

L. *Lin.*

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1082.
Limax cinereus parvus immaculatus. Liff. Angl. 130.

Agrestis.
 19. FIELD.

SL. small, and of an uniform cinereous color; are very common in gardens, and destructive to plants.

These have sometimes been swallowed by persons in a consumptive habit, who thought them of service.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1082. *Fann. Suc. No.* 2092.

Florus.
 20. YELLOW.

SL. of an amber color, marked with white.

- IX. Body covered with membranes reflected.
 A shield-like membrane on the back.
 A lateral pore on the right side.
 The vent on the extremity of the back.
 Four feelers, resembling ears.

LAPLYSIA.

Lepus marinus. Plinii, lib. ix. c. 48. Remel. pisc. 520.
Lernæa. Bobadich. 3. tab. i. fig.
Laplysia. Lin. Syst. 1082.

Depilans.
 21. DEPILATORY.

Described in the character. The specimen engraven shews its size. Those of *Italy* grow to the length of eight inches. *Pliny* calls it *offa informis*, and placing it among the venomous marine animals, says, that even the touch is infectious. The smell is extremely nauseous. *Tab. xxi. fig. 21.*

Taken off *Anglesea.*

F 2

X. Body

DORIS.

- X. Body oblong, flat beneath; creeping.
Mouth placed below.
Vent behind; surrounded with a fringe.
Two feelers, retractile.

Argo.
22. LEMON.

Doris. *Lin. Syst.* 1083. *Bobad/cb. tab. v. fig. 4. 5.*

D. with an oval body; convex, marked with numerous punctures; of a lemon color; the vent beset with elegant ramifications.

Inhabits different parts of our seas; called, about *Brightbelmstone*, the *sea-lemon*. *Tab. xxii. fig. 22.*

Ferrucosa.
32. WARTY.

Doris. *Lin. Syst.* 1083.

D. of an ovated form, convex, tuberculated. *Tab. xxi. fig. 23.*
Inhabits the sea, near *Aberdeen*.

Elebrina.
24. AMBER.

D. with the front abrupt; body has the appearance of a snail; bilamellated; size of the figure; amber colored.

Taken off *Anglesea*. *Tab. xxiv. fig. 24.*

XI. Body

XI. Body oval; numbers of fasciculi, serving the uses of feet, on *APHRODITA*-
each side.

Mouth cylindric, retractile, placed at the extremity.

Two setaceous feelers.

APH. *Lin. Syst.* 1084. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2099. *Baister*, ii. 62. *tab. vi. fig. 12.* *Aculeata-*
Mus. Ad. Fr. i. 93. *Seb. Mus. i. tab. xc. 1. 111. tab. iv. f. 7. 8.* 25. ACU-
Eruca marina. *Dalé's Harwich.* 394. *Boats' Nat. Hist. Ireland,* 172. LEATED.

APH. with the back clothed with short brown fur; the sides, with rich pavoraceous green hairs, mixed with sharp spines; vent covered with two scales; belly covered with a naked skin; mouth placed beneath; each foot consists of a *fasciculus* of five or six strong spines; on each side about thirty-six; grows to the length of between four and five inches. *Tab. xxiii. fig. 25.*

Inhabits all our seas; often found in the belly of the cod-fish.

APH. *Lin. Syst.* 1084. *Baister*, ii. 66. *tab. vi. fig. 5.*

Squammata-
26. SCALED.

APH. with the back covered with two rows of large scales, deciduous; about an inch long.

Taken off *Anglesea.*

Tab. xxiii. fig. 26.

APH. with two rows of scales on the back, placed alternately; the mouth cylindric, projecting; an inch long. *Pedunculata-*
27. PEDUN-
CULATED.

Taken off *Brightbelmstone.* *Tab. xxiv. fig. 27.*

APH.

Annulata.
28. ANNU-
LATED.

APH. oblong; fusiform; annulated; smooth, excepting a row of minute spines, one on each ring, running along the back; feet small; size two inches and a quarter; of a pale yellow color.

Tab. xxiv. fig. 28.

Minuta.
29. LITTLE.

APH. *Lepidota.* *Pallas. Miscel. Zool. 209. tab. viii. fig. 1. 2. vii. 15.*

APH. with small scales; slender; not an inch long.

Taken off *Anglesea.* *Tab. xxiv. fig. 29.*

NEREIS.

XII. Oblong slender body.

Feet formed like a pencil of rays, and numerous on each side.

Mouth at the extremity, unguiculated.

Feathered feelers above the mouth.

Noctiluca.
30. NOCTI-
LUCOUS.

N. Segmentis xxiii. corpore vix conspicuo. Linn. Syst. 1085.
Noctiluca marina. Amæn. Acad.
Baßer, i. tab. iv. fig. 3.

These are the animals that illuminate the sea, like glow-worms, but with brighter splendor. I have at night, in rowing, seen the whole element as if on fire round me; every oar spangled with them; and the water burnt with more than ordinary brightness. I have taken up some of the water in a bucket, seen them for a short space illuminate it; but when I came to search for them, their extreme smallness eluded my examination.

Nereis.

*Nereis. Lin. Syst. 1085.
Rafal. insect. Polyp. tab. lxxix.*

*Lacustris.
31. BOG.*

N. with a linear jointed body, with a filiform foot issuing from each; the whole animal of the size of a short bristle of a hog; an object of the microscope.

Inhabits wet places.

Nereis. Lin. Syst. 1086. Faun. Succ. No. 2095.

*Cerulea.
32. BLUR.*

N. smooth; depressed; with 184 segments of a bluish-green color, semi-pellucid; a longitudinal *fulcus* runs along the belly, about four inches long.

Inhabits the deeps. Two figures are given, *fig. 1.* on its belly, *2.* on its back, shewing the *fulcus*.

N. with a very slender depressed body; two black spots on the front; attenuated at the end when it draws in its forceps; a blood-red longitudinal line along the middle of the back; the segments very numerous; about four inches long.

Taken off *Anglesea. Tab. xxv. fig. 33.*

*Rufa.
33. RED.*

Nereis. Pallas. Mifs. p. 131. tab. ix. fig. 17.

*Conchiloga.
34. SNELL.*

N. with a flat body, attenuated towards the tail; pellucid; about thirteen feet on each side; about the mouth a series of very fine filaments.

Inhabits the *SABELLA Tubiformis*. No. 163. of this work.

ASCIDIA.

XIII. Body fixed to a shell, rock, &c.

Two apertures, one on the summit.

The other lower, forming a sheath.

Rufica? Asc. *Lin. Syst.* 1087.
35. RUSTIC.

Asc. with scabrous extremities; one end bending upwards; middle part smooth; lower flat; of a brown color.

Taken off *Scarborough*. Animals of this genus have the faculty of squirting out the water they take in. *Tab. xxiii. fig. 35.*

ACTINIA.

XIV. Body oblong, round, affixing itself to some other substance.

The top dilatible, surrounded within with numberless *tentacula*.

Mouth the only aperture; furnished with crooked teeth.

Sulcata.
36. SUL-
CATED.

HYDRA tentaculis denudatis, numerosissimis, corpore longitudinaliter fulcato.
Gaertner, Ph. Tr. 1761. p. 75. tab. i. b. fig. 1. A. B.

Ac. with a body marked with trifurcated fulci; and summit surrounded with long slender *tentacula*, from 120 to 200 in number; color of the body pale chestnut; of the tentacula a sea-green, varied with purple.

Inhabits the rocks of the *Cornish* and *Anglesea* seas.

HYDRA

HYDRA calyciflora, tentaculis retractilibus variegatis corpore verrucoso. *Ibid.* *Pedunculata.*
fig. 2. A. B. C. 37. STALKY.

Ac. with a long cylindric stalk, expanding at top, and tuberculated. The *tentacula* disposed in several ranges, short, and when open, form a radiated angular circumference, like a beautiful flower, with a smooth polygonal disc; the color of the stalk, a fine red; of the *tentacula* varied with several colors. This species is retractile.

Inhabits *Cornwall*.

HYDRA disciflora, tentaculis retractilibus subdiaphanis; corpore cylindrico, miliaribus glandulis longitudinaliter striato. *Ibid.* *fig. 4. A. B.* *Verrucosa.*
 38. STUB-
 PED.

Ac. with a long cylindric stalk; marked with elegant small tubercles, disposed in strait lines from top to bottom; the circumference of the mouth striated, surrounded with short petals, like those of the sun-flower; and those again with white *tentacula*, barred with brown. When drawn in, it assumes the form of a bell; and the lines of tubercles converge to the central of the summit. Body of a pale red.

Inhabits *Cornwall*.

HYDRA disciflora, tentaculis retractilibus, extimo disci margine tuberculato. *Ibid.* *fig. 5. A. B.* *Hemispherica.*
 39. BOTTOM.

Ac. with a smooth short thick stalk; the edge of the disc surrounded with a single row of tubercles; the *tentacula* numerous

G

and

and slender. Color a dull crimson. Retractable, and flings itself in that state into the form of a conoid button.

Inhabits most of our rocky shores.

Pentapetala. ACTINIA dianthus. ELLIS. *Pb. Tr.* 1767. p. 436. tab. xix. f. 8.
40. CINQUE-
FOIL.

Ac. with a circular contracted mouth; the disc divided into five lobes, covered with several series of short subulated *tentacula*. Stalk short and thick. When contracted, assumes the form of a long white fig.

Inhabits the rocks near *Hastings*. SUSSEX.

HOLOTHURIA. XV. Body not affixed; naked; gibbous.

Many *tentacula* at one extremity, surrounding the mouth.

Pentastes. HOL. *Lin. Syst.* 1091.
41. FIVE-
ROWED. Hydra corolliflora tentaculis retractilibus frondosis. *Gaertner. Pb. Tr.* 1761.
p. 75. tab. i. b. fig. 3. A. B.

H. with an incurvated cylindric body, marked with longitudinal rows of *papille*; out of the centre of each issue, at will, slender feelers like the horns of snails; the upper extremity retractile; when exerted, assumes a cordated form, surrounded at the apex with eight tentacula, elegantly ramified, of a yellow and silver color.

Found on the shore between *Pensance* and *Newland*. Supposed to inhabit the deep.

CLASS VI. W O R M S.

43

The figure engraven to illustrate this genus was dredged up near *Weymouth*. *Tab. xxvi. fig. 41.*

Aristotle and *Pliny* make use of the words *Ολοζούρια* and *Holosturia* *; but I should imagine, from the context, that they intend those marine bodies, which modern naturalists style *Zoophyta*, perhaps *Alcyonia*: for both of the former make them analogous with plants. Yet *Aristotle* hints that they have life; a discovery assumed in later times.

XVI. Body oblong; roundish; which affixes itself to other animals *LERNEA*.
by its tentacula.

A thorax heart-shaped.

Two, or three tentacula in form of arms.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1093. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2102.

Salmonea.
42. SALMON.

L. with an ovated body, cordated thorax, and two linear arms approaching nearly to each other.

Inhabits the gills of salmon. Observed in great numbers on the first arrival of that fish out of the sea; but after being a little time in fresh waters, drops off and dies. The salmon is reckoned in highest season when these *vermes* are found in them. Called by the fishermen, *salmon-lice*.

* *Aristot. Hist. An. lib. i. c. 1. de Part. An. lib. iv. c. 5. Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. ix. c. 47.*

**SEPIA.
CUTTLE,**

XVII. Eight arms placed round the mouth, with small concave discs on their insides.

Often two long *tentacula*.

Mouth, formed like a horny beak.

Eyes, placed beneath the *tentacula*.

Body fleshy, a sheath for the breast.

A tube at the base of the last.

Loligo. Loligo, five Calamarus. *Matthiol. in Dioscorid.* 327.
43. GREAT. *Loligo magna.* *Rondel.* 506.
Le Casseron. *Belon. aquat.* 342.
Sepia. *Lin. Syst.* 1096. No. 4. *Seb. Mus.* iii. tab. iv. fig. 1, 2.
Fann. Suac. No. 2107. *Berlese Cornwall.* tab. xx. fig. 27.

S. with short arms and long *tentacula*; the lower part of the body rhomboid and pinnated, the upper thick and cylindric.

Inhabit all our seas; are gregarious; swift in their motions; take their prey by means of their arms; and embracing it, bring it to their central mouth. Adhere to the rocks, when they wish to be quiescent, by means of the concave discs that are placed along their arms. *Tab. xxvii. fig. 43.*

Octopodia. Le Pourpre. *Belon. aquat.* 336.
44. EIGHT-
ARMED. *Polypii prima species.* *Rondel.* 513.
Sepia. *Lin. Syst.* 1045. No. 1. *Seb. Mus.* iii. tab. ii. fig. 1.

S. with a short round body, without fins or *tentacula*; with only eight arms; connected at their bottom by a membrane. This

CLASS VI. W O R M S.

45

is the *Polyopus* of *Pliny*, which he distinguishes from the *Loligo* and *Sepia*, by the want of *tentacula*.

Inhabits our seas. In hot climates these are found of an enormous size. A friend of mine, long resident among the *Indian* isles, and a diligent observer of nature, informed me that the natives affirm, that some have been seen two fathoms broad over their centre, and each arm nine fathom long. When the *Indians* navigate their little boats, they go in dread of them; and lest these animals should fling their arms over, and sink them, they never fail without an ax to cut them off. *Tab. xxviii. fig. 44.*

S. *Lin. Syst.* 1093.

Loligo Parva. Rondel. 508. *Seb. Mus.* iii. tab. iv. fig. 5.

Media.

45. MIDDLE.

S. with a long, slender, cylindric body; tail finned, pointed, and carinated on each side; two long tentacula; the body almost transparent; green, but convertible into a dirty brown, confirming the remark of *Pliny**, that they change their color thro' fear, adapting it, *Chamelion* like, to that of the place they are in. The eyes are large and smaragdine. *Tab. xxix. fig. 45.*

S. *Lin. Syst.* 1096.

Sepiola. Rondel. 519.

Sepiola.

46. SMALL.

S. with a short body, rounded at the bottom; a round fin on each side; two *tentacula*.

Taken off *Flintshire. Tab. xxix. fig. 46.*

* *Lib. ix. c. 29.*

La.

Officinalis. La Seiche. *Belon. aquat.* 338. *Matthiol. in Dioscorid.* 326. *Sepia. Rondel.* 498.
 47. *OFFICI-* *Seb. Mus.* iii. *tab. iii. fig. 1, 2.* *S. Officinalis.* *Lin. Syst.* 1095. *Fann. Suec.*
NAL. *No. 2706. Amœn. Acad.*

S. with an ovated body; fins along the whole of the sides, and almost meeting at the bottom; two long tentacula; the body contains the bone, the *cuttle-bone* of the shops, which was formerly used as an absorbent.

The bones are frequently flung on all our shores; the animal very rarely.

This (in common with the other species) emits, when frightened or pursued, the black liquor which the ancients supposed darkened the circumambient wave, and concealed it from the enemy.

Σηπία αὐτὴ δολοφροσυνῆσι, &c.

Th' endanger'd *Cuttle* thus evades his fears,
 And native hoards of fluid safety bears.
 A pitchy ink peculiar glands supply,
 Whose shades the sharpest beam of light defy.
 Pursu'd he bids the sable fountains flow,
 And wrapt in clouds eludes th' impending foe.
 The fish retreats unseen, while self-born night,
 With pious shade befriends her parent's flight*.

The ancients sometimes made use of it instead of ink. *Perfusus* mentions the species in his description of the noble student.

* *Jones's Translation of Oppian's Halieut. lib. iii.*

Jam liber, et bicolor positis membrana capillis,
 Inque manus chartæ, nodosaque venit arundo.
 Tum querimur, crassus calamo quòd pendeat humor ;
 Nigra quòd infusa vanescat SEPÏA Lympha *.

At length, his book he spreads ; his pen he takes ;
 His papers here, in learned order lays ;
 And there, his parchment's smoother side displays.
 But oh ! what crosses wait on studious men,
 The CUTTLE's juice hangs clotted at our pen.
*In all my life such stuff I never knew,
 So gummy thick—Dilute it, it will do.
 Nay, now 'tis water !* DRYDEN.

This animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients ; and is eaten even at present by the *Italians*. *Rondeletius* gives us two receipts for the dressing †, which may be continued to this day. *Athenæus* ‡ also leaves us the method of making an antique Cuttle-fish sausage ; and we learn from *Aristotle* §, that those animals are in highest season, when pregnant.

* *Sat.* iii.

† *De Pisc.* 510.

‡ *Lib.* vii. p. 326.

§ *Lib.* viii. c. 30. *Hist. An.*

MEDUSA. XVIII. Body gelatinous, orbicular, convex above; flat or concave beneath.

Mouth beneath, in the middle.

Tentacula placed below.

Fusca. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 256. *tab. xxv. fig. 7, 8.*
48. BROWN.

M. with a brown circle in the middle; sixteen rays of the same color pointing from the circumference towards the centre. On the circumference a range of oval tubercles, and crooked fangs placed alternately. Four ragged *tentacula* extend little farther than the body.

Purpura. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 257. *tab. xxv. fig. 9, 10.*
49. PURPLE.

M. with a light-purple cross in the centre; between each bar of the cross, is a horse-shoe-shaped mark of deep purple; from the circumference diverge certain rays of pale purple. Four thick *tentacula*, short, not extending farther than the body.

Tuberculata. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 257. *tab. xxv. fig. 11, 12.*
50. TUBER-
CLED.

M. with fifteen rays pointing to and meeting at a small spot in the centre. Round the edges are small oval tubera; four plain *tentacula* extending far beyond the body.

BORLASE'S

BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 257. tab. xxv. fig. 15.

Undulata.
51. WAVED.

M. with undulated edges, with fangs on the projecting parts; four orifices beneath; between which rises a stem, divided into eight large ragged *tentacula*.

BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 258. tab. xxv. fig. 16, 17.

Lunulata.
52. LUNULATED.

M. with the circumference tuberculated on the edges; in the center of the lower part are four conic appendages forming a cross; several others, like ferrated leaves, surround it. Eight *tentacula*, not exceeding the edges of the body; eight semilunar apertures, one between each *tentaculum*.

BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 257. tab. xxv. fig. 13, 14.

Simplex.
53. ARM-LESS.

M. with a plain circumference; four apertures beneath; no *tentacula*.

These animals inhabit all our seas; are gregarious; often seen floating with the tide in vast numbers; feed on insects, small fish, &c. which they catch with their claspers or arms. Many species, on being handled, affect with a nettle-like burning, and excite a redness. The ancients, and some of the moderns, add something more*. They were known to the *Greeks* and *Romans* †, by the

* Pruritus in pudendis, et uredinem in manibus et oculis movent, atque acrimonia sua, venerem sopitam, vel extinctam excitant. *Rondel.* 532. In several languages they are called by an obscene name.

† *Arist.* *Hist. An. lib. v. c. 15.* *Dioscorides* notis *Matthiol.* 341. *Plinii, lib. ix. c. 47.*

names of Πνευμα Θαλασσιος, and *Pulmo marinus*, SEA-LUNGS. They attributed medicinal virtues to them. *Dioscorides* * informs us, that if rubbed fresh on the diseased part, they cured the gout in the feet, and kibed heels. *Ælian* † says, that they were depilatory, and if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard. Their *phosphorous* quality is well known; nor was it overlooked by the antients. *Pliny* notes, that if rubbed with a stick it will appear to burn, and the wood to shine all over ‡. The same elegant naturalist remarks, that when they sink to the bottom of the sea, they portend a continuance of bad weather. I must not omit, that *Aristotle*, and *Athenæus* after him, give to some species the apt name of Κνιδη, or the *nettle*, from their stinging quality ¶.

The antients divided their Κνιδη into two classes, those that adhered to rocks, the *Ælinia* of *Linnaeus*; and those that wandered through the whole element. The last are called by later writers *Urtica Soluta*; by *Linnaeus*, *Medusæ*; by the common people *Sea Gellies* and *Sea Blubbers*.

I do not find that the moderns make any use of them. They are left, the prey of basking sharks, perhaps of other marine animals.

* P. 341. † *De Animal. lib. xiii. c. 27.* ‡ *Lib. xviii. c. 35.*

¶ *Arist. Hist. An. lib. v. c. 16. Athenæus, lib. iii. p. 90.*

XIX. Depressed body; covered with a coriaceous coat; furnished with five or more rays, and numerous retractile *tentacula.* **ASTERIAS.**
SEA-STAR.

Mouth in the center.

• FIVE-RAYED.

AST. Lin. Syst. 1099. Faun. Susc. No. 2113.

Stella coriacea acutangula lutea vulgaris **LLUIDII.** *Linckii, p. 31. tab. xxxvi. No. 61.*

Glacialis.

54. COMMON.

AST. with five rays depressed; broad at the base; sub-angular, hirsute, yellow; on the back, a round striated opercule.

These are found sometimes defective, or with only four rays.

See *Linckius, tab. xxxv. fig. 60.*

Common in all our seas; feed on oysters, and are very destructive to the beds.

Stella pentapetalos cancellata anomalos.

Linckii, p. 32. tab. xiv. No. 23. and tab. vii. No. 9.

Clathrata.

55. CANCELLED.

AST. with five short thick rays; hirsute beneath; cancellated above.

Found with the former; more rare. *Tab. xxx. fig. I.*

Oculata. Pentadactylofaster oculatus. *Linckii*, p. 31. tab. xxxvi. No. 62.
56. DOTTED.

AST. with five smooth rays, dotted or punctured; of a fine purple color.

Anglesea. Tab. xxx. fig. 56.

Irregularis. Astropecten Irregularis. *Linckii*, p. 27. tab. vi. fig. 13.
57. RIMMED.

AST. with five smooth rays; the sides furrounded with a regular scaly rim; on the mouth, a plate in form of a cinquefoil; of a reddish hue.

Hispida. Stella coriacea acutangula hispida. *Linckii*, p. 31. tab. ix. No. 19.
58. HISPID.

AST. with five rays, broad, angulated at top; rough, with short bristles; brown.

Anglesea. Tab. xxx. fig. 58.

Gibbosa. Pentaceros gibbus et plicatus, altera parte concavus. *Linckii*, p. 25. tab. iii.
59. GIBBOUS.
No. 20.
BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 260. tab. xxv. fig. 25, 26.

AST. with very short broad rays slightly projecting; a pentangular species, much elevated, small, covered with a rough skin; brown; the mouth in the midst of a pentagon.

Stella quinquefida palmipes. Linckii, p. 29. tab. i. fig. 2.
Pentopidan's Norway, part. ii. 179.

Placenta.
 59. A. FLAT.

AST. with five very broad and membranaceous rays, extremely thin and flat.

Tab. xxxi. fig. 59. A.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Pentadactylofaster spinofus regularis. Linckii, tab. iv. No. 7. BORLASE'S Corn-
wall, p. 259. tab. xxv. fig. 18.

Spinofas
 60. SPINY.

AST. with five rays of almost equal thickness, beset with numerous spines.

•• FIVE - RAYED, with slender or serpentiform rays.

Hirfuta, seu stella grillatoria vel macrofoteles LUIDII. Linckii, p. 50.

Minuta.
 61. MI-
 NUTE.

AST. with a round body, and five very slender and long hirfute rays.
 Found by Mr. *Lloyd* near *Tenbigb*.

Stella lacertosa. Linckii, p. 47. tab. ii. No. 4.

Lacertosa.
 62. LIZARD.

AST. with five smooth slender rays, scaled, jointed, white. *Linckius* calls this *Lacertosa*, from the likeness of the rays to a Lizard's tail.
Anglesea. Tab. xxxii. fig. 62.

AST.

Sphaerulata. AST. with a pentagonal indented body, smooth above the aperture; below five-pointed; between the base of each ray a small globular bead; the rays slender, jointed, taper; hirsute on their sides.

Anglesea. Tab. xxxii. fig. 63.

Pentaphylla. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 260. tab. xxv. fig. 24.
64. CINQUE-FOIL.

AST. with the body regularly cinquefoil; rays very slender; hirsute on the sides, tessellated above and below with green, sometimes with sky-blue.

Cornwall.

Varia. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 259. tab. xxv. fig. 21.
65. PIED.

AST. with a circular body, with ten radiated streaks; the ends of a lozenge form; the rays hirsute, annulated with red.

Cornwall.

Aculeata. BORLASE'S *Cornwall*, p. 259. tab. xxv. fig. 19.
66. RADIATED.

AST. with a round body, with streaks from its centre alternately broad and narrow; the rays slender, hirsute.

Cornwall.

BORLASE's *Cornwall*, p. 259. tab. XXV. fig. 22.

Hastata.
67. JAVELIN.

AST. with a pentagonal body indented; of a deep brownish-red hue, marked with ten ochraceous streaks; five of the streaks slender, with javelin-shaped extremities; rays hirsute, jointed.

Cornwall.

BORLASE's *Cornwall*, p. 259. tab. XXV. fig. 20.

Fissa.
68. INDENTED.

AST. with a circular body, with five equidistant dents, penetrating deep into the sides; five light-colored streaks darting from the centre; rays slender, hirsute.

Cornwall.

BORLASE's *Cornwall*, p. 260. tab. XXV. fig. 23.

AST. with a pentagonal body, black, with five radiating streaks of white; rays hirsute olivaceous, tessellated with deeper shades.

Nigra.
69. BLACK

Cornwall.

* * With more than FIVE RAYS.

Stella decacnemos rosacea, seu decempeda Cornubiensium. Linckii, p. 55. *Bifida.*
tab. XXXVII. fig. 66. 70. BIFID.

AST. with ten slender rays, beset with tendrils on their sides; the mouth surrounded with short filiform rays.

Cornwall.

Decacnemos. *Stella decacnemos barbata, seu fimbriata, Barrelier. Linckii, p. 55. tab. xxxvii.*
 71. TEN-
 RAYED. *fig. 64.*

AST. with ten very slender rays, with numbers of long beards on the sides; the body small, surrounded beneath with ten small filiform rays.

Inhabits the western coasts of *Scotland.* *Tab. xxxiii. fig. 71.*

Helianthemoides? *Stella dodecactis Helianthemo similis. Linckii, p. 42. tab. xvii. fig. 28.*
 72. TWELVE-
 RAYED.

AST. with twelve broad rays finely reticulated, and roughened with fasciculated long papillæ on the upper part; hirsute beneath; red.

These vary into thirteen, such as the *Triscaidecactis* of *Linckius.* *Tab. xxxiv. fig. 54.* I have had one of fourteen rays.

Aristotle and *Pliny** called this genus *Αστρ*, and *stella marina*, says the first, from their resemblance to the pictured form of the stars of heaven. They asserted that they were so exceedingly hot, as instantly to consume whatsoever they touched.

Arborescens. *Asterias caput medusæ. Lin. Syst. 1101.*
 73. ARBO-
 RESCENT. *Soe. Soele. Pontop. Norway, ii. 180.*

AST. with five rays issuing from an angular body; the rays dividing into innumerable branches, growing slenderer as they receded from the base; the most curious of the genus.

* *Aristot. Hist. An. lib. v. c. 15: Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. ix. c. 60.*

Found, as I have been told, in the north of *Scotland*. The late worthy Doctor *William Borlase* informed me that it had been taken off *Cornwall*.

XX. Body covered with a futured crust, often furnished with *ECHINUS*, moveable spines.

Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath;

Echinus. *Lin. Syst.* 1102. *List. Angl.* 169. *tab.* iii.
Εχινος ὀά. *Aristot. Hist. An.* lib. iv. c. v.
Tab. xxxiv. *fig.* 74.

Esculentus.
 74. EAT-
 ABLE.

ECH. of a hæmifpherical form, covered with sharp strong spines, above half an inch long; commonly of a violet color, moveable; adherent to small tubercles, elegantly disposed in rows. These are their instruments of motion, by which they change their place.

This species is often taken in dredging, and often lodges in cavities of rocks just within low-water mark.

Are eaten by the poor in many parts of *England*, and by the better sort abroad. In old times a favorite dish. They were dressed with vinegar, honied wine, or mead, parsley and mint; and esteemed to agree with the stomach*. They are the first dish in the famous supper of *Lentulus* †, when he was made *Flamen Martialis*, priest of *Mars*. By some of the concomitant dishes, they seem designed as a whet for the second course, to the holy personages, priests, and vestals invited on the occasion. Many

* *Athenæus*, lib. iii. p. 91.

† *Macrobius*, as quoted by *Arbutnot*.

species of shell fish made part of the feast. The reader will perhaps find some amusement in learning the taste of the *Roman* people of fashion in these articles.

Echini, the species here described.

Ostrea Cruda, raw oysters.

Pelorida *, a sort of *Mya*, still used as a food in some places. *Vide No. 15.*

Spondyli, a sort of Bivalve, with strong hinges, found in the *Mediterranean* sea. Not the gristly part of oysters, as Doctor *Arbutnot* conjectures.

Patina Ostrearum. Perhaps stewed oysters.

Pelorides. *Balani nigri et albi*; two kinds of *Lepades*.

Spondyli, again.

Glycymerides †. A shell. I suspect to be the same with the *Matra Lutraria* of this work, *No. 44.*

Murices, Purpurae. Turbinated shells, whose species I cannot very well determine, there being more than one of each in the *Italian* seas.

Cordatus. Echinus spatagus. *Lin. Syst.* 1104. *List. App. tab. i. fig. 13.*
75. CORDAT-
ED.

ECH. of a cordated shape, gibbous at one end, and marked with a deep *fulcus* at the other; covered with slender spines resembling bristles. Shell most remarkably fragile.

Length, two inches. *Tab. xxxiv. fig. 75.*

* *Rendel. Testacea, p. 11.*

† *Idem. p. 13.*

Lin. Syst. 1104. *Argenville*, 310. *tab.* xxv. *fig.* K.
Rumph. Mus. *tab.* xiv. *fig.* 2.

Lacunosus.
 76. OVAL.

ECH. of an oval depressed form ; on the top of a purple color, marked with a quadrefoil, and the spaces between tuberculated in waved rows ; the lower side studded ; and divided by two smooth spaces.

Length, four inches. When cloathed, is covered with short thickset bristles mixed with very long ones.

Weymouth, from the PORTLAND cabinet. *Tab.* xxxv. *fig.* 76.

Doctor *Borlase* gives a figure of an *Echinus*, found in *Mount's Bay*, that resembles in shape the above ; but I cannot, either from description or print, determine whether it be the young, or distinct. *Vide Nat. Hist. Cornwall*, p. 278. *tab.* xxviii. *fig.* 26.

DIV. III. TESTACEA.

VERMES of the soft kind, and simple make, commonly covered with a calcareous habitation.

DIV. I. MULTIVALVE SHELLS.

CHITON. I. The animal, or inhabitant of its shell, the DORIS.
The shell plated, consisting of many parts, lying upon each other transversely.

SECT. I. MULTIVALVE SHELLS.

Crinitus.
1. HAIRY.

CH. **W**ITH seven valves; thick set with short hairs; five-eighths of an inch long.
Of the natural size. A. 1. magnified.
Inhabits the sea near *Aberdeen.* *Tab. xxxvi. fig. 1.*

Marginatus.
2. MARGI-
NATED.

CH. with eight valves; with a serrated reflected margin, smooth; size of the figure. *Tab. xxxvi. fig. 2.*
Inhabits the sea near *Scarborough.*

CH. with eight valves; quite smooth, with a longitudinal mark *Lewis.*
along the back; a little elevated. Size of a wood-louse. *Tab.* 3. SMOOTH.
xxxvi. *fig.* 3.

Inhabits the shores of *Loch Broom* in *West Ross-shire*.

The inhabitant of this shell is a species of the *Doris*.

The name *Chiton*, taken from *χιτων*, *Lorica*, a coat of mail.

II. Its animal the TARTON.

LEPAS.
ACORN.

The shell multivalve, unequal, fixed by a stem: or sessil.

Lepas. *Lin. Syst.* 1107. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2122.
Common *English* Barnacle. *ELLIS Ph. Tr.* 1758. *Tab.* xxxiv. *fig.* 17.

Balanus.
4. COMMON.

L. of a conoid form, smooth, and brittle; the lid or *operculum*
sharp pointed.

Found adhering to rocks, oysters, and shell-fish of various sorts.
Tab. xxxvii. *fig.* 4.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1108. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2123. *Lif. Angl. tab.* v. *fig.* 41.

Balanoides.
5. SULCATED.

L. with strong *fulcated* shells; aperture smaller in proportion than
the former.

Adheres to the same bodies. *Tab.* xxxvii. *fig.* 5.

Quere, the figure, A. 5. if not an accidental variety?

Lepas.

Cornubienfis. Lepas Cornubienfis. *Ellis Ph. Tr.* 1758. *tab. xxxiv. fig. 16.*
6. CORNISH. *Berlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall.*

L. in form of a limpet, with a dilated bottom, and rather narrow aperture; the shell fulcated near the lower edges. *Tab. xxxvii. fig. 6.*

Striata.
7. STRIATED.
ED.

L. with the shells lapping over each other, and obliquely striated. The sea near *Weymouth.* *Tab. xxxviii. fig. 7.* From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tintinnabulum:
8. BELL.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1108.

L. with a large deep shell, rugged on the outside, of a purple color.

As large as a walnut.

Found frequently adhering to the bottom of ships, in great clusters. Probably originated in hot climates.

Anatifera.
9. ANATIFEROUS.

L. *Lin. Syst.* 1109. *Faun. Susc. No.* 2120. *List. Conch. tab.* 439.

L. consisting of five shells, depressed, affixed to a pedicle, and in clusters. *Tab. xxxviii. fig. 9.*

Adheres to ships bottoms by its pedicles.

The *tentacula* from its animal are feathered; and have given our old *English* historians and naturalists the idea of a bird. They ascribed the origin of the Barnacle Goose to these shells. The account given

given by the Sage *Gerard*, is so curious, that I beg leave to transcribe it.

‘ But what our eyes have seene, and hands have touched, we
 ‘ shall declare. There is a small island in *Lancashire* called the
 ‘ *Pile of Foulders*, wherein are found the broken pieces of old
 ‘ and bruised ships, some whereof have been cast thither by ship-
 ‘ wracke, and also the trunks and bodies with the branches of old
 ‘ and rotten trees, cast up there likewise; whereon is found a cer-
 ‘ taine spume or froth that in time breedeth unto certaine shells,
 ‘ in shape like those of the Muskle, but sharper pointed, and of a
 ‘ whitish colour; wherein is contained a thing in form like a lace
 ‘ of silke finely woven as it were together, of a whitish colour;
 ‘ one end whereof is fastened unto the inside of the shell, even as
 ‘ the fish of Oysters and Muskles are: the other end is made fast
 ‘ unto the belly of a rude masse or lumpe, which in time commeth
 ‘ to the shape and form of a bird: when it is perfectly formed,
 ‘ the shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the
 ‘ foresaid lace or string; next come the legs of the bird hanging
 ‘ out, and as it groweth greater it openeth the shell by degrees,
 ‘ till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth onely by the bill:
 ‘ in short space after it commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into
 ‘ the sea, where it gathereth feathers, and groweth to fowle
 ‘ bigger than a Mallard and lesser than a Goose, having blacke
 ‘ legs and bill or beake, and feathers blacke and white, spotted in
 ‘ such manner as is our *Mag Pie*, called in some places a *Pie-*
 ‘ *Annet*, which the people of *Lancashire* call by no other name than
 ‘ a tree Goose: which place afore said, and all those parts adjoy-
 ‘ ning, do so much abound therewith, that one of the best is bought
 ‘ for three pence. For the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it
 ‘ please.

‘ please them to reaire unto me, and I shall satisfie them by the
‘ testimonie of good witnesses.’ *Vide* HERBAL, p. 1587, 1588.

This genus is called by *Linnaeus*, LEPAS, a name that is given
by the antients to the *Patella*. Shells of this class are called by
Aristotle, Βαλανοί *, from the resemblance some of them bear to
acorns. We have seen before in the account of the supper of *Len-
tulus*, that they were admitted to the greatest tables.

PHOLAS. III. Its animal an ASCIDIA.

Shell bivalve, opening wide at each-end, with several lesser
shells at the hinge.

The hinges folded back, united with a cartilage.

An incurvated tooth in the inside beneath the hinge.

Dactylus.
10. DAC-
TYLE.

PH. *Lin. Syst.* 1110. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2124. *List. Angl. App. Tab.* xi. *fig.* 3.

PH. with an oblong shell, marked with echinated *striae*; the tooth
broad; the space above the hinge reflected, and cancellated beneath;
breadth four inches and a half; length one and a quarter.
Tab. xxxix. *fig.* 10.

Candidus.
11. WHITE.

PH. *Lin. Syst.* 1111. *List. Angl. tab.* v. *fig.* 39.

PH. with a brittle shell, and smoother than the former; the tooth
very slender; breadth an inch and an half; length near an inch.
Tab. xxxix. *fig.* 11.

* *Hist. An. lib.* v. c. 35.

PH. *Lim. Syst.* 1111. *List. Angl. tab. v. fig. 38.*
Fann. Succ. No. 2125.

Crispatus.
 12. CURLED.

PH. with a strong oval shell; the half next to the hinge waved and striated; tooth large and strong; breadth three inches and a half; length one and three quarters. *Tab. xl. fig. 12.*

This genus takes its name from *φωλεω*, to lurk in cavities. A shell of the name of *Pbolis* and *Pbolas*, is mentioned by *Aristotle* and *Atbenæus*; but I suspect it to be the *Dactylus* of *Pliny*. A species now called *Datyl*, abounding within the rocks of the *Mediterranean*, is much admired as a food*.

Ph. with a shell thinner than the former; and the tooth very slender and oblique; in externals resembling the former, only never found larger than a hazel nut.

Parvus.
 13. LITTLE.

I have often taken them out of the cells they had formed in hard clay, below high-water mark, on many of our shores. They also perforate the hardest oak plank that accidentally is lodged in the water. I have a piece filled with them, which was found near *Pensacola* in *West Florida*, and presented to me by that ingenious naturalist the late JOHN ELLIS, Esquire.

I have also found them in masses of fossil wood, in the shores of *Abergelli* in *Denbighshire*. The bottom of the cells are round, and appear as if nicely turned with some instrument.

Tab. xl. fig. 13.

* *Pliny, lib. ix. c. 61. Armstrong's Hist. Minorca, 173-*

DIV. II. BIVALVE SHELLS.

MYA
GAPER.

IV. Its animal an ASCIDIA.

A bivalve shell gaping at one end.

The hinge, for the most part, furnished with a thick, strong, and broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

Truncata. M. Truncata. *Lin. Syst.* 1112. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2126. *Lif. Angl. tab.* v. 14. ABRUPT. *fig.* 36.

M. **W**ITH a broad, upright, blunt tooth, in one shell; the closed end rounded; the open end truncated, and gaping greatly; the outside yellow, marked with concentric wrinkles. *Tab.* xli. *fig.* 14.

Lodged under slutchy ground, near low-water mark; discovered by an aperture in the slutch, beneath which it is found in coarse gravel.

Delewis.
15. SLOP-
ING.

M. with a brittle half-transparent shell, with a hinge slightly prominent; less gaping than the *truncata*; near the open end sloping downwards.

Frequent about the *Hebrides*; the fish eaten by the gentry.

M. Arenaria.

M. Arenaria. *Lin. Syst.* 1112. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2127.

Arenaria.
16. SAND.

M. with a tooth like the former ; mouth large, rough at the base ; the whole shell of an ovated figure, and much narrower at the gaping end.

Three inches and a half broad ; two inches long in the middle.

Tab. xlii.

M. Pictorum. *Lin. Syst.* 1112. *Faun. Succ. No.* 219. *List. Angl. App. tab.* i. *fig.* 4.

Pictorum.
17. PAINT-ERS.

M. with an oval brittle shell ; with a single longitudinal tooth like a lamina in one shell, and two in the other. *Tab.* xliii. *fig.* 17.

Breadth a little above two inches ; length one.

Inhabits rivers.

Used to put water colors in ; whence the name. Otters feed on this and the other fresh-water shells.

Lin. Syst. 1112. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2130. *List. Angl. App. tab.* i. *fig.* 1. *Scheffer Lapland,* 145.

Margaritifera.
18. PEARL.

M. with a very thick coarse opaque shell ; often much decorticated ; oblong, bending inward on one side ; or arcuated ; black on the outside ; usual breadth from five to six inches ; length two and a quarter. *Tab.* xliii. *fig.* 18.

Inhabits great rivers, especially those which water the mountainous parts of *Great Britain.*

This shell is noted for producing quantities of pearl. There have been regular fisheries for the sake of this pretious article in several of our rivers. Sixteen have been found within one shell. They are the disease of the fish, analogous to the stone in the human body. On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl, and often cast it spontaneously in the sand of the stream.

The *Conway* was noted for them in the days of *Camden*. A notion also prevales, that Sir *Richard Wynne*, of *Gwydir*, chamberlain to *Catharine* queen to *Charles II.* presented her majesty with a pearl (taken in this river) which is to this day honored with a place in the regal crown. They are called by the *Welsh* *Cregin Diluw*, or Deluge Shells, as if left there by the flood.

The *Irt* in *Cumberland* was also productive of them. The famous circumnavigator, Sir *John Hawkins* *, had a patent for fishing that river. He had observed pearls plentiful in the Straits of *Magellan*, and flattered himself with being enriched by procuring them within his own island.

In the last century, several of great size were gotten in the rivers of the county of *Tyrone* and *Donegal*, in *Ireland*. One that weighed 36 *carats* was valued at £. 40, but being foul, lost much of its worth. Other single pearls were sold for £. 4. 10*s.* and even for £. 10. The last was sold a second time to Lady *Glenleahy*, who put it into a necklace, and refused £. 80 for it from the Duchess of *Ormond* †.

Suetonius reports, that *Cæsar* was induced to undertake his *British* expedition for the sake of our pearls; and that they were so large that it was necessary to use the hand to try the weight of a single one ‡. I imagine that *Cæsar* only heard this by report; and that

* *Camden*. ii. 1003.

† *Pb. Tr. Abridg.* ii. 831.

‡ *Sueton. Vit. Jul. Cæs.* c. xlv.

the crystalline balls in old leaves, called *mineral pearl*, were mistaken for them *.

We believe that *Cæsar* was disappointed of his hope: yet we are told that he brought home a buckler made with *British pearl*, † which he dedicated to, and hung up in the temple of *Venus Genetrix*. A proper offering to the Goddess of Beauty, who sprung from the sea. I cannot omit mentioning, that notwithstanding the classics honor our pearl with their notice, yet they report them to have been small and ill colored; an imputation that in general they are still liable to. *Pliny* ‡ says, that a red small kind was found about the *Thracian Bosphorus*, in a shell called *Mya*, but does not give it any mark to ascertain the species.

M. with a rudiment of a tooth within one shell; with an oval and large hiatus opposite to the hinge. Shells brown and brittle. *Dubia.*
19. *DUBIOUS.*

Shape of a *pistachia* nut.

Length of a horse-bean. *Tab. xlv.*

Found near *Weymouth*. From the **PORTLAND** cabinet.

* *Woodward's Method of Fossils, 29. part ii.*

† *Plinii, lib. ix. c. 35. Tacitus Vit. Agricola.*

‡ *Ibid.*

SOLEN.
RAZOR.

V. Its animal an ASCIDIA.

A bivalve ; oblong ; open at both ends.

At the hinge, a subulated tooth turned back, often double ;
not inserted in the opposite shell.

* With the hinge near the end.

Siliqua.
20. *POD.*

Lin. Syst. 1113. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2131. *List. Angl. tab.* v. *fig.* 37.
List. Conch. tab. 409.

S. with a strait shell, equally broad, compressed, with a double tooth at the hinge, receiving another opposite ; and on one side another tooth sharp pointed, and directed downwards. Color olive, with a conoid mark of an ash color, dividing the shells diagonally ; one part striated lengthways, the other transversely. Breadth usually five or six inches, sometimes nine.

Tab. xlv. *fig.* 20.

Vagina.
21. *SHEATH.*

Lin. Syst. 1113. *List. Conch. tab.* 410.

S. with a shell nearly cylindrical, one end marginated ; the hinge consisting of a single tooth in each shell placed opposite. Shell yellow, marked much like the former ; usually about five or six inches broad.

Inhabits *Red Wharf, Anglesea.*

Lin.

Lin. Syst. 1114. *List. Angl. App. tab. ii. fig. 9.* *List. Conch. tab. 411-*

Phys.
22. SCYME-
TER.

S. with a shell bending like a scymeter, with hinges like those of the *Siliqua*; and colored and marked like it. The shell thin, and rounded at each end. Usual breadth four or five inches.
Tab. xlv. fig. 22.

S. sub-arcuated and sub-oval; with the hinge consisting of a sharp double tooth on one side, receiving a single one from the opposite, with a process in each shell, pointing towards the cartilage of the hinge. Shell fragile, pellucid; about an inch broad.
Tab. xlv. fig. 23.

Pellucidus.
23. PELLU-
CID.

Inhabits *Red Wharf, Anglesea.*

•• With the hinge near the middle.

Lin. Syst. 1114. *List. Conch. tab. 420-*

Legumen-
24. SUB-
OVAL.

S. with a strait sub-oval shell; with teeth exactly resembling those of the last, furnished likewise with similar processes; one end is somewhat broader than the other. Usual breadth about two inches and an half. Shell sub-pellucid, radiated from the hinge to the margin.

Tab. xlv. fig. 24.

Inhabits the same place.

Lin.

Catellus. Lin. Syst. 1114. No. 37. List. Conch. 421.
25. KIDNEY.

S. with a kidney-shaped shell; with a single tooth in both sides of the hinge. The shell covered with a rough *epidermis*. Breadth near two inches; length seven-eighths of an inch.

Inhabits the sea near *Weymouth*.

Tab. xlvi. *fig.* 25.

This species borders on the *myæ*, and connects the *genera*.

I am not acquainted with the natural history of the two last. The three first lurk in the sand near low-water mark, in a perpendicular direction: and when in want of food, elevate one end a little above the surface, and protrude their bodies far out of the shell. At approach of danger, they dart deep into the sand, sometimes at least two feet. Their place is known by a small dimple on the surface. Sometimes they are dug out of the sand with a shovel; at other times are taken by a bearded dart suddenly struck into them. They were used as a food by the ancients. *Athenæus* * (from *Sopbron*) speaks of them as great delicacies, and particularly grateful to widows.

Μακρὰὶ κόγχαὶ σῶλιες τῆτιγα

Γλυκυκρέων κογχύλιον χηρῶν γυναικῶν λιγχνεύμα.

Oblongæ conchæ *solenes*, et carne jucundâ

Conchylum, viduarum mulierum cupidæ.

These are often used as a food at present; and brought up to table fried in eggs.

* *Lib.* iii. p. 86.

VI. Its animal a TETHYS.

TELLINA.

A bivalve, generally sloping down on one side.
Three teeth at the hinge.

* Ovated.

Lin. Syst. 1117. No. 49.

Fragilis.
26. FRAGILE.

T. with a very brittle white shell, truncated at the narrower, and rounded at the broader end. An inch broad.

Tab. xlvii. *fig.* 26.

T. with a very thick depressed oblong shell; white; with concentric *striae*.

Depressa.
27. DEPRES-
SED.

Tab. xlvii. *fig.* 27.

T. with very thick, broad, and depressed shells, marked with numerous concentric *striae*. Breadth, an inch and three quarters; length, an inch and a quarter.

Craffa.
28. FLAT.

Has the habit of the *VENUS borealis*; but the sides of this are unequal, one being more extended than the other.

Tab. xlviii. *fig.* 28.

Planata. Lin. Syst. 1117. No. 52.
29. PLAIN.

T. with a very flat delicate shell, marked with concentric lines of red; the space about the hinge brown. Breadth, two-thirds of an inch.

Tab. xlviii. *fig.* 29.

Radiata. Lin. Syst. 1117. No. 54.
30. RAYED.

T. with very convex shells of a faint ash color, radiated with red; tinged within with a faint purple. Breadth an inch and an half.

Tab. xlix. *fig.* 30.

Incarnata. Lin. Syst. 1118. No. 58. Faun. Succ. No. 2133. List. Angl. App. tab. 1. fig. 8.
31. CARNATION.

T. oblong, depressed; originally covered with a thick brown epidermis. When naked, of a whitish color rayed with red, and crossed again with minute concentric *striae*.

Usual breadth, one inch and three quarters.

Tab. xlvii. *fig.* 31.

Carnaria. Lin. Syst. 1119. No. 66. List. Angl. tab. iv. fig. 25.
32. FLESH-COLORED.

T. with a strong and rounded shell, generally of a bloom color within and without; externally marked with belts of deeper red.

Breadth about seven-eighths of an inch.

Sometimes

Sometimes found quite white, as *fig. 32. A.*

Tab. xlix. fig. 32.

Lin. Syst. 1119. No. 58.

Trifasciata.
33. TRI-
FASCIATED.

T. with a very brittle shell, radiated like the *T. Incarnata*; but less.

T. with oval shells, marked with rugged concentric *striae*. This has much the habit of the *Mytilus Lithobagrus*. *Rugosa.*
34. RUGGED.

About the size of a filbert.

Dredged up at *Weymouth*. Misplaced among the VENUSES.
Vide tab. lvii. fig. 34.

Borlase Hist. Cornwall, tab. xxviii. fig. 23.

Cornubiensis.
35. COR-
NISH.

T. with oblong oval shells, deeply striated parallel to the margin.
Described by Doctor *Borlase*.

Lin. Syst. 1120. No. 72. Faun. Suec. No. 2138. List. Angl. App. tab. i. fig. 5. *Cornua.*
36. HORN.

T. with round shells very convex, marked with a transverse furrow; color brown.

Size of a pea.

Inhabits ponds and fresh waters.

Tab. xlix. fig. 36.

CARDIUM. VII. Bivalve, nearly equilateral, equivalve.
COCKLE.

Its animal a TETHYS.

Two teeth near the beak : a larger (placed remote) on each side ; each locking into the opposite.

Aculeatum.
 37. ACU-
 LEATED.

Lin. Syf. 1122. No. 78.

C. with high ribs radiating from the hinge to the edges ; each rib sulcated in the middle ; and near the circumference beset with large and strong processes, hollowed. One side of the shell projects further than the other, and forms an angle. Color yellowish-brown:

As large as a fist. The marginal circumference ten inches and a half.

Found off the *Hebrides* and *Orknies*.

Tab. 1. fig. 37.

Echinatum.
 38. ECHI-
 NATED.

Lin. Syf. 1122. No. 79. Faun. Suec. No. 2139.
List. Angl. tab. v. fig. 33. Conch. tab. 324.

C. lesser than the former, being little more than six inches in circumference ; the color white ; the ribs echinated higher up ; has only sixteen ribs, the former twenty-one ; the shape rounder.

Found dead on many of our shores.

Lin. Syst. 1122. No. 80.

Ciliare.
39. FRIN-
GED.

C. with a very brittle shell, and delicate, of a pure white; eighteen ribs rising into thinner spines.

Of the size of a hazel nut.

Tab. l. *fig.* 39.

Lin. Syst. 1123. No. 88.

Levigatum.
40. SMOOTH.

C. of a sub-oval shape, somewhat depressed; of a deep brown color, with obsolete longitudinal *striæ*; and a few transversal, concealed by a thin *epidermis*.

Circumference six inches and a half.

Tab. li. *fig.* 40.

Lin. Syst. 1124. No. 90. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2141. *List. Angl. tab.* v. *fig.* 34.

Edule.
41. EDIBLE.

C. with twenty-eight depressed ribs, transversely striated; one side more salient than the other.

Common on all sandy coasts, lodged a little beneath the sand; their place marked by a depressed spot. Delicious and wholesome food.

Tab. l. *fig.* 41.

MACTRA. VIII. Its animal a TETHYS.

Bivalve, unequal sided, equivalve.

Middle tooth complicated; with a little concavity on each side; the lateral teeth remote, mutually received into each other.

Stultorum. *Lin. Syst.* 1126. No. 99.

42. SIMPLE-
TON'S.

M. with semi-transparent shells, smooth, glossy; white without; purplish within.

Size of a hazel nut.

Tab. lii. *fig.* 42.

Solida. *Lin. Syst.* 1126. No. 100. *Fann. Succ.* No. 2140. *List. Angl. tab.* iv. *fig.* 24.

43. STRONG.

M. with very strong shells; in a live state, smooth, white, glossy, and marked with a few transverse *striae*. In dead shells, the *striae* appear like high ribs. *Vide fig.* 43. A. *Tab.* i.

Lutraria. *Lin. Syst.* 1126. No. 101. *Fann. Succ.* No. 2128. *List. Angl. tab.* iv. *fig.* 19.

44. LARGE.

M. with an oblong thin shell; one side much extended, and gaping; for which reason *Linnaeus* once placed it among the *Myæ*.

Breadth five inches; length two and a half.

Inhabits

Inhabits the sea near the mouth of rivers ; and even sometimes within the mouth.

Tab. lii. fig. 44.

IX. Its animal a TETHYS.

DONAX.

Bivalve, with the frontal margin very blunt.

Lin. Syst. 1127. No. 105. Faun. Susc. No. 2142. List. Angl. tab. v. fig. 35.

Conch. tab. 376. f. 217.

Trunculus.
45. YELLOW.

D. with a glossy shell, of a whitish color tinged with dirty yellow, and marked lengthways with many elegant minute *striae* ; the inside purple.

Breadth an inch and a tenth.

Tab. lv. fig. 45.

Lin. Syst. 1127. No. 107.

Denticulata.
46. PURPLE.

C. of a cuneiform shape ; extremely blunt at one end, striated like the former, ferrated at the edges ; color within purple ; transversely tinged with the same on the outside.

Breadth, a little superior to the former.

X. Its

VENUS. X. Its animal a TETHYS.

Hinge with three teeth near to each other ; one placed longitudinally, and bent outwards.

Mercenaria. *Lin. Syst.* 1131. No. 123. *Faun. Suec.* No. 2144. *List. Angl. tab.* iv. fig. 22.
47. **COMMERCIAL.** *Conch. tab.* 272.

V. With a strong, thick, weighty shell, covered with a brown epidermis ; pure white within ; slightly striated transversely.

Circumference above eleven inches.

These are called in *North America Clams* ; they differ only in having a purple tinge within. *Wampum* or *Indian money* is made of them *.

Tab. liii. fig. 47.

Erycina. *Lin. Syst.* 1131. No. 122. *List. Conch. tab.* 284.
48. **SICILIAN.**

V. with a very thick shell, marked with high-ridged ribs transversely ; undulated longitudinally.

Fig. 48. A. a worn shell.

Circumference about five or six inches.

Tab. liv. fig. 48. 48. A.

* *Burnaby's Travels, p. 104. ed. 2.*

Lix. Syst. 1134. No. 142.

Exoleta.
49. ANTI-
QUATED.

V. with orbicular shells, with numerous transversal *striae*; white, glossy.

Diameter about two inches.

A. Variety of the same, marked strongly with numerous *striae*, and longitudinally with a few short yellowish lines. *Vide Lix.*

Conch. tab. 292. 293.

Tab. liv. *fig.* 49. A. *Tab.* lvi. *fig.* 49.

Lix. Conch. tab. 281.

Rugosa.
50. WRINK-
LED.

V. with thick shells, marked with rugose concentric *striae*.

A. Variety, with *striae* less elevated, and marked with yellowish zigzag lines. *Lix. Conch.* 282.

Length, an inch; breadth, an inch and a quarter.

Tab. lvi. *fig.* 50.

V. with thin convex orbiculated shells, of a white color, tinged with yellow, and marked with thin concentric *striae*; waved at the edges.

Undata.
51. WAVED.

Size of a hazel nut.

Tab. lv. *fig.* 51.

V. with thin convex shells, with a very deep obtuse *sinus*, or bending on the front.

Sinuosa.
51. A. IN-
DENTED.

Size of the figure.

M

Weymouth.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tab. lv. fig. 51. A.

Borealis.
52. NOR-
THERN.

Lin. Syst. 1134. No. 143. Liff. Angl. tab. iv. fig. 23. Conch. tab. 253. fig. 86.

V. with thin shells, much depressed, marked with slender concentric *striae*.

Length one inch and a half; breadth near two inches.

Litterata.
53. LETTER-
ED.

Lin. Syst. 1135. No. 147. Faun. Succ. No. 2146. Liff. Conch. tab. 400. fig. 239.

V. with thick shells, marked transversely with frequent crenulated *striae*, sometimes smoother; of a whitish color, streaked with lines resembling characters. In *British* specimens usually faint; in foreign very strong and elegant.

Length an inch and three quarters; breadth two inches and a half.

Tab. lvii. fig. 53.

Deflorata.
54. FADING.

Lin. Syst. 1133. No. 132.

V. with thin oval shells, striated lengthways, semipellucid; rayed with purple and white, both within and without.

Size near an inch and half in breadth.

Tab. lvii. fig. 54.

V. with

V. with depressed rhomboidal shells, marked with concentric and very neat *striae*, of a pale brown color variegated. *Rhomboides.*
55. RHOM-
BOID.

Length three quarters of an inch; breadth an inch and three quarters.

V. with ovated shells, striated elegantly from hinge to margin, and slightly striated transversely. *Ovata.*
56. OVAL.

Size of a horse-bean.

Tab. lvi. fig. 56.

XI, Its animal a TETHYS? *ARCA.*

Shell bivalve equivalve.

Teeth of the hinge numerous, inserted between each other.

Lin. Syst. 1140. No. 168. Borlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall. tab. xxviii. fig. 15, 16. Tortuosa.

Linn. Conch. tab. 368.

Mytilus Matthei. apud Dioscor. lib. ii. c. 5. p. 301.

57. DIS-
TORTED.

A. with a rhomboid shell, deeply striated from the apex to the edges.

Inhabits *Cornwall*. Found also near *Weymouth*.

Tab. lviii. fig. 57.

Lin. Syst. 1143. No. 181. Linn. Conch. tab. 247. fig. 82.

Glycymeris.
58. ORBICU-
LAR.

A. with thick orbicular shells, marked with concentric *striae*, white zigzagged with ferruginous, edges crenulated.

M 2

Diameter

Diameter about two inches.

Tab. lviii. fig. 58.

Nucleus.
59. SIL-
VERY.

Lin. Syst. 1141. No. 184.

A. with unequally triangular shells; smooth, pure white without, silvery within; margin finely crenated.

Size of a pea.

Tab. lviii. fig. 59.

Barbata.
60. FRIN-
GED.

Lin. Syst. 1140. No. 170.

A. with oblong shells faintly striated; beset with *Byffus* so as to appear bearded.

In *England* of the size of a horse-bean, the foreign specimens much larger.

PECTEN.
SCALLOP.

XII. Its animal a **TETHRYS.**

Shell bivalve, unequal.

The hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow.

■

Maximus.
61. GREAT.

Lin. Syst. 1144. No. 185; Penn. Soc. No. 2148. Lill. Angl.-tab. v. fig. 29.

P. with fourteen rays, very prominent and broad; striated lengthways above and below; ears equal.

Grows

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Grows to a large size. *Tab. lix. fig. 61.*

Found in beds by themselves; are dredged up, and pickled and barrelled for sale.

The ancients say, that they have the power of removing themselves from place to place by vast springs or leaps *. This shell was called by the *Greeks* Κτενς, by the *Latins* *Peñen*, and was used by both as a food; and when dressed with pepper and cummins, was taken medicinally †.

The elegant figure of the crouching *Venus*, in the *Maffei* collection, is placed sitting in a shell of this kind. The sculptor probably was taught by the mythology of his time, that the goddess arose from the sea in a scallop. This perhaps may have been the *concha veneræ* of *Pliny*, so styled from this circumstance.

Another shell has the same name, for a different reason ‡.

The scallop is commonly worn by pilgrims on their hat, or the cape of their coat, as a mark that they had crossed the sea in their way to the *Holy Land*, or to some distant object of devotion.

Lin. Syst. 1144. No. 186. List: Conch. tab. 165. fig. 2.

Jacobson.
On. LESSER.

P. with fifteen broad rays, rounded on the flat side, and most finely transversely striated; angulated on the convex, and striated lengthways; ears nearly equal; concave and smooth on the upper side.

A rare species in *Great Britain*.

Tab. lx. fig. 62.

* *Arist. Hist. An. lib. iv. c. 4.*

† *Aldrovandus, lib. iii. p. 90.*

‡ See No. 82.

** Both.

** Both Shells convex.

Subrufus. *Pecten tenuis, subrufus, maculosus, circiter 20 striis n.ajoribus, at lævibus, donatus.* *Lif. Angl. p. 185. tab. v. fig. 30.*
63. RED.

P. with twenty narrow rays, finely striated; ears nearly equal, and also striated.

A species seldom exceeding two inches and a quarter in length; the breadth nearly the same.

A thin shell, generally of a fine pale red.

Tab. lx. fig. 63.

Varius. *Lin. Syst. 1146. No. 199. Lif. Conch. tab. 178. fig. 15.*
64. VARIE-
GATED.

P. with about thirty echinated imbricated rays; shells almost equally convex; one ear vastly larger than the other.

General length two inches and a half; breadth a little less.

Color, a fordid red mixed with white.

Often found in oyster-beds, and dredged up with them.

Tab. lxi. fig. 64.

Pusto? *Lin. Syst. 1146. No. 200.*
65. WRITH-
ED. *Pecten minimus angustior inequalis ferè et asper, &c.*
Lif. Angl. p. 186. tab. v. fig. 31.

P. with above forty small rays; with unequal ears; the surface always irregularly waved or deformed, as if by some accident; but this appearance regularly maintained.

Length

Length about two inches.

Colors commonly very brilliant reds.

Tab. lxi. fig. 65.

P. with one large striated ear, with smooth equal shells; eight obsolete rays; of a dark purple color. *Obsoletus.*
66. WORN.

A small species three quarters of an inch long.

Tab. lxi. fig. 66.

P. with unequal ribbed ears; the rest of the shell entirely smooth. *Lewis.*
67. SMOOTH.

Very small.

Anglesea.

Lin. Syst. 1146. No. 201.

Glaber.
68. FUR-
ROWED.

P. with a very thin shell; fifteen faint rays; equal ears. The inner side of the shells marked with rays, divided by a single *fulcus*.

Anglesea. A scarce species. Small.

XIII. Its animal a TETHYS.

Shell bivalve, roughly plated on the outside.

OSTREA.
OYSTER.

Lin. Syst. 1148. No. 211. Faun. Susc. No. 2149. Liff. Angl. tab. iv. fig. 26.

Edulis.
69. EDIBLE.

O. commonly of an orbicular form, and very rugged. A description of so well-known a shell is needless. Varies in size

in different places. This is figured with an *Anomia* on it, No. 70. B.

Britain has been noted for oysters from the time of *Juvenal**, who satyrizing an epicure, says,

*Circeis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad Saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo,
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morfu.*

He, whether *Circe's* rock his oysters bore,
Or *Lucrine* lake, or distant *Richborough's* shore
Knew at first taste.

The luxurious *Romans* were very fond of this fish, and had their *layers* or stews for oysters, as we have at present. *Sergius Orata* † was the first inventor, as early as the time of *L. Crassus* the orator. He did not make them for the sake of indulging his appetite, but through avarice, and made great profits from them. *Orata* got great credit for his *Lucrine* oysters; for, says *Pliny*, the *British* were not then known.

The ancients eat them raw, and sometimes roasted. They had also a custom of stewing them with mallows and docks, or with fish, and esteemed them very nourishing ‡.

Britain still keeps its superiority in oysters over other countries. Most of our coasts produce them naturally, and in such places they are taken by dredging, and are become an article of com-

* *Satyr.* iv. *V.* 140.

† *Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. ix. c. 54.*

‡ *Athenæus, lib. iii. p. 92.*

merce,

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merce, both raw and pickled. The very shells, calcined, become an useful medicine as an absorbent. In common with other shells, prove an excellent manure.

Stews or *layers* of oysters are formed in places, which nature never allotted as habitations for them. Those near *Colchester* have been long famous; at present there are others, that at least rival the former, near the mouth of the *Tbames*. The *oysters*, or their spats, are brought to convenient places, where they improve in taste and size. It is an error to suppose, that the fine green observed in oysters taken from artificial beds, is owing to *copperas*; it being notorious how destructive the substance or the solution of it is to all fish. I cannot give a better account of the cause, or of the whole treatment of oysters, than what is preserved in the learned Bishop *Sprat's* History of the ROYAL SOCIETY, from p. 307 to 309.

‘ In the month of *May* the oysters cast their spaun, (which the dredgers call their spats;) it is like to a drop of candle, and about the bigness of a halfpenny.

‘ The *spat* cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things, at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cultch*.

‘ ’Tis probably conjectured, that the *spat* in twenty-four hours begins to have a shell.

‘ In the month of *May*, the dredgers (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever.

‘ When they have taken them, with a knife they gently raise the small brood from the *cultch*, and then they throw the *cultch* in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be

• so newly spat, that they cannot be safely severed from the *cultch*,
 • in that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c.
 • that the *spat* is upon, one shell having many times twenty
 • *spats*.

• After the month of *May*, it is felony to carry away the *cultch*,
 • and punishable to take any other oysters, unless it be those of
 • size, (that is to say) about the bigness of an half-crown piece,
 • or when the two shells being shut, a fair shilling will rattle be-
 • tween them.

• The places where these oysters are chiefly catcht, are called
 • the *Pont-Burnham*, *Malden*, and *Colne* waters; the latter taking
 • its name from the river of *Colne*, which passeth by *Colne-Chester*,
 • gives the name to that town, and runs into a creek of the sea, at
 • a place called the *Hytbe*, being the suburbs of the town.

• This brood and other oysters they carry to creeks of the sea,
 • at *Brickel-Sea*, *Mersey*, *Langno*, *Fringreggo*, *Wivenbo*, *Tolesbury*,
 • and *Saltcoafe*, and there throw them into the channel, which
 • they call their beds or layers, where they grow and fatten, and
 • in two or three years the smallest brood will be oysters of the size
 • aforesaid.

• Those oysters which they would have green, they put into
 • pits about three feet deep in the salt-marshes, which are over-
 • flowed only at spring-tides, to which they have sluces, and let
 • out the salt-water until it is about a foot and half deep.

• These pits, from some quality in the soil co-operating with the
 • heat of the sun, will become green, and communicate their
 • colour to the oysters that are put into them in four or five days,
 • though they commonly let them continue there six weeks or two
 • months, in which time they will be of a dark green.

• To

‘ To prove that the sun operates in the greening, *Tolebury* pits
 ‘ will green only in summer; but that the earth hath the greater
 ‘ power, *Brickel-Sea* pits green both winter and summer: and for
 ‘ a further proof, a pit within a foot of a greening-pit will not
 ‘ green; and those that did green very well, will in time lose
 ‘ their quality.

‘ The oysters, when the tide comes in, lie with their hollow
 ‘ shell downwards, and when it goes out, they turn on the other
 ‘ side; they remove not from their place, unless in cold weather,
 ‘ to cover themselves in the Ouse.

‘ The reason of the scarcity of oysters, and consequently of their
 ‘ dearth, is, because they are of late years bought up by the
 ‘ *Dutch*.

‘ There are great penalties, by the Admiralty court, laid upon
 ‘ those that fish out of those grounds which the court appoints,
 ‘ or that destroy the *cultch*; or that take any oysters that are not of
 ‘ size, or that do not tread under their feet, or throw upon the
 ‘ shore, a fish which they call a *Five-finger* *, resembling a spur-
 ‘ rowel, because that fish gets into the oysters when they gape,
 ‘ and sucks them out.

‘ The reason why such a penalty is set upon any that shall de-
 ‘ stroy the *cultch*, is, because they find that if that be taken
 ‘ away, the Ouse will increase, and the muscles and cockles will
 ‘ breed there, and destroy the oysters, they having not whereon to
 ‘ stick their *spat*.

‘ The oysters are sick after they have spat; but in *June* and
 ‘ *July* they begin to mend, and in *August* they are perfectly well:

* *ASTERIAS glacialis*, the common Sea Star.

- ‘ the male oyster is *black-sick*, having a black substance in the fin;
- ‘ the female *white-sick*, (as they term it) having a milky substance
- ‘ in the fin. They are salt in the pits, falter in the layers, but
- ‘ falter at sea.’

To this I beg leave to join a sort of present state of this article, borrowed from the 84th page of the History of *Rochester*, in 12mo, published in 1776.

- ‘ Great part of the inhabitants of *Stroud* are supported by the
- ‘ fisheries, of which the oyster is most considerable. This is con-
- ‘ ducted by a company of free dredgers, established by prescrip-
- ‘ tion, but subject to the authority and government of the mayor
- ‘ and citizens of *Rochester*. In 1729 an act of parliament was
- ‘ obtained, for the better management of this fishery, and for
- ‘ confirming the jurisdiction of the said mayor and citizens, and
- ‘ free dredgers. The mayor holds a court of admiralty every
- ‘ year, to make such regulations as shall be necessary for the well-
- ‘ conducting this valuable branch of fishery. Seven years appren-
- ‘ ticeship entitles a person to the freedom of this company. All
- ‘ persons catching oysters, not members of the fishery, are liable
- ‘ to a penalty. The company frequently buy brood or spat from
- ‘ other parts, which they lay in this river, where they soon grow
- ‘ to maturity. Great quantities of these oysters are sent to *Lon-*
- ‘ *don*; to *Holland*, *Westphalia*, and the adjacent countries.

XIV. Bivalve, inequivalve.

ANOMIA.

One valve perforated near the hinge, affixed by that perforation to some other body.

Lin. Syst. 1150. No. 218. *List. Conch. tab.* 204. *fig.* 38.

Ephippium.
70. LARGER.

A. with the habit of an oyster; the one side convex, the other flat; perforated, adherent to other bodies, often to oyster-shells, by a strong tendinous ligature; color of inside perlaceous.

Size near two inches diameter.

Tab. lxii. shews the exterior side of the shell; and the interior of the upper valve adhering to an oyster.

Lin. Syst. 1151. No. 221.

Squammula.
71. SMALL.

A. with shells resembling the scales of fish; very delicate and silvery. Much flattened. Perforated. Very small.

Adheres to oysters, crabs, and lobsters, and shells.

The fossil species of the *Anomia* genus are uncommonly numerous in this island, in our chalk-pits and limestone-quarries; but are foreign to the work in hand. The reader who wishes to be acquainted with their appearance, may satisfy himself, by consulting *Lister's* History of Shells, appendix to the 3d book, tab. 447, &c. and *Hist. an. Angl.* tab. viii. and ix. *Plot's* Hist. *Oxfordshire*, tab. iii. and his History of *Staffordshire*, tab. xi.

XV. Its

MYTILUS.
MUSSEL.

XV. Its animal an ASCEDIA.

Bivalve ; often affixed to some substance by a beard,
Hinge without a tooth, marked by a longitudinal hollow
line.

Rugosus,
72 RUGGED.

Lin. Syst. 1156. No. 249. *List. Angl. tab. iv. fig. 21.*

M. with a brittle shell, very rugged, and in shape most irregular ;
usually oblong, and rounded at the ends.

Length near an inch. Color whitish.

Always found lodged in *limestone*. The outside generally appear
honey-combed ; but the apertures are too small for the shell to
pass through, without breaking into the cell they are lodged in.
Multitudes are found in the same stone : but each has a separate
apartment, with a different external spiracle.

Tab. lxiii. fig. 72.

Edulis.
73. EDIBLE.

Lin. Syst. 1157. No. 253. *Faun. Succ. No. 2156. List. Angl. tab. iv. fig. 28.*

M. with a strong shell, slightly incurvated on one side : angulated
on the other. The end near the hinge pointed ; the other rounded.

Tab. lxiii. fig. 73.

When the *epidermis* is taken off, is of a deep blue color.

Abundance of small pearls, called *seed-pearls*, were till of late
procured from this species of mussel, for medical purposes ; but
I believe they are now disused, since crabs-claws and the like have
been

been discovered to be as efficacious, and a much cheaper absorbent.

Found in immense beds, both in deep water; and above low-water mark. A rich food, but noxious to many constitutions. Affect with swellings, blotches, &c. falsely attributed to the peacrab. The remedy oil, or salt and water.

NE *fraudentur gloriâ sua littora*. I must in justice to *Lancashire* add, that the finest mussels are those called *Hambleton Hookers*, from a village in that county. They are taken out of the sea, and placed in the river *Wier*, within reach of the tide, where they grow very fat and delicious.

M. very crooked on the side, near the end; then greatly dilated, and covered with a thick rough *epidermis*. Within has a violet tinge. *Incurvatus.*
74. CROOKED.

Found on the coast of *Anglesea*, near *Priestholme*; usually an inch and an half long.

Tab. lxiv. fig. 74.

M. with a delicate transparent shell, most elegantly rayed lengthways, with purple and blue; like the former in shape, but more oval. Commonly shorter than two inches. *Pellucidus.*
75. PELLUCID.

Anglesea. Found sometimes in oyster-beds; sometimes in trowling over stutchy bottoms.

Tab. lxiii. fig. 75.

M. with a strong shell, and the space opposite to the hinge deeply inflected or umbilicated. *Umbilicatus.*
76. UMBILICATED.

The form nearly oval. The length sometimes five inches.

A rare species, and new. Sometimes dredged up off *Priestholme* island, *Anglesea*. Discovered by the reverend Mr. *Hugh Davies*.

The pea-crab found in this species of a larger size than usual.

Tab. lxxv. fig. 76.

Curtus.
76.A.SHORT

M. with a short, ventricose, obtuse shell, of a dirty yellow color.

Size of the figure.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tab. lxxiv. fig. 76. A.

Modiolus.
77.GREAT.

Lin. Syst. 1158. No. 256. List. Conch. tab. 356. fig. 195.

M. with a strong shell, with a blunted upper end; one side angulated near the middle; from thence dilating towards the end, which is rounded.

The greatest of *British* mussels. Length from six to seven inches.

Lies at great depths. Often seizes the bait of the ground lines, and is taken up with the hooks.

Tab. lxxvi. fig. 77.

Cygnus.
76. SWAN.

Lin. Syst. 1158. No. 257. List. Angl. App. tab. i. fig. 3.

M. with a thin brittle shell, very broad and convex, marked with concentric striæ. Attenuated towards one end; dilated towards the other. Decorticated about the hinge.

Color,

Color, dull green.

Length six inches; breadth three and a half.

Inhabits fresh waters. Pearls are found in this and the following species.

Tab. lxvii. fig. 78.

Lin. Syst. No. 258. Fann. Succ. No. 2158. List. Angl. tab. i. fig. 2.

Anatinus.
79. DUCK.

M. with a shell less convex, and more oblong than the last. Very brittle, and semi-transparent. Space round the hinges like the last.

Length about five inches; breadth two and a quarter.

Inhabits fresh waters.

Crows feed on these mussels; and also on different shell-fish. It is diverting to observe, that when the shell is too hard for their bills, they will fly with it to a great height, drop the shell on a rock, and pick out the meat, when the shell is fractured by the fall.

Tab. lxviii. fig. 79.

XVI. Its animal a SLUG.

Bivalve, fragil, furnished with a beard. Gapes at one end.

Hinge without a tooth.

PINNA.
NACRE.

P. with a very thin semi-pellucid whitish shell, most opaque near the apex. Marked on the surface with longitudinal slender

Fragilis.
80. BRITTLE

O

ribs,

ribs, roughened with concave scales; and the whole traversed by innumerable fine *striae*.

In young shells, the ribs and scales are almost obsolete. The valves of lesser transverse diameter.

The largest about five inches and a half long; and three and a quarter broad in the broadest part. The figure is of a broader specimen than usual.

Dredged up at *Weymouth*. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tab. lix. fig. 80.

Ingen.

81. GREAT.

I saw specimens of some vast *Pinna*, found among the farther *Hebrides*, in the collection of Doctor *Walker*, at *Moffat*. They were very rugged on the outside, but I cannot recollect whether they were of the kind found in the *Mediterranean* or *West Indies*.

DIV. III. UNIVALVE SHELLS.

With a regular spire.

XVII. Its animal a SLUG.

Shell sub-oval, blunt at each end.

The aperture the length of the shell, longitudinal, linear.
Toothed.

CYPRÆA.
GOWRIE.

Linn. Syst. 1180. No. 364. *List. Angl.* tab. iii. fig. 17. *Conch.* tab. 706, 707.
fig. 56 and 57.

Pediculus.
82. COM-
MON.

C. with numerous striæ, some bifurcated. *Varia* with having three brown spots on the back.

Tab. lxx. fig. 82.

This genus is called *Cypræa*, and *Venerca*, from its being peculiarly dedicated to *Venus*; who was said to have endowed a shell of this genus with the powers of a *Remora*, so as to impede the course of the ship which was sent by *Periander*, tyrant of *Corinth*, with orders to castrate the young nobility of *Corcyra* *.

* *Plinii, lib. ix. c. 25. xxxii. c. 1.*

**BULLA.
DIPPER.**

XVIII. Its animal a SLUG.
Shell sub-oval.
Aperture oblong, smooth.
One end a little convoluted.

Lignaria. *Lin. Syst.* 1184. *Lif. Conch. tab.* 714. *fig.* 71.
83. WOOD.

B. of an oval form, and striated transversely. Is narrower towards one end, which is a little umbilicated. Of a dirty color, like some woods, whence the trivial name. The inside of the shell visible to the very end, through the *columella*.

Length about two inches. *Tab.* lxx. *fig.* 83.

**Ampulla.
84. OB-
TRUSE.**

Lin. Syst. 1183. *No.* 378.

B. with a brittle shell, more obtuse at the end; and the inner side lapping over the *columella*, so as to render it invisible.

Possibly a young shell of the *B. Ampulla*?

Found near *Weymouth*.

**Cylindræa.
85. CYLIN-
DRIC.**

Lif. Conch. tab. 714. *fig.* 70.

B. white, cylindrical, a little umbilicated at the end.

About twice the size of a grain of wheat.

Tab. lxx. *fig.* 85.

B. with

CLASS VI. S H E L L S.

101

B. with one end much produced, and fusiform;

The aperture very patulous.

Weymouth. From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tab. lxx. fig. 85. A.

Patula.
85. A. OPEN.

XIX. Its animal a SLUG.

Aperture narrow, without a beak;

Columella pleated.

POLUTA.
VOLUTE.

Lis. Syst. 1187. No. 394. List. Conch. tab. 835.

Tornatilis.
86. OVAL.

V. exactly oval; acuminate at each end; with a single fold near the mouth, or upper part of the *columella*. With five spires. Striated spirally. Pale red, with white *fascia*.

Anglesea.

Tab. lxxi. fig. 86.

V. with a very thin brittle shell, with two small spires.

Inhabits the isle of *Jona*, or *I' Columb-kil*.

Tab. lxxi. fig. 87.

Jonensis.
87. JONA.

XX. Its

BUCCINUM.
WHELK.

XX. Its animal a SLUG.
Aperture oval, ending in a short canal.

Pallas. *Lin. Syst.* 1201. No. 458. *Gualteri.* tab. 44. fig. N. *List. Conch.* tab. 971.
88. BROWN. *fig.* 26.

B. with five spires striated, waved, and tuberculated. Aperture wrinkled; upper part replicated.
Length five-eighths of an inch.
Tab. lxxii. *fig.* 88.

Lapillus: *Lin. Syst.* 1202. No. 467. *Fann. Succ.* No. 2161. *List. Angl.* tab. iii. *fig.* 5. 6.
89. MASSY. *List. Conch.* tab. 965.

B. with about five spires, often obsolete; inside of the mouth slightly toothed. A very strong thick shell, of a whitish color.

A variety yellow; or fasciated with yellow on a white ground; or fulcated spirally, and sometimes reticulated.

See *figures* 89. *tab.* lxxii.

In many, which I suspect to be shells not arrived at full growth, the lip is thin and cultrated.

Length near an inch and a half.

Inhabits (in vast abundance) rocks near low-water mark.

This is one of the *English* shells that produces the purple dye, analogous to the *purpura* of the ancients: our shell has been made use of as an object of curiosity.

The

The antient has been long since superseded by the introduction of the insect *Coccus Cacti*, or the *Cockineel* beetle. The shells were of the genus of *Murex*, mentioned by *Linnaeus*, pp. 1214, 1215. But one was a sort of *Buccinum*. *Pliny* describes both*. The finest was the *Tyrian*.

‘ Tyrioque ardebat Murice lana;’

A strong expression of *Virgil*, who describes the cloth,

‘ Glowing with the Tyrian MUREX.’

The species of shells are found in various parts of the *Mediterranean*. Immense heaps of them are to be seen about *Tarentum* † to this day, evincing one place where this precious liquor was extracted.

The process of obtaining the *English Purpura* is well described by Mr. *William Cole*, of *Bristol*, in 1684, in the following words ‡.

‘ The shells being harder than most of other kinds, are to be broken with a smart stroke with a hammer, on a plate of iron, or firm piece of timber, (with their mouths downwards) so as not to crush the body of the fish within; the broken pieces being pick’d off, there will appear a white vein, lying transversely in a little furrow or cleft, next to the head of the fish, which must be digged out with the stiff point of a horse-hair pencil, being made short and tapering. The letters, figures, or what else shall be made on the linnen, (and perhaps silk too) will presently appear of a pleasant light-green color, and if

* *Lib. ix. c. 36.* † *Baron Riedesel's Travels. p. 174.*

‡ *Pb. Tr. Abr. ii. 826.*

' placed in the sun, will change into the following colours, i. e. if
 ' in winter, about noon; if in the summer, an hour or two after
 ' sun-rising, and so much before setting; for in the heat of the
 ' day, in summer, the colours will come on so fast, that the suc-
 ' cession of each colour will scarcely be distinguished. Next to
 ' the first light-green, it will appear of a deep-green, and in few
 ' minutes change into a sea-green, after which, in a few minutes
 ' more, it will alter into a watchet-blue; from that, in a little
 ' time more, it will be of a purplish-red; after which, lying an
 ' hour or two, (supposing the sun still shining) it will be of a
 ' very deep purple-red, beyond which the sun can do no more.

' But then the last and most beautiful colour, after washing in
 ' scalding water and soap, will (the matter being again put into
 ' the sun or wind to dry) be of a fair bright crimson, or near to
 ' the prince's colour, which afterwards, notwithstanding there is
 ' no use of any stiptick to bind the colour, will continue the same,
 ' if well ordered; as I have found in handkerchiefs, that have
 ' been washed more than forty times; only it will be somewhat
 ' allayed, from what it was, after the first washing. While the
 ' cloth so writ upon lies in the sun, it will yield a very strong and
 ' foetid smell, as if garlick and *assa fetida* were mixed together.'

Undatum. Lin. Syst. 12C4. No. 475. Faun. Suec. No. 2163. List. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 2.
 90. WAVED. List. Conch. tab. 962. fig. 14.

B. with seven spires, spirally striated, and deeply and transversely undulated.

Length three inches.

Inhabits deep water.

Tab. lxxiii. fig. 90.

B. *Leve tennē striatum et undatum. Liff. Angl. p. 157. tab. iii. fig. 3.*

Striatum.
91. STRIATED.

B. with eight spires, with elevated *frizæ*, undulated near the apex.
Length near four inches.

Tab. lxxiv. fig. 91.

Linn. Syst. 1204. No. 476. Liff. Conch. tab. 966. fig. 21.

Reticulatum.
92. RETICULATED.

B. with spires scarcely raised, and strongly reticulated; of a deep-brown color, and of an oblong oval form. The aperture white, glossy, and denticulated.

Size of a hazel-nut.

Tab. lxxii. fig. 92.

B. with five spires, striated spirally; ribbed transversely.

Size, less than a pea.

Found also in *Norway*. Vide *AE. Nidr. tom. iv. tab. 16. fig. 25.*

Tab. lxxix.

Mignatum.
93. SMALL.

STROMBUS XXI. Its animal a SLUG.

Shell univalve, spiral.

The opening much dilated, and the lip expanding, produced into a groove.

Des Pelecani. *Lin. Syst.* 1207. *No.* 490. *Faun. Suec. No.* 2164. *List. Conch. tab.* 866. *fig.* 94. CORVO-
RANT'S FOOT

STR. with ten spires, tuberculated along their ridges, with the lip expanding and digitated. The spires end in a most exquisite point. Length about two inches. Extent of the expanse an inch and a quarter.

Tab. lxxv. *fig.* 94.

MUREX. XXII. Its animal a SLUG.

The aperture oval; the beak narrows into a canal or gutter, a little ascending.

Erinaceus. *Lin. Syst.* 1206. *No.* 526. *Gualtieri. tab.* 49. *fig.* H.
95. URCHIN.

M. with an angular shell, surrounded with tubular ribs; each rib ending with its mouth on the angle. Consists of six spires on the whole; a most rugged shell. The aperture exactly oval; the gutter or canal covered.

Length near two inches.

Tab. lxxvi. *fig.* 95.

M. with

M. with five or six spires, the body ventricose: the spires rising into angulated ridges. The aperture semicircular.

Carinatus.
96. ANGU-
LATED.

Length near four inches.

From the PORTLAND cabinet.

Tab. lxxvii. fig. 96.

Lin. Syst. 1222. No. 558. Gualtieri, tab. 46. E. Faun. Suec. No. 2165.

Antiquus.
97. AN-
TIQUE.

M. with eight spires finely striated; the first very ventricose. Color a dark dirty yellow. Length three inches and a half.

Lin. Syst. 1222. No. 559. Faun. Suec. No. 2166. List. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 1.

Despectus.
98. DESPI-
SED.

M. with eight spires. The first large, ventricose, and produced; the others more prominent than those of the preceding. Striated and somewhat rugged. The outside white, the inside glossy and yellow.

Length near five inches.

Inhabits the deep sea. Dredged up in plenty with oysters. Eaten by the poor; but oftener used for baits for cod and ray.

Tab. lxxviii. fig. 98.

Lin. Syst. 1244. No. 565. List. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 4. Conch. tab. 913. fig. 5.

Corneus.
99. HORNEY.

M. with a narrow oblong shell of eight striated spires. Snout much produced. Color pure white, covered with a brown *epidermis*.

Length near three inches,

Tab. lxxvi. fig. 99.

Cylindrus
100. RIBBED.

M. with an oblong shell of six spires, neatly ribbed. Vide *tab. lxxix.*

Minute.

Anglesea. Inhabits also *Norway.* *Atl. Nidr.* tom. iv. *tab. 16. fig. 26.*

Acuminatus.
101. SHARP.

M. with a narrow oblong shell, acuminate spires, ribbed. Vide *tab. lxxix.*

Minute.

Decollatus?
102. SHORT-
BRED.

Lin. Syst. 1226. *No. 578.*

A species offered with doubts. Perhaps accidentally mutilated. Let the critical conchyliologist consult *tab. lxxix.*

Minute.

XXIII. Its animal a SLUG.
Shell conic.
Aperture sub-triangular.

TROCHUS.
TOP.

Lin. Syst. 1231. No. 599. *List. Conch.* tab. 616. No. 1. *List. Angl.* tab. iii. *Zinzibinus.*
fig. 14. Faun. Suec. No. 2168. 103. LIVID.

TR. with a sharp apex, imperforated bottom ; with a *fria* elevated above the rest. Each is smooth. The color livid, much spotted with deep red.

Tab. lxxx. fig. 103.

Lin. Syst. 1230. No. 598.

Conular.
104. CO-
NULAR.

TR. with an imperforated base, and a prominent line along the spires. Scarcely distinct from the last.

Tab. lxxx. fig. 104.

Trochus pyramidalis parvus, ruberrimus fasciis crebris exasperatus. *List. Conch.* *Exasperatus.*
tab. 616. fig. 2. 105. ROUGH.

I am unacquainted with this species ; so refer the reader to *Lister*, who describes it as above ; and marks the figure with A. as an *English* shell.

Lin.

Umbilicaris. Lin. Syst. 1229. No. 592. List. Conch. tab. 641. fig. 31, 32. List. Angl. tab. iii.
106. UMBILICAL. fig. 15.

TR. with a perforated base, and of a convex conic form; dirty white waved with purple. Varies much in colors.

A most common shell on all our shores.

Tab. lxxx. fig. 106.

Cinerarius. Lin. Syst. 1229. No. 590.
106^a. CINEREOUS.

T. with a perforated base; spires a little prominent. Of a cinereous color, striped obliquely.

Size of a pea.

Anglesea.

Magnus. Lin. Syst. 1228. No. 585.
107. TUBERCULATED.

TR. with a perforated base; somewhat depressed: striated; with the ridges of the spires rising into blunt distinct tubercles. Color white, ziz-zagged with red.

When the upper coat is taken off, the next is of a rich mother-of-pearl color.

Anglesea.

Tab. lxxx. fig. 107.

Minute,

Minute, conic, livid.

A new species, discovered in the mountains of *Cumberland*, by Mr. *Hudson*.

Tab. lxxx. fig. 108.

Terrestris.
108. LAND.

XXIV. Its animal a SLUG.
Aperture round.

TURBO.
WREATH.

* *Ventricose.*

Lin. Syst. 1232. No. 607. Liff. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 9. Faun. Suec. No. 2269.

Littoreus.
109. *PERRI-*
WINKLE.

T. with five spires, the first ventricose, in younger subjects striated spirally; in the old smooth, and of a dusky color.

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 109.

Abundant on most rocks, far above low-water mark. The *Swedish* peasants believe, that when these shells creep high up the rocks, they indicate a storm from the south.

They are called *Perriwinkles*; are sold commonly in *London*, and eaten by the poor; as they are in most parts of the kingdom.

Liff. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 5.

Tumidus.
110. *TUMID.*

T. with five tumid spires, the first ventricose, and all most elegantly striated; of a pale-red color.

A rare shell. Inhabits woods in *Cambridgeshire*, and some other counties in *England*.

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 110.

** Taper.

Clathrus. *Lin. Syst.* 1237. No. 631. *Fam. Sarc. No.* 2170. *List. Conch. tab.* 588. *fig.* 51.
111. B&L-
K&D.

T. with a taper shell of eight spires, distinguished by elevated divisions, running from the aperture to the apex.

A. A variety? Pellucid; ridges very thin.

These are analogous to that curious and expensive shell the *Wentle-trap*.

Tuberculata. T. with about twelve spires of a dusky color, finely tuberculated.
111*. STU-
DED. From the coast of *Northumberland*.
*Tab. lxxxii. fig. *111.*

Duplicatus. *Lin. Syst.* 1239. No. 645. *List. Angl. tab.* iii. *fig.* 7.
112. DOUB-
LED.

T. with a strong taper shell, each spire marked with two prominent *striae*. Has about twelve spires.

Found by Doctor *Lister* at *Scarborough*, who says it was five inches long.

Tab. lxxxi. fig. 112.

Lin. Syst. 1139. No. 645. *Seb. Mus.* iii. tab. lvi. fig. 40.
Lif. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 8. *Fann. Succ. No.* 2171.

Terebra.
 113. AUGER.

T. with a taper shell of twelve spires, spirally striated.

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 113.

T. with eight spires, striated transversely; white.

Tab. lxxix.

Albus.
 114. WHITE.

T. with eight smooth spires, nearly obsolete.

Tab. lxxix.

Lewis.
 115. SMOOTH

Both about a third of an inch long. Found on the shores of
Anglesea.

Lin. Syst. 1250. No. 650. *Fann. Succ. No.* *Lif. Angl. tab.* ii. fig. 11:

Perwersus.
 116. RE-
 VERSED.

T. with eleven spires of a dusky color. The mouth turned a
 contrary way to most others of the genus.

Length four-tenths of an inch; very taper.

Found in mosses, especially among the *Hypna.*

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 116.

Lin. Syst. 1249. No. 649. *Lif. Conch. tab.* 41. fig. maj.

Bidens.
 117. BI-
 DENT.

T. at first sight to be distinguished from others of this genus by
 two teeth in the aperture. Agrees with the last in the contrary

Q

turn

turn of the spires, which are twelve in number, and of a dusky hue.

Tab. lxxxii.

Muscorum. *Lin. Syst.* 1249. *No.* 651. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2173. *Lif. Angl. tab.* ii. *fig.* 6.
118. *Moss.* *Conch. tab.* 41. *fig.* min.

T. of an oval shape, of the size of a grain of white mustard. With four spires, very shining and brittle.

Found with the *Perversus*.

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 118.

Fasciatus. *Buccinum exiguum fasciatum & radiatum.*
119. *FAS-* *Lif. Conch. tab.* 19. *fig.* 14.
CIATED.

T. with six spires; white, marbled or fasciated with black.

Length half an inch.

Very frequent in *Anglesea*, in sandy foils near the coasts.

Tab. lxxxii. fig. 119.

Ulva. T. with four spires, the first ventricose; of a deep brown color;
120. *ULVA.* aperture oval.

Size of a grain of wheat.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 120.

Inhabits the *Ulva Laëuca* on the shores of *Flintshire*.

XXV. Its animal a SLUG.
Shell spiral, sub-pellucid.
Semi-lunar aperture.

HELIX.
SNAIL.

* Depressed.

Lin. Syst. 1241. No. 656. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 14.* *Fann. Succ. No. 2174.*

Lapicida.
121. ROCK.

SN. with five spires, externally carinated or depressed to an edge.
Umbilicated; of a deep brown color.

A land shell. Inhabits clefts of rocks.

Tab. lxxxiii. fig. 121.

Lin. Syst. 1242. No. 658. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 13.* *Gualtieri, tab. iii. fig. Q.*
Fann. Succ. No. 2175.

Albella.
122. GREY.

SN. with five spires rounded on the outside. Thin, prettily fasciated along the spires with brown and white. Deeply umbilicated.

Inhabits dry sandy banks.

Tab. lxxxv. fig. 122.

Lin. Syst. 1242. No. 662. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 27.* *Gualtieri, tab. iv. fig.*
E. E. Fann Succ. No. 2176.

Planorbis.
123. FLAT.

SN. with a very flat brown shell, slightly carinated on the outside; the aperture oblique.

Inhabits ponds.

Tab. lxxxiii. fig. 121.

Vortex. Lin. *Syst.* 1243. No. 667. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 28.* *Gualtieri. tab. iv. fig. G. G.*
124. *WHIRL.* *Lif. Conch. tab. 138. fig. 43.* *Faun. Succ. No. 2178.*

SN. with a very flat thin shell, and six small spires. The outmost carinated.

Found with the former.

Tab. lxxxiii. fig. 124.

Nana. SN. with four spires; the exterior very large. Thick in propor-
125. *DWARF.* tion to its diameter. Umbilicated.

Whether a young, or a variety of the following?

Tab. lxxxiii. fig. 125.

Cornua. Lin. *Syst.* 1243. No. 671. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 26.* *Gualtieri. tab. iv. D. D.*
126. *HORN.* *Faun. Succ. 2179.*

SN. with four rounded spires. Umbilicated; of a horny appearance.

Found in dull deep rivers, and in ponds. The largest of the *British* depressed species.

Tab. lxxxiii.

** *Ventricose.*

Rufescens. *Cochlea dilute rufescens, aut subalbida, sinu ad umbilicum exiguo, circinato.*
127. *MOTTLED.* *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 12.*

SN. with four spires, and minutely umbilicated; the exterior spire sub-carinated. Of a pale brownish red mottled with white.

Inhabits

Inhabits woods.

Tab. lxxxv. fig. 127.

Pomatia Diofcor. lib. ii. c. 9. p. 305. Gesner. Aq. 655.
Linn. Syst. 1244. No. 677. Liff. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 1. Faun. Suec. No. 2183.

Pomatia.
 128. EXO-
 TIC.

SN. with five spires most remarkably ventricose. Slightly umbilicated. Fasciated with a lighter and deeper brown.

Inhabits the woods of the southern counties of *England*.

A naturalized species, introduced, as is said, by Sir *Kenelm Digby*; whether for medical purposes, or as a food, is uncertain. Tradition says, that to cure his beloved wife of a decay was the object.

They are quite confined to our southern counties. An attempt was made to bring them into *Northamptonshire* *, but they would not live there.

These are used as a food in several parts of *Europe* during *Lent*; and are preserved in an *Escargatoire*, or a large place boarded in, with the floor covered half a foot deep with herbs, in which the snails nestle and fatten †. They were also a favorite dish with the *Romans*, who had their *Coclearia*, a nursery similar to the above. *Fulvius Hirpinus* ‡ was the first inventor of this luxury, a little before the civil wars between *Cesar* and *Pompey*. The snails were fed with bran, and soddin wine. If we could credit *Varro* §, they grew so large, that the shells of some would hold ten quarts! People need not admire the temperance of the supper of the younger *Pliny* §, which consisted of only a lettuce a-piece, *three* SNAILS, two

* *Morton*, 415. † *Addison's Travels*, 272. ‡ *Pliny*, lib. x. c. 56.
 § *De Re Rustica*, lib. iii. c. 14. § *Epist. lib. i. Epist. xv.*

eggs, a barley cake, sweet wine, and snow; in case his snails bore any proportion in size to those of *Hirpinus*.

Its name is derived not from any thing relating to an orchard, but from Πῶμα, an *operculum*, it having a very strong one. This seems to be the species described by *Pliny*, lib. viii. c. 39, which he says was scarce; that it covered itself with the opercle, and lodged under ground; and that they were at first found only about the maritime *Alps*, and more lately near *Velitrae*.

Tab. lxxxiv. fig. 128.

Hortensis.
129. GAR-
DEN.

Cochlea vulgaris major pulla maculata et fasciata hortensis. *Lift. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 2. Gualtieri, tab. i. fig. C.*
Helix lucorum. *Lin. Syst. 1247. No. 692. Lift. Conch. tab. 49. fig. 47.* The common garden snail.

SN. in form like the last, but lesser, and not umbilicated and clouded, or mottled with browns.

These are often used with success in consumptive cases.

Tab. lxxxiv. fig. 129.

Arbustorum. *Lin. Syst. 1245. No. 680. Lift. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 4. Faun. Suec. No. 2184.*
130. SHRUB.

SN. with a glossy shell, brown, marked with a single black spiral *fascia*: the rim of the aperture reflects a little. Sub-umbilicated. Varies with deeper and lighter colors.

Inhabits woods.

Tab. lxxxv. fig. 130.

Lin. Syst. 1247. No. 691. *Gualtieri. tab. i. fig. P.* *Lif. Conch. tab. 57.* *Lif. Nomenclis.*
Angl. tab. ii. fig. 3. 131. VARI-
 GATED.

SN. with a glossy shell; very thin and pellucid. The aperture awry. Varies infinitely: often yellow, or light green, or red fasciated with black or white, along the spires. Often quite plain.

Inhabits woods and gardens.

Lin. Syst. 1247. No. 690. *Lif. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 18.* *Conch. tab. 126. fig. 26.* *Vivipera.*
Fann. Succ. No. 2185. 132. VIVI-
 PAROUS.

SN. with six ventricose spires, umbilicated. The aperture almost round. Color brown, with dusky spiral *fasciæ*.

Inhabits stagnant waters, and semi-stagnant rivers.

Tab. lxxxiv. fig. 132.

Lin. Syst. 1245. No. 681. *Gualtieri. tab. iii. fig. L.* *Zonaria.*
 133. ZON-
 ED.

SN. with five spires; the first very ventricose. Slightly umbilicated. Fasciated spirally with narrow stripes of white, dusky, and yellow.

Inhabits dry banks.

Variety? of the former. A shell of a plain color, with the apex a little more projecting. *Fig. 133. A.*

Pellucida. Cochlea terrestris umbilicata pellucida flavescens. *Gualtieri, tab. ii. fig. G.*
 134. PELLUCID.

SN. a very thin pellucid shell, of a yellowish-green color. Very brittle. With four spires, the first very tumid.

Found by me only once; in *Sbropshire*.

*** Of a taper Form.

Osena? *Lin. Syst. 1248. No. 698. Gualtieri. tab. 6. fig. B.?*
 135. EIGHT-SPIRED.

SN. with eight spires of a brown color. My specimen was mutilated.

Inhabits ponds.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 135.

**** Ovated, imperforated.

Stagnalis. *Lin. Syst. 1249. No. 703. List. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 21. Couch. tab. 123. fig. 21.*
 136. LAKE. *Fann. Succ. No. 2188.*

SN. with six spires; the first very large and ventricose, and the last quite pointed. Very brittle. Length two inches one eighth.

Inhabits still waters; is, with others of the kind, the food of trouts.

In

In younger specimens is a duplicature of the shell, from the aperture spreading along the first spire; as in *fig. A*. In old shells it vanishes.

B. Another, which I suspect to be also a variety: lesser and somewhat stronger. Perhaps the *Helix lineosa* of *Linnaeus*, No. 706. *List. Angl. tab. ii. No. 22.*

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 136. A. B.

Lin. Syst. 1249. No. 705. List. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 24. Conch. tab. 123. fig. 23. Putris. Faun. Succ. No. 2189. 137. MUD.

SN. with the first spire vastly large and tumid. The two others very small.

Inhabits ponds, &c.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 137.

Lin. Syst. 1250. No. 708. List. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 23. Conch. tab. 123. fig. 22. Auricularia. Faun. Succ. No. 2192. 138. EAR.

SN. with a very ventricose first spire, sub-umbilicated. The last forms a minute apex. Color yellow. Very brittle.

Inhabits ponds.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 138.

Lin. Syst. 1250. No. 709.

Levigatum?
139. SMOOTH-
ED.

SN. with only two spires: the first very ventricose; the other very minute, and placed laterally. Of a pale-red color. Pellucid.

R

Inhabits

Inhabits ponds.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 139.

Tentaculata. *Lin. Syst.* 1249. *No.* 707. *List. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 19.* *Conch. tab. 132. fig. 32.*
140. OLIVE. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2191.

SN. of an oval sub-conic form, with five spires. Clouded with brown.

Inhabits ponds.

Tab. lxxxvi. fig. 140.

NERITA.
NERITE.

XXV. Its animal a SLUG.

Shell gibbous, flattish at bottom.

Aperture semi-orbicular.

Glancina. *Lin. Syst.* 1251. *No.* 716. *List. Angl. tab. iii. fig. 10.* *Faun. Succ. No.* 2197.
141. LIVID.

N. with five spires, umbilicated. Of a livid color. The spires marked with short brown stripes; but it varies in colors.

Tab. lxxxvii. fig. 141.

Pluvialis. *Lin. Syst.* 1253. *No.* 723. *List. Angl. tab. ii. fig. 20.* *Conch. tab. 141. fig. 38.*
142. RIVER. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2194.

N. with only two spires. Brittle, dusky, marked with white spots.

Not half the size of a pea.

Inhabits still rivers and standing waters.

Tab. lxxxvii. fig. 142.

Lin.

Lin. Syst. 1253. *No.* 725. *List. Angl. tab.* iii. *fig.* 11, 12, 13. *Conch. tab.* 607. *Littoralis.*
fig. 39, &c. *Fann. Syst. No.* 2195. 143. STRAND

N. with a thick shell, with four spires. Generally of a fine yellow.
 Varies greatly into other colors.

Large as a horse-bean.

Common at the sea rocks.

Tab. lxxxvii. *fig.* 143.

XXVI: Its animal a SLUG.

HALIOTIS.

Shell of the shape of a human ear, with a row of orifices
 along the surface.

The spire near one end turned in.

Lin. Syst. 1256. *List. Conch. tab.* 611. *List. Angl. tab.* iii. *fig.* 16:

Tuberculata
 144. TUBER-
 CULATED.

H. with a rough shell, the inside like mother-of-pearl.

Inhabits the sea near *Guernsey*; also frequently cast up on the
 southern shores of *Devonshire*. When living adheres to rocks.

This was the *λεπας αγρια*, the wild limpet, and *θαλλάττιον ἄς*, the
 sea ear of *Aristotle* *.

Tab. lxxxviii. *fig.* 144.

* *Hist. An. lib. iv. c. 4.*

DIV. IV. UNIVALVE SHELLS.

Without a regular spire.

PATELLA.
LIMPET.**XXVII.** Its animal a SLUG.
Conic shell, without spires.*Vulgata.*
145. COM-
MON.*Lin. Syst.* 1258. No. 758. *List. Angl. tab. v. fig. 40.* *Faun. Suec.* No. 2199.P. with rough prominent *striae*, and sharply crenated edges. Vertex pretty near the centre. The edges often in old subjects are almost smooth.*Tab. lxxxix. fig. 145.**Depressa.*
146. FLAT.*List. Conch. tab. 538. fig. inf.*P. much depressed; the vertex approximating nearly to one edge. More oblong than the former. *Tab. lxxxix. fig. 146.**Hungarica.*
147. BON-
NET.*Lin. Syst.* 1259. No. 761. *Gualtieri. tab. ix. fig. vv.*P. with a white acuminate striated shell, the top turning down like a *Pbrygian* bonnet.*Tab. xc. fig. 147.*

Patella vertice intorto, &c. Gualtieri. tab. ix. fig. 10.

Intorta.
148. INCLIN-
ING.

P. with an elevated shell, slightly striated; the vertex bending, but not hooked.

Inhabits *Anglesea*. Found on the shores.

Tab. xc. fig. 148.

Lin. Syst. 1260. No. 769. List. Engl. tab. ii. fig. 32. Conch. tab. 141. fig. 39. Lacustris.
Fann. Succ. No. 2200. 149. LAKE.

P. with a shell almost membranaceous; the top reclined.

Inhabits fresh waters.

Lin. Syst. 1260. No. 770. List. Conch. tab. 543. fig. 27.

Pellucida.
150. TRANS-
PARENT.

P. with a pellucid shell, marked longitudinally with rows of rich blue spots. The vertex placed near one edge.

Inhabits the sea rocks of *Cornwall*.

Tab. xc. fig. 150.

Patella lævis fusca. List. Conch. tab. 542. fig. 26.

Lævis.
151. SMOOTH

P. with a smooth and glossy shell, somewhat depressed; the apex inclining.

Found on the shores near *Bamff*.

Tab. xc. fig. 151.

lim.

Figura. Lin. *Syst.* 1261. No. 778. *Lif. Conch. tab.* 543. *fig.* 28.
152. SLIT.

P. with a white shell, of an elevated form, vertex inclining; elegantly striated and reticulated. Has a remarkable slit in front. Inhabits the seas of the West of *England*.
Tab. xc. *fig.* 152.

Græca? Lin. *Syst.* 1262. No. 780. *Lif. Conch. tab.* 527. *fig.* 2.
153. STRIATED.

P. with an oblong shell, perforated vertex, striated roughly to the edges.

Inhabits the West of *England*.

Tab. lxxxix. *fig.* 153.

This genus was called by the *Greeks* λεπας, and is mentioned by *Aristotle* and *Atbenæus**; who acquaint us, that it was used for the table; and also inform us of its nature of adhering to rocks. *Aristophanes* with much humour speaks of an old woman who stuck as close to a young fellow as a *Lepas* to a rock.

Linneus has adopted the *Latin* name of *Patella*, a sort of dish; and has applied it, (as some other modern writers have before) to this genus.

* *Aristot. Hist. An. lib.* iv. c. 4. *Atbenæus, lib.* iii. p. 85.

XXVIII. Its animal a TERESELLA.
A slender tubiform shell.

DENTALIUM.
TOOTH-SHELL.

Lin. Syst. 1263. *No.* 786. *Lif. Conch. tab.* 547. *fig.* 2. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2201. *Entalis.*
154. COMMON.

D. with a slender shell, a little bending. Pervious.
Length near an inch and a half.
Inhabits most of our seas.
Tab. xc. *fig.* 154.

XXIX. Its animal a TERESELLA.
Tubular shell adhering to other bodies.

SERPULA.

Lin. Syst. 1264. *No.* 794. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2204.

Spirorbis.
155. SPIRAL.

S. with a shell spiral or wreathed, like the *cornu ammonis*.
Very small; adhering to shells, *crustacea* and *algæ*.
Tab. xci. *fig.* 155.

Lin. Syst. 1265. *No.* 795. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2206.

Triquetra.
156. ANGU-
LAR.

S. with a triangular shell, irregularly twisted.
Adheres to (in a creeping form) stones and other substances.

Lin.

Intricata. Lin. *Syst.* 1265. No. 796.
157. COM-
PLICATED.

S. with a slender shell greatly entwined.
Adheres to shells, &c. most intricately twisted.
Tab. xci. *fig.* 157.

Contortuplicata. Lin. *Syst.* 1266. No. 799. *List. Conch. tab.* 29. *fig.* D. *Faun. Succ. No.*
2205.
158. TWIN-
ED.

S. with a strong, rugged, angulated shell, entwined.
Adheres to shells, &c.
Tab. xci. *fig.* 158.

Vermicularis. Lin. *Syst.* 1267. No. 805. *Ellis Coral. tab.* xxxviii. *fig.* 2.
159. WORM.

S. with a slender, incurvated, taper, and rounded shell.
According to Mr. *Ellis*, inhabits all our coasts.

TEREDO.
PIERCER.

Its animal a TEREBELLA.
Shell slender, bending.

Navalis. Lin. *Syst.* 1267. No. 807. *Faun. Succ. No.* 2087.
160. SHIP.

Justly called by *Linnaeus calamitas navium*. Was imported from the *Indies*. Penetrates into the stoutest oak plank, and effects their destruction.

XXX. Its

XXX. Its animal a NEREIS.

SABELLA.

A tubular covering, fabricated with sand and broken shells, coherent by a glutinous cement.

Lin. Syst. 1268. No. 811. *Bafter subfif.* 1. p. 80. tab. 9. fig. 4.

Rudis.
161. COARSE.

S. with a single case formed of larger fragments of shells, with little or no sand.

Found near *Weymouth*, lodged in the shell of a bivalve. The animal is represented magnified in *Tab.* xxvi. marked A. A.

Lin. Syst. 1268. No. 812. *Ellis Coral. tab.* xxxvi. p. 90.

Alveolata.
162. HONEY-COMB.

S. with numerous tubes placed parallel; with the orifices open, forming in the mass the appearance of the surface of honey-combs: composed chiefly of sand, with very minute fragments of shells. The tubes sometimes above three inches long.

Found on the western coasts of *Anglesea*; near *Cricchetb*, *Caernarvonshire*; and near *Yarmouth*. It covers the rocks for a considerable space near low-water mark.

Tab. xcii. fig. 162.

Tubiformis. Nereis cylindracea belgica. Pallas. *Misc. Zool.* p. 211. tab. ix. fig. 3.
163. TUBE.

S. with a case of a taper Strait form; made up of minute particles of sand, most elegantly put together.

Its animal described at *No.* 34.

Common on all our sandy shores.

Tab. xcii. *fig.* 163.

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CORRECTIONS of the SPELLING in the
WELSH NAMES of REPTILES and FISHES, in
Vol. III. BRITISH ZOOLOGY, with some
Additions thereto, by RICHARD MORRIS, Esq.

No.

5. **L** Lyffant gwyllt.
6. **L** Llyffant mawr.
7. Genau goeg gennog.
11. For naredig, read nadreddig.
12. For du, read ddu.
14. Neidr Aberdeen.
19. For Trwngwrn, read Trwyn-
grwn.
20. — trwynfain.
21. — penbwl.
23. For aden, read adain.
25. For Llamhydydd, read Llam-
hidydd.
27. For bendol, read bendoll.
29. Llamprai'r llaid.
32. Moreath arw.
33. Ceffyl Gwyn.
34. Morcath freinig.
35. — gynffon gwialen.
36. For Swithbyfg, read Swrth-
byfg.
38. For Cefn, read lefn.
40. For Pegod, Picewd, read Pi-
gog, Piccwd.

No.

41. Heulgi.
42. For gwin, read gwyn.
46. ~~dele~~ Morgi mawr.
47. Morgi lleiaf.
49. Corgi môr.
50. Morgi mawr.
53. For Iftwrffion, read Yftwrffion.
55. — byrr.
56. — crothog.
59. — leiaf.
60. Pibellbyfg hir.
61. — byrr.
64. For Llysfowen, read Lyfowen.
69. Morddraig emmog.
70. — falw.
72. — fawr.
78. For chwetlyn, read chwitlyn.
82. — fforchogfarf
83. — lleiaf.
86. For Llfesen, Llfesenan, read
Llofen, Llofenen.
87. Codfyn farf teirfforch.
88. — pumfforch.
90. Llyfnafeddbysg cribog.

T

92. Clei-

CORRECTIONS OF THE SPELLING.

No.	
92.	Cleirach gwymmon.
93.	Gwrachen fair.
95.	Craigbysg du.
96.	———— brych.
99.	Sarph y môr.
101.	Brenhinbysg.
104.	<i>For 'ddu, read ddu.</i>
106.	Lleden iraidd.
108.	Llefn Dafod yr Hydd.
111.	Lleden arw safarwth.
113.	<i>For Brôm, read Brêm.</i>
114.	Eurben danheddog.
118.	Gwrach rengog.
119.	———— gefngwrwm.
123.	Côgwrach.
126.	Perç y môr.
127.	Y Garwberc.
128.	———— du.
133.	<i>For Sopaen, read Ysfaen.</i>
134.	Macrell y meirch.
136.	———— rhengog.
139.	<i>For Pibyd, read Pibydd.</i>
141.	Penhaiarn rhestrog.
143.	<i>Dale Talieffin.</i>
145.	Brithyll y môr.
147.	———— gwyn.
152.	<i>For Gwiniad, read Gwyniad.</i>
156.	Arianbysg.
159.	Ehedbysg.
167.	<i>For Isgretten, read Ysgret-</i> <i>ten.</i>

No.	
168.	<i>For Crothel, read Crothell.</i>
173.	<i>For Golenbysg, read Goleu-</i> <i>bysg.</i>
177.	<i>For Crothel, read Crothell.</i>
178.	Eurbysg.
179.	Môrfalwen ddeufann.

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225.	<i>For Raithlyn, read Rhaithlyn.</i>
261.	<i>For Llyndivi, read Llynteifi.</i>
262.	<i>For Eynion, read Einion.</i>
—	<i>For Machyntleth, read Ma-</i> <i>chynllaeth.</i>
—	<i>For Merionethshire, read</i> <i>Montgomeryshire.</i>
263.	<i>For Llynallet, read Llynaled.</i>
268.	<i>For Llynberis, read Llyn-</i> <i>peris.</i>
276.	<i>For Gwiniad, read Gwyniad.</i>
277.	} Ditto, and in running title of four pages, and in-
278.	
345.	<i>For Cythrawl, read Gyth-</i> <i>raul.</i>

For Welch, read Welsh,
throughout.

White Bait, not in Cata-
logue. Yr Abwyd Gwyn-

3



2



4

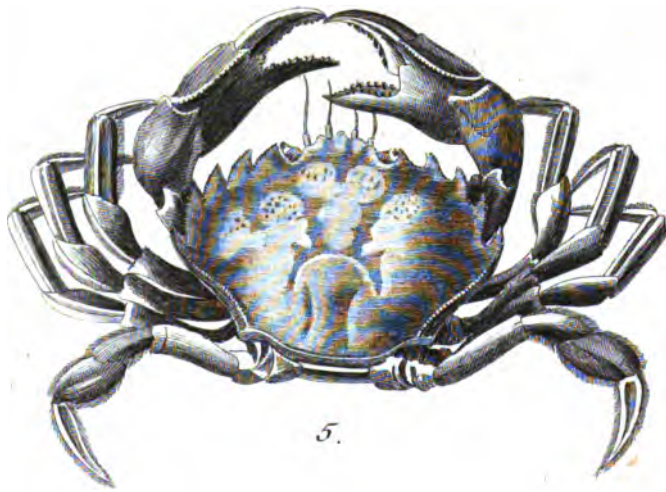




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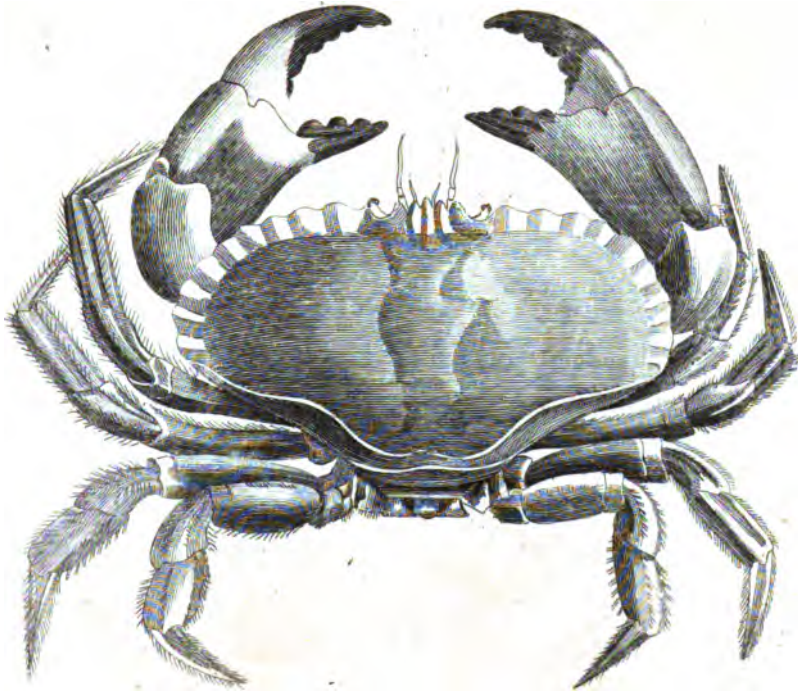


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7

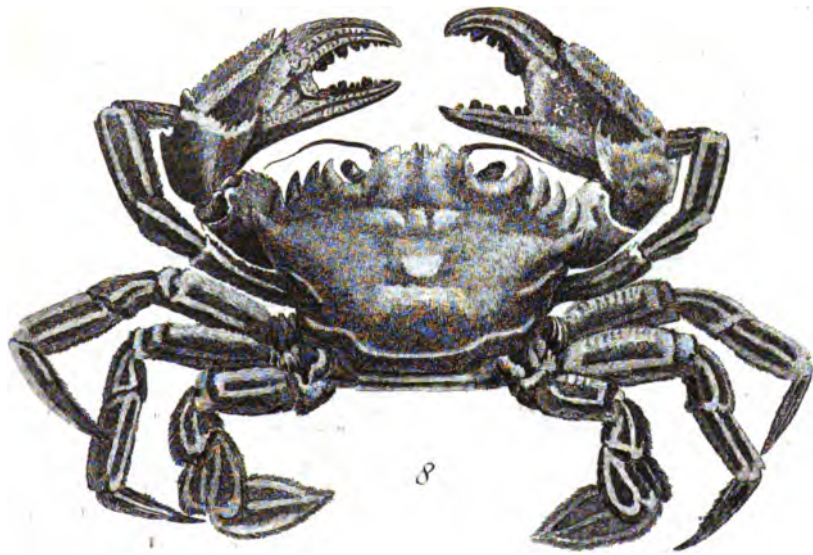




Pl. IV.

α. V.

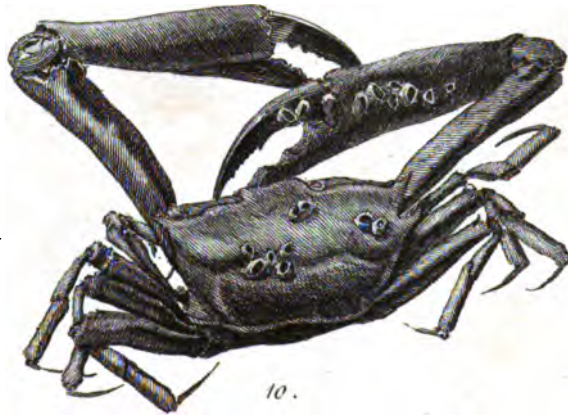
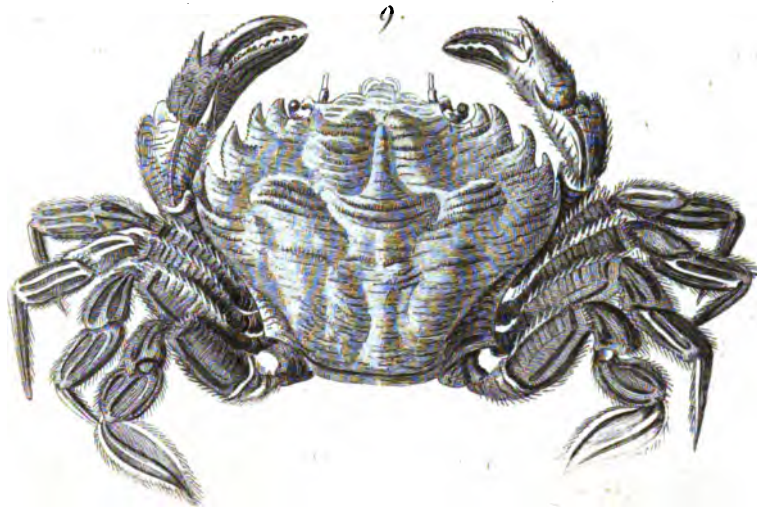
A. VI.

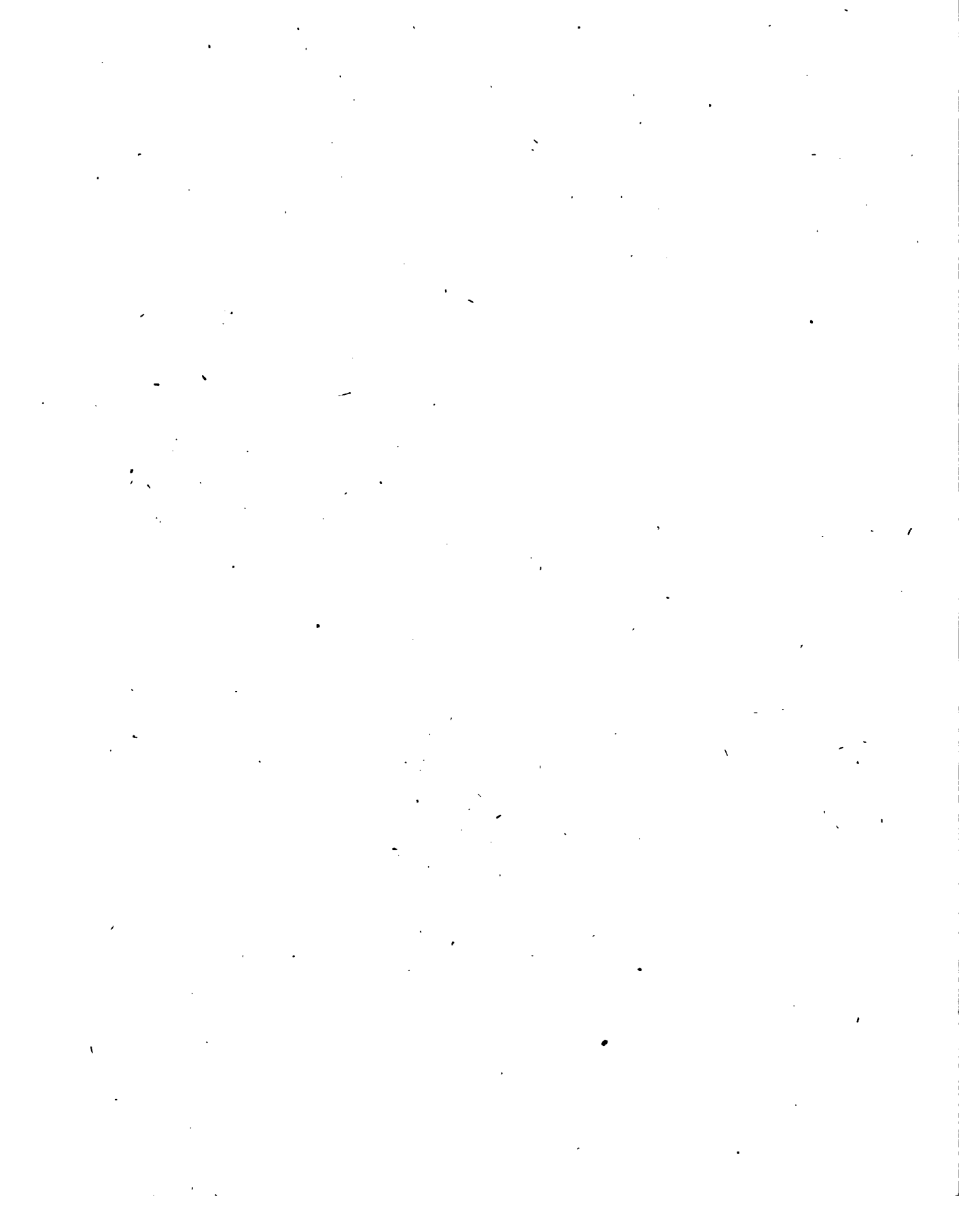




Pl. V.

Cl. V.





12.

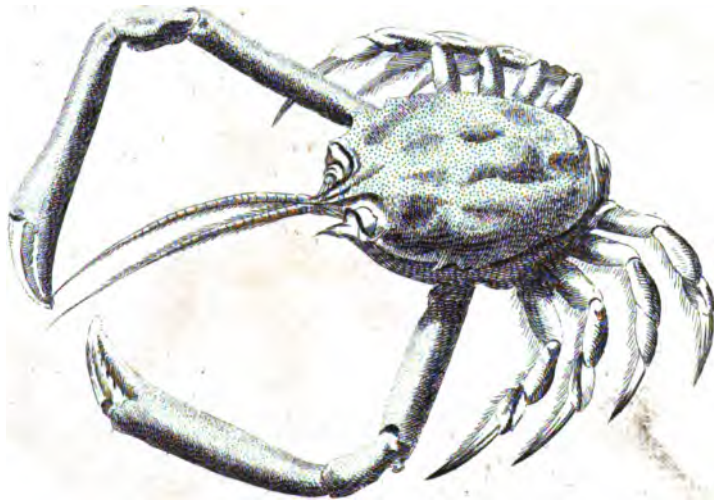


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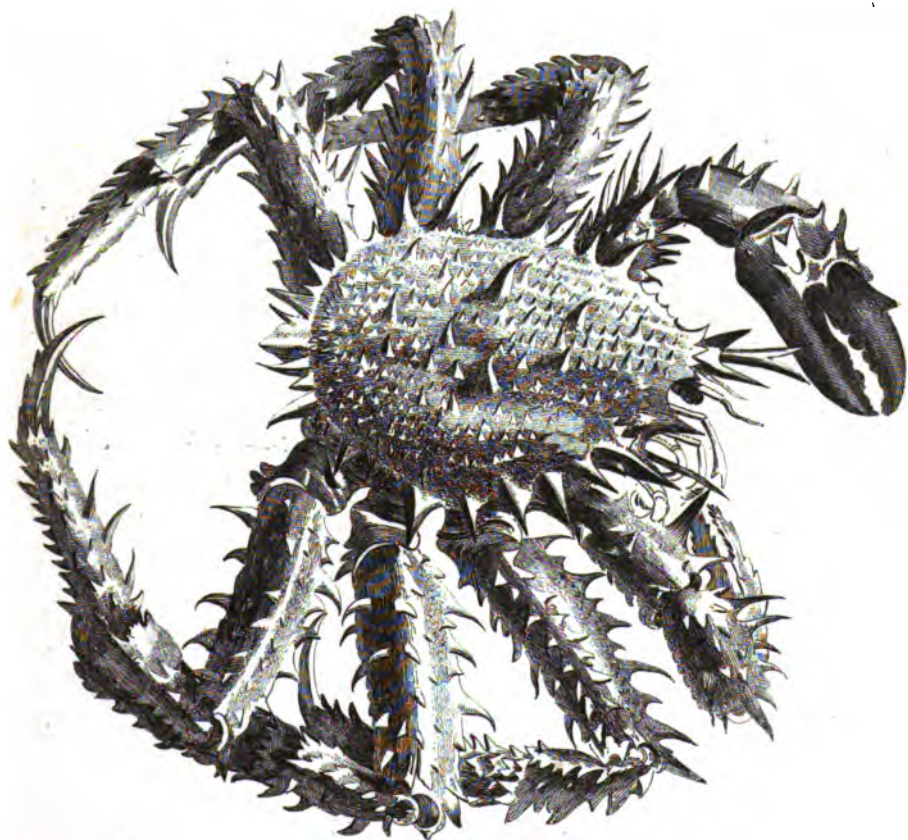




13.



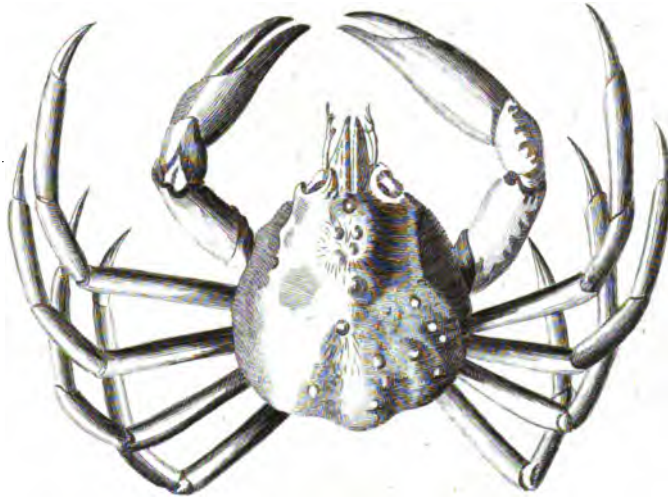




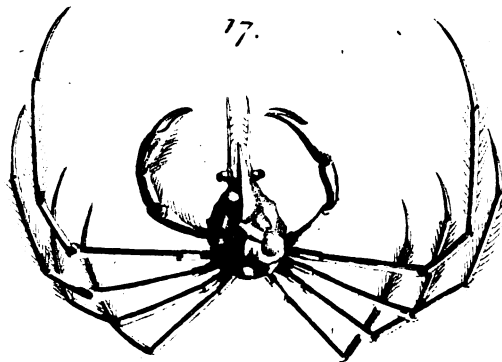


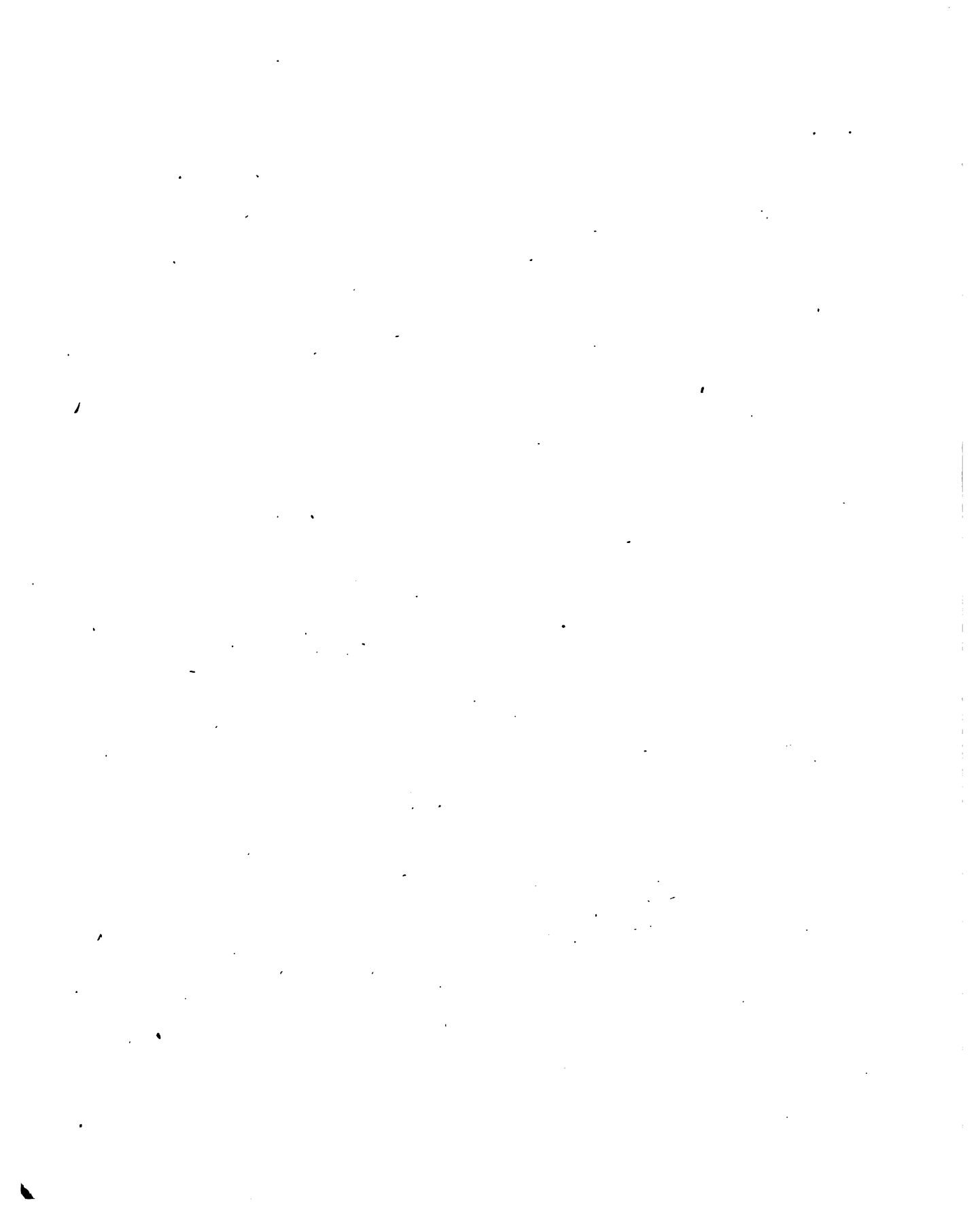


16.



17.







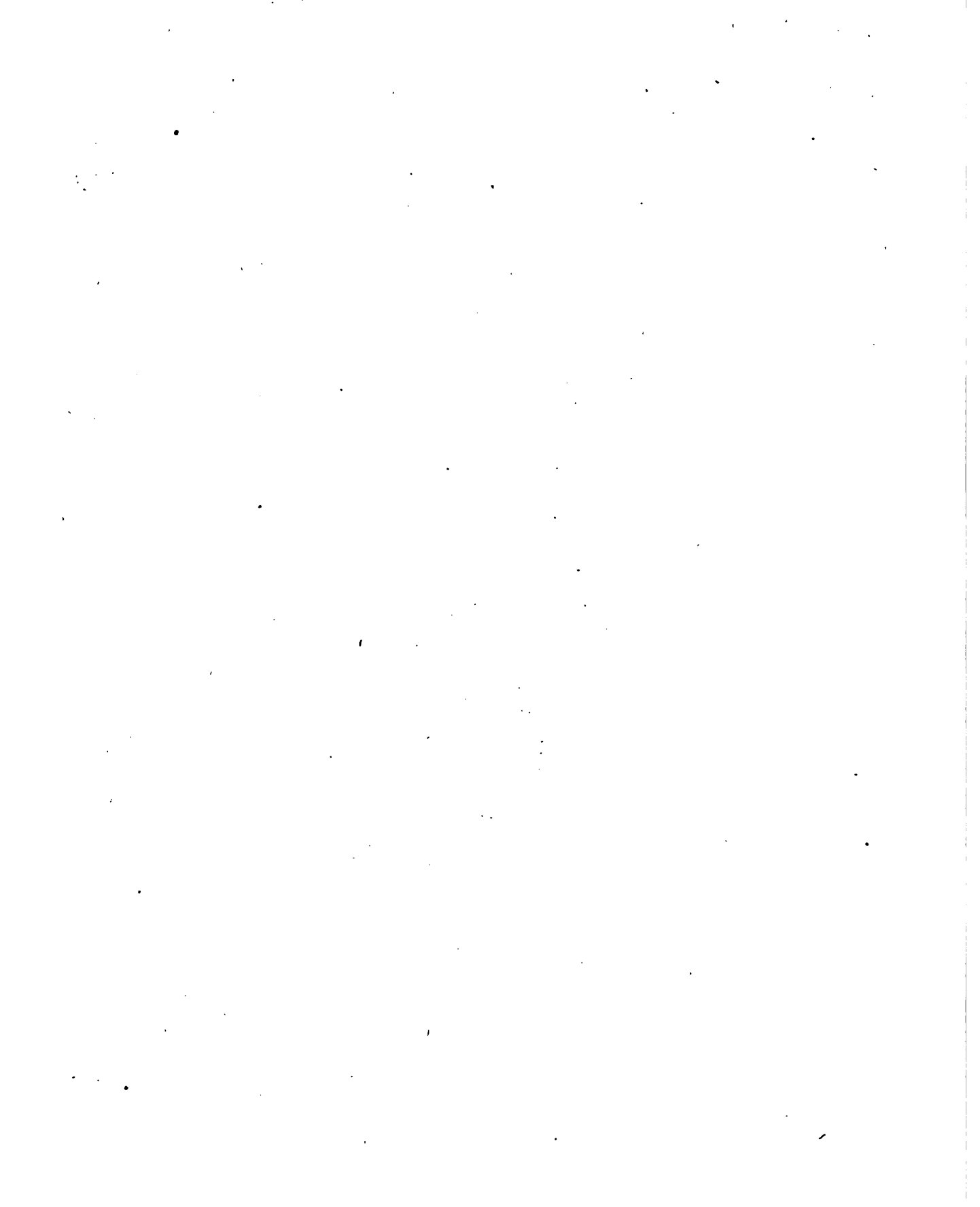
19.

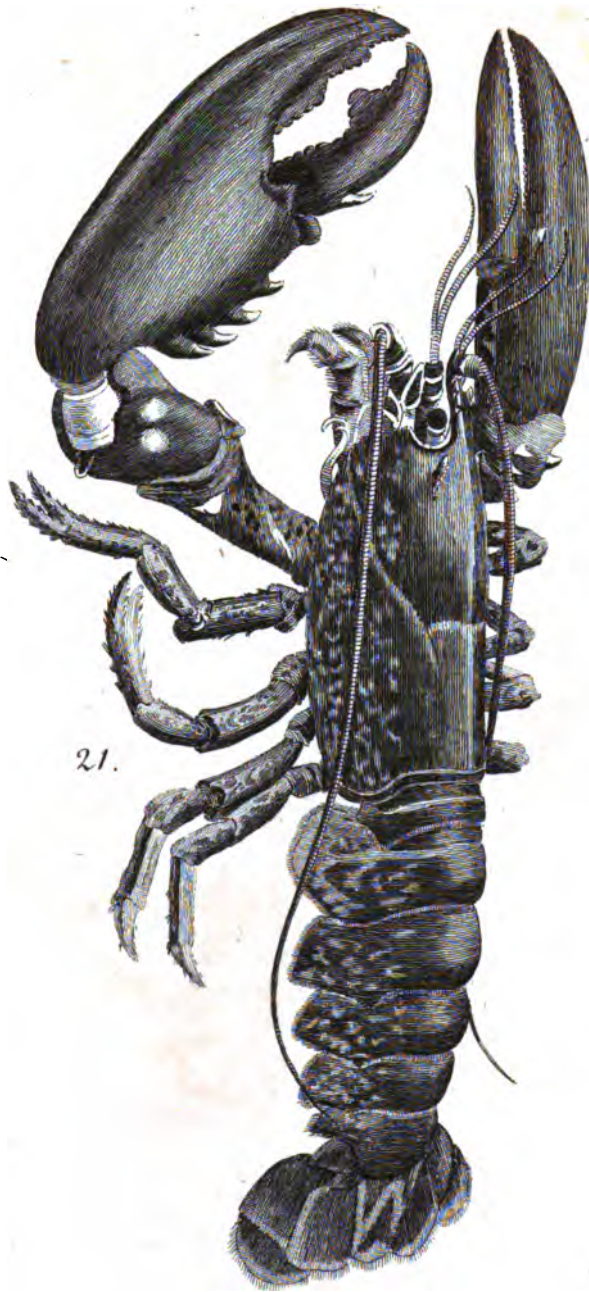


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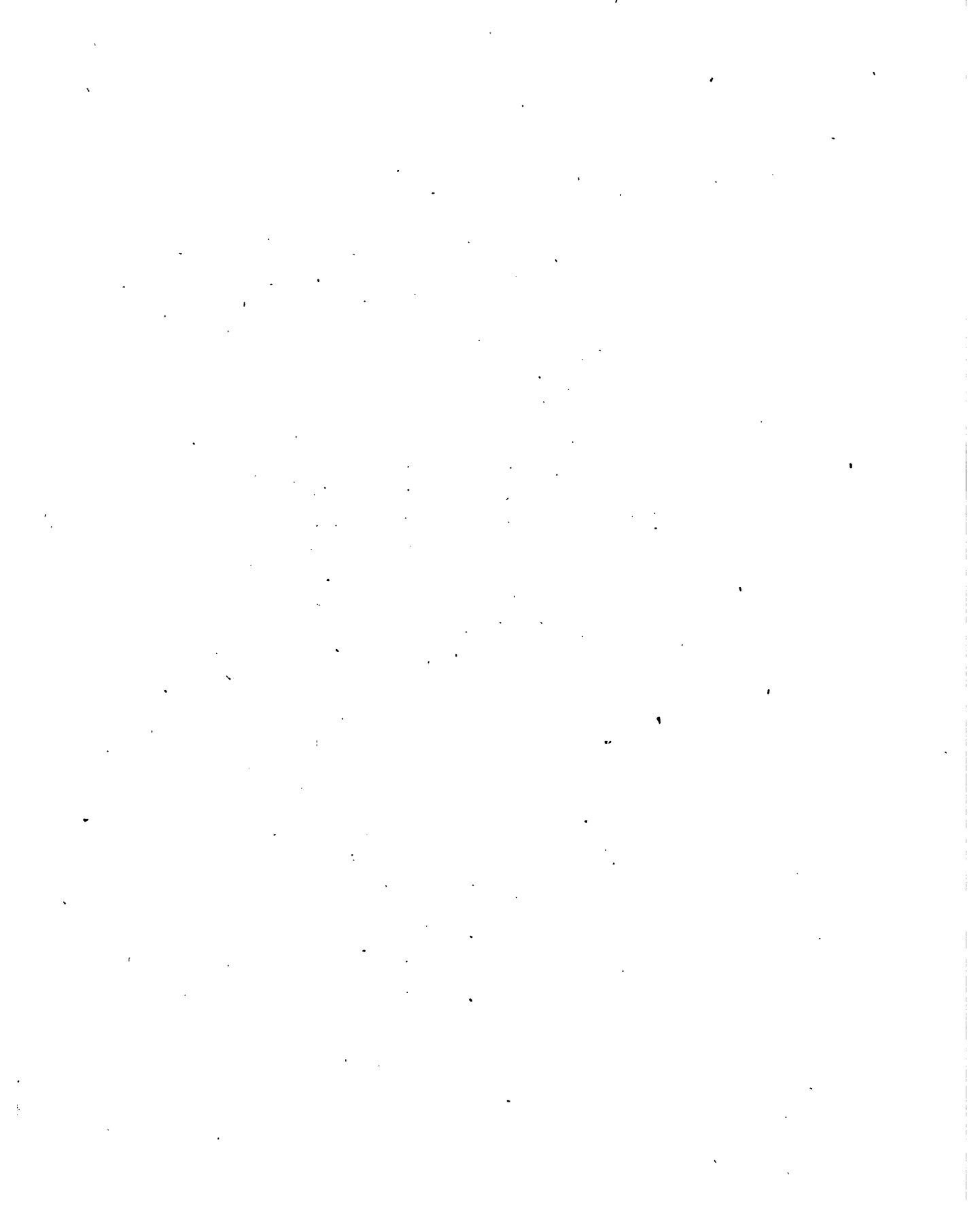


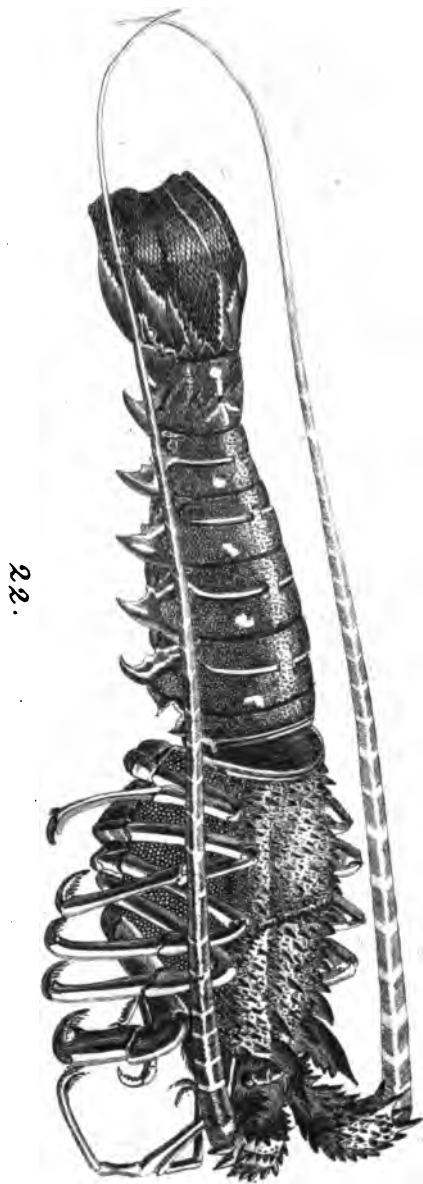
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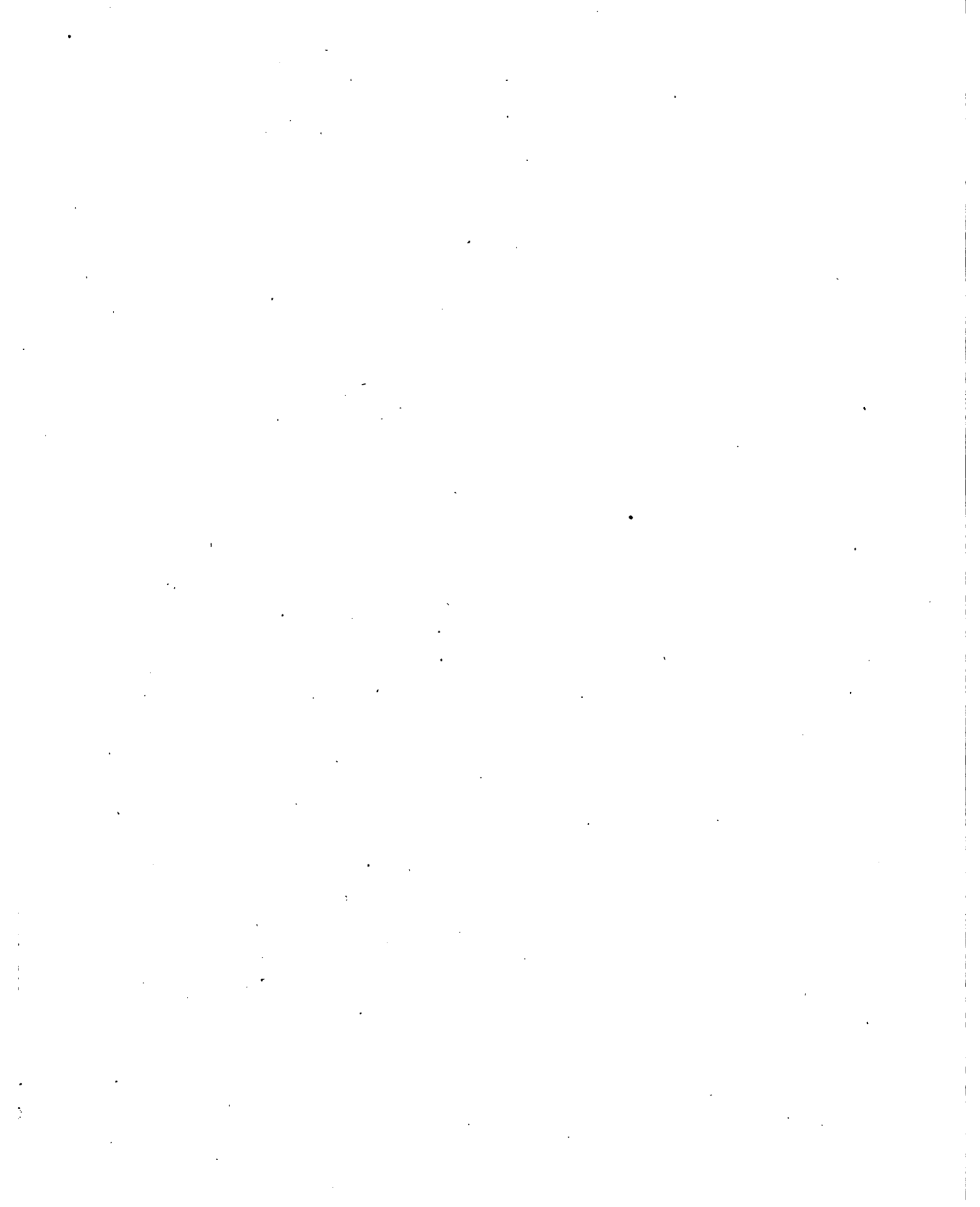




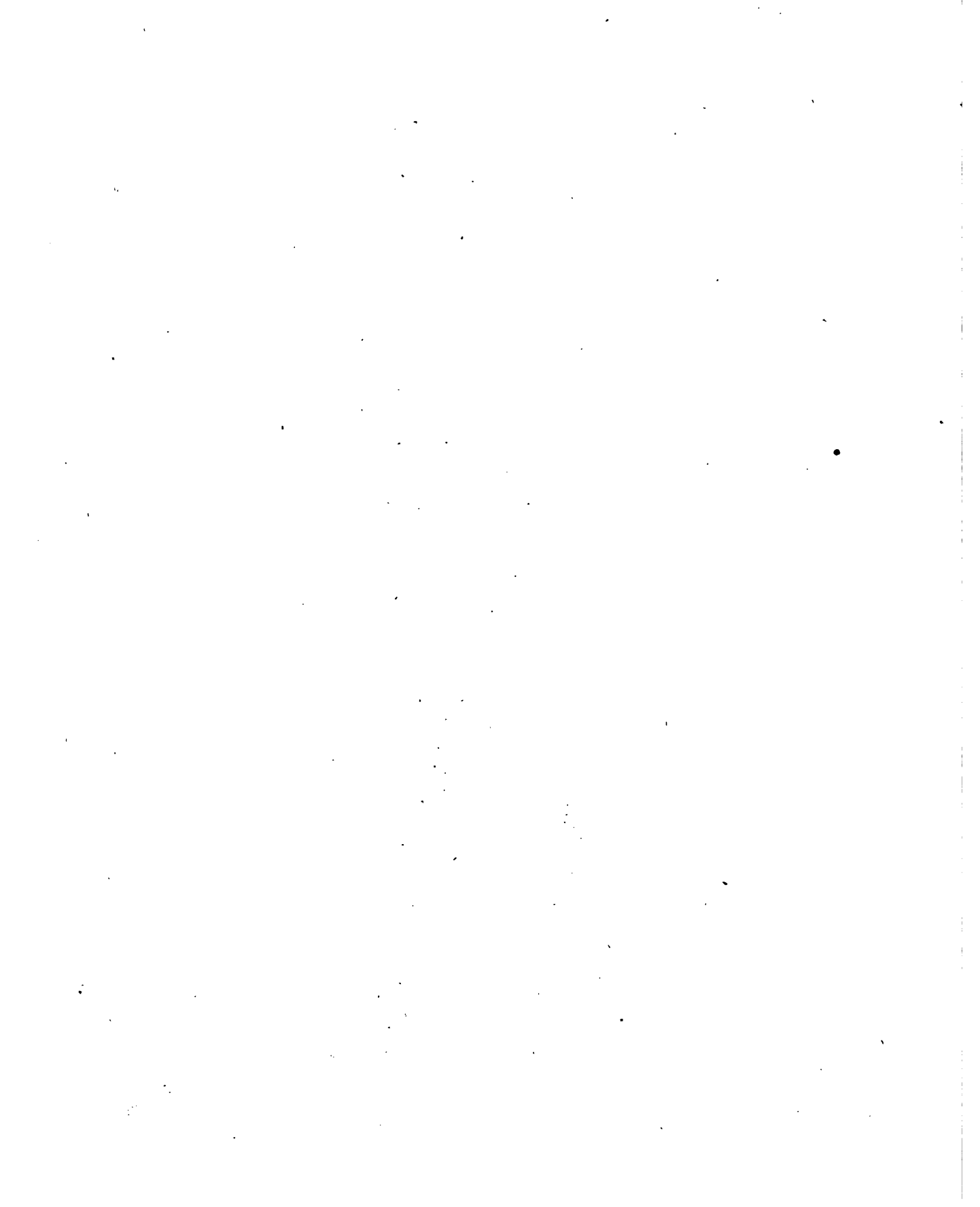
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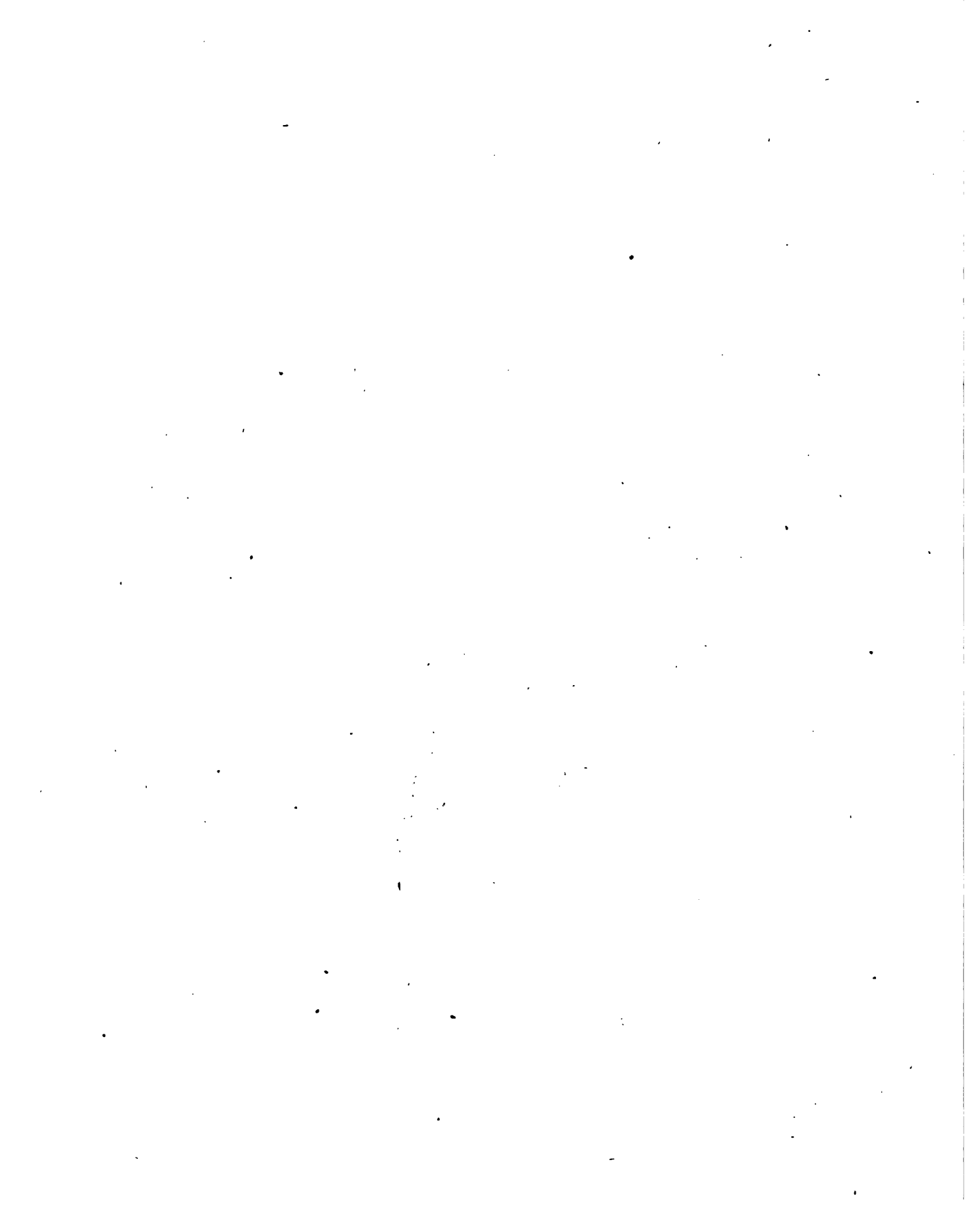






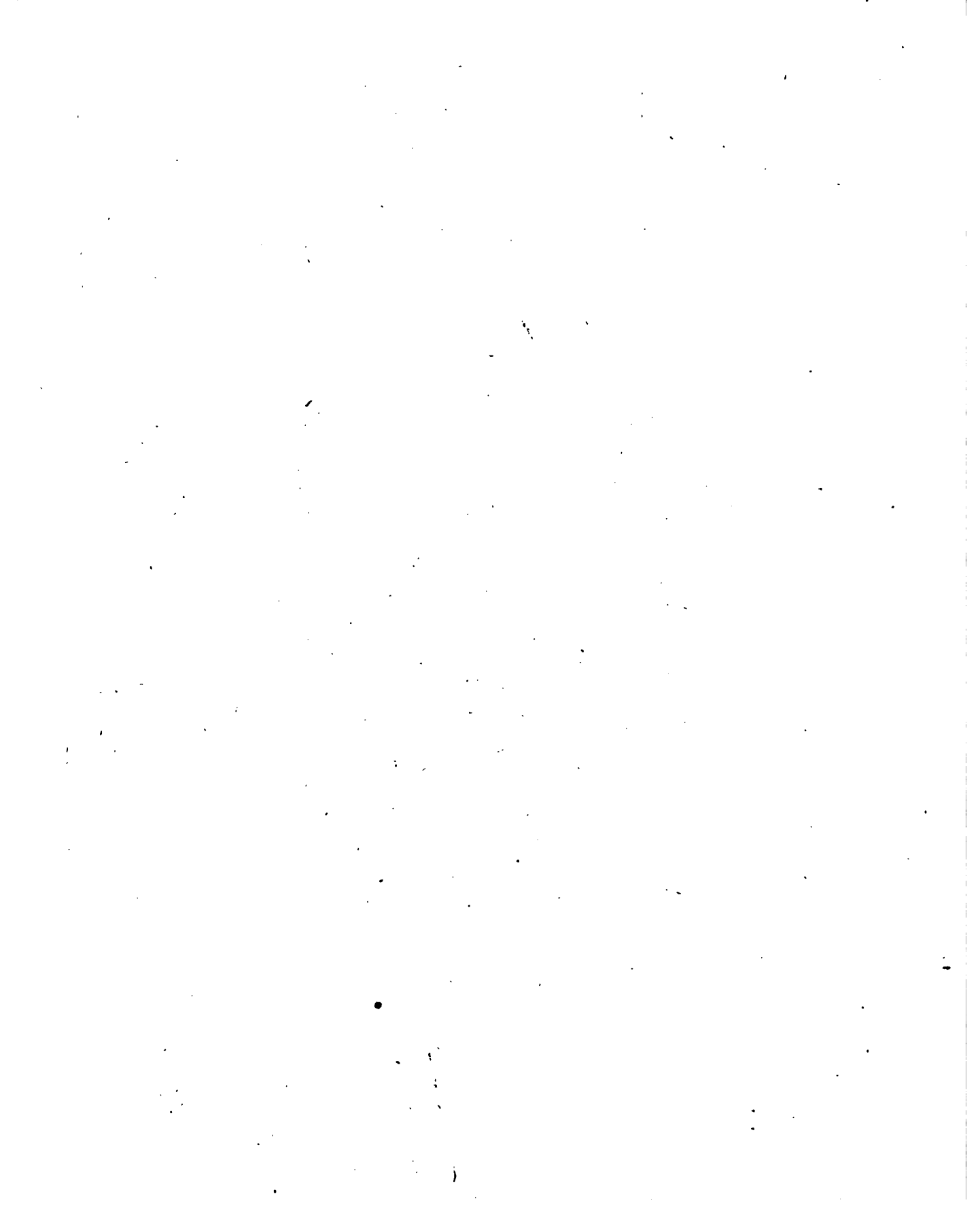


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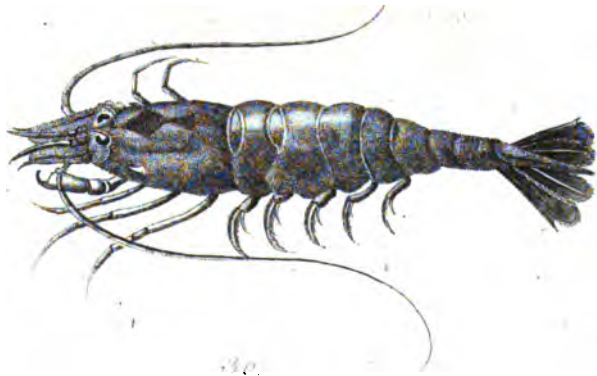
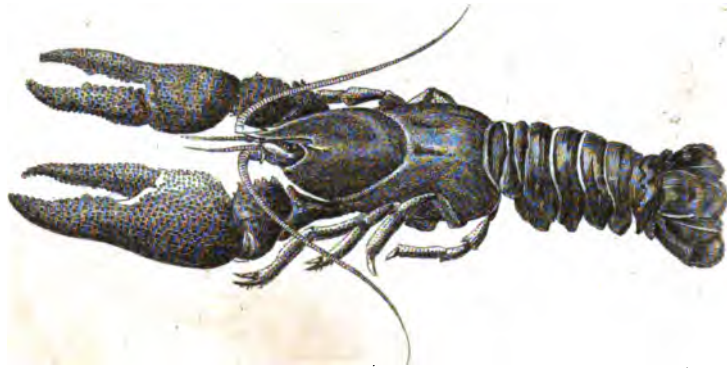




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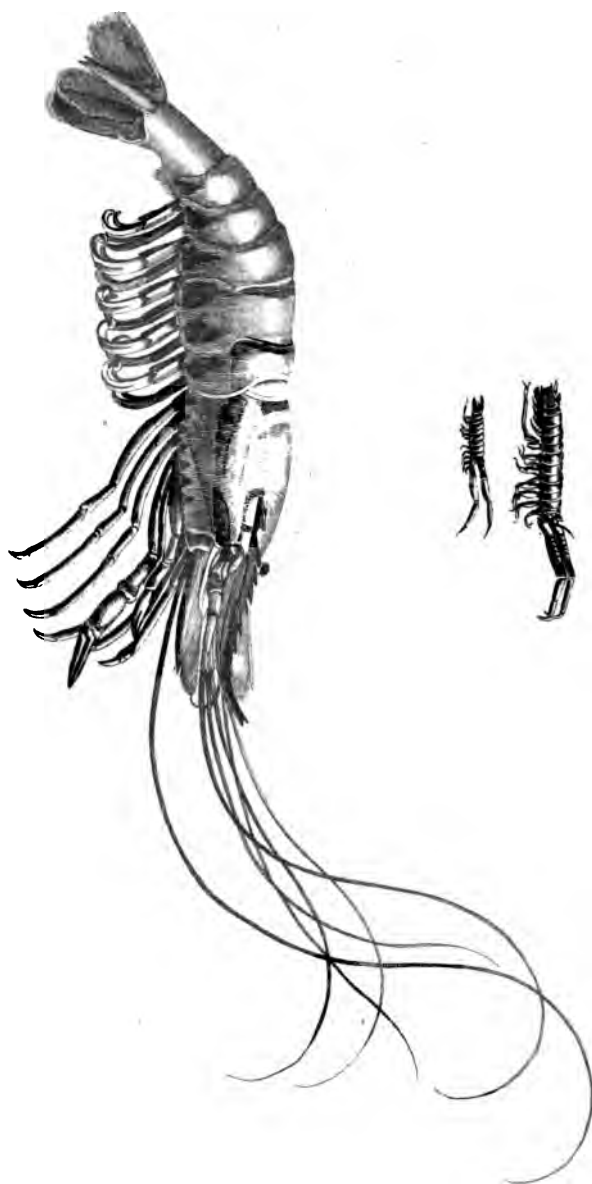
27.



28.



28.



31.

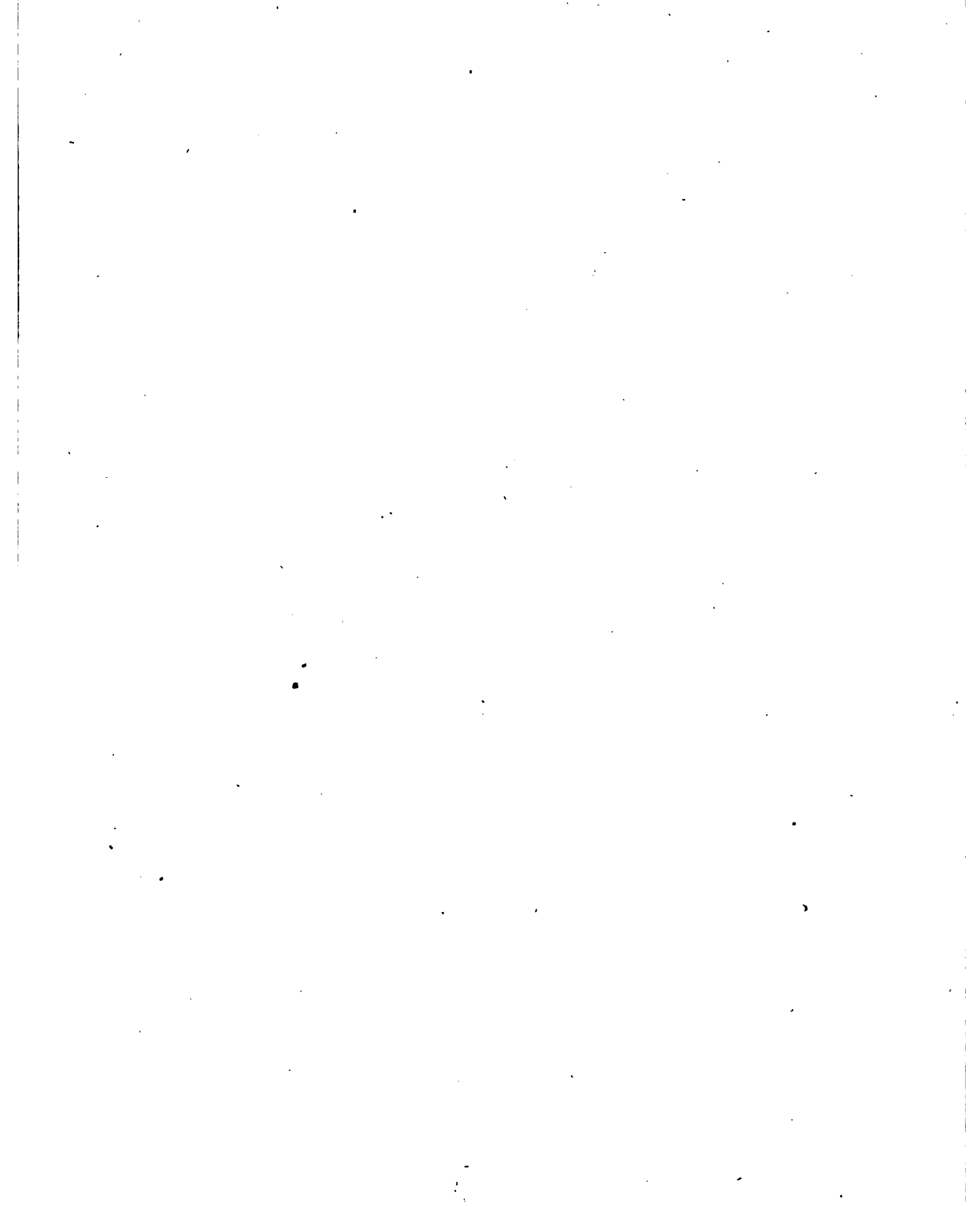


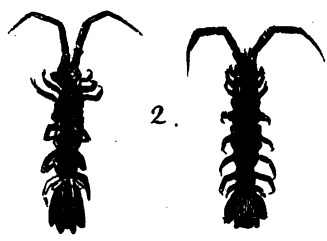
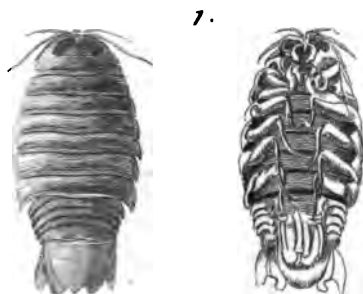




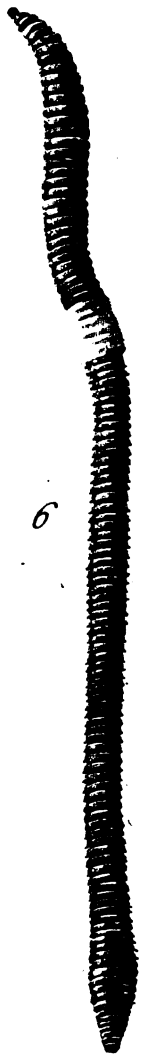
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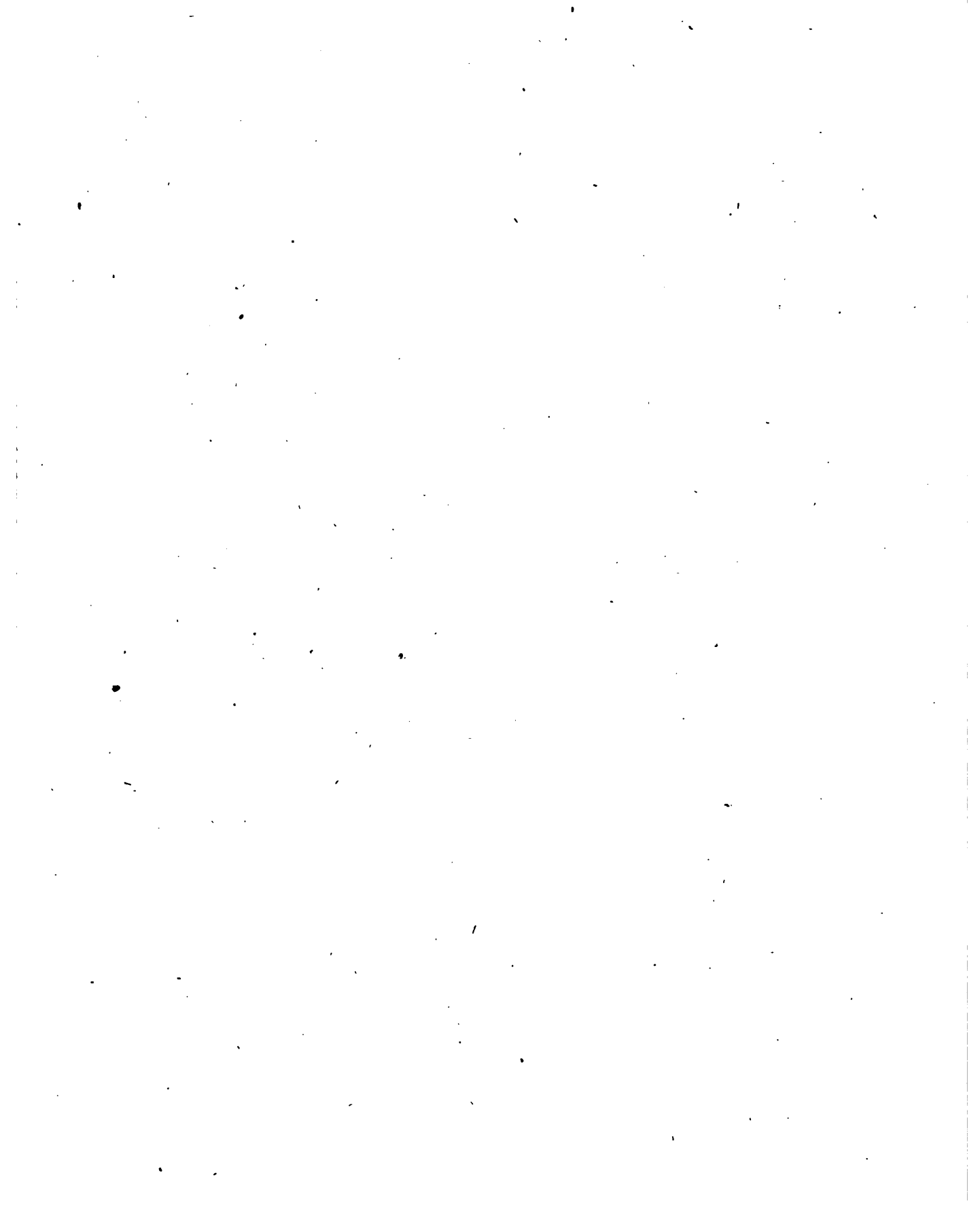
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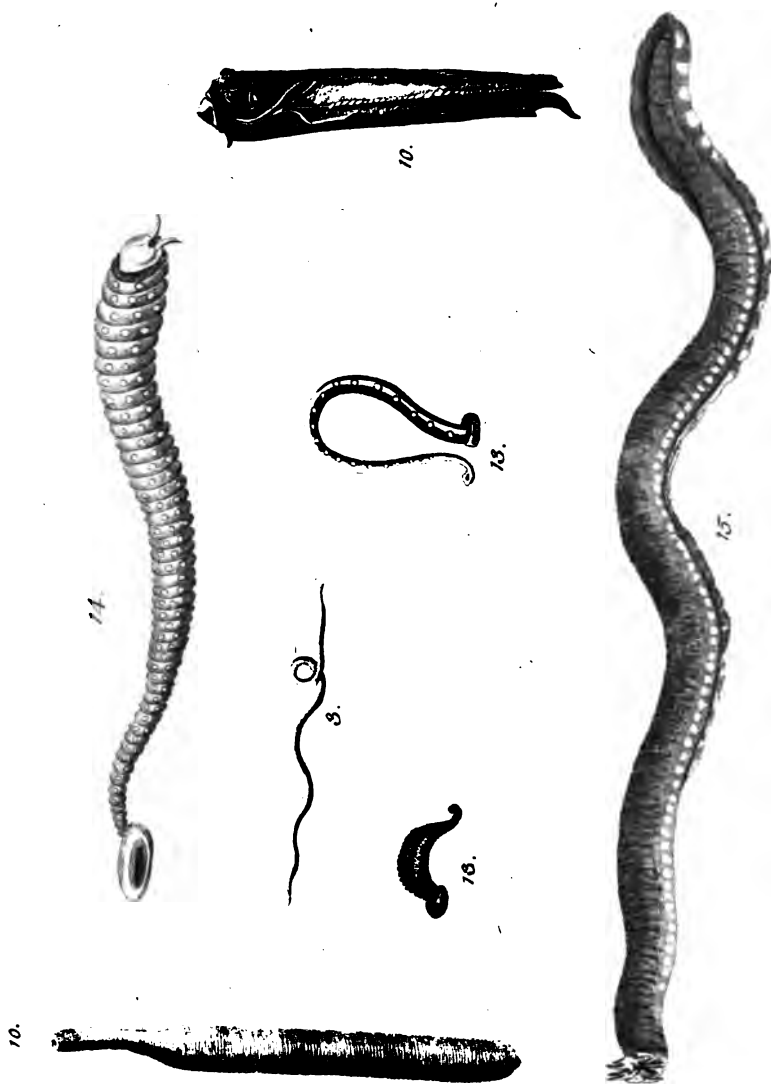


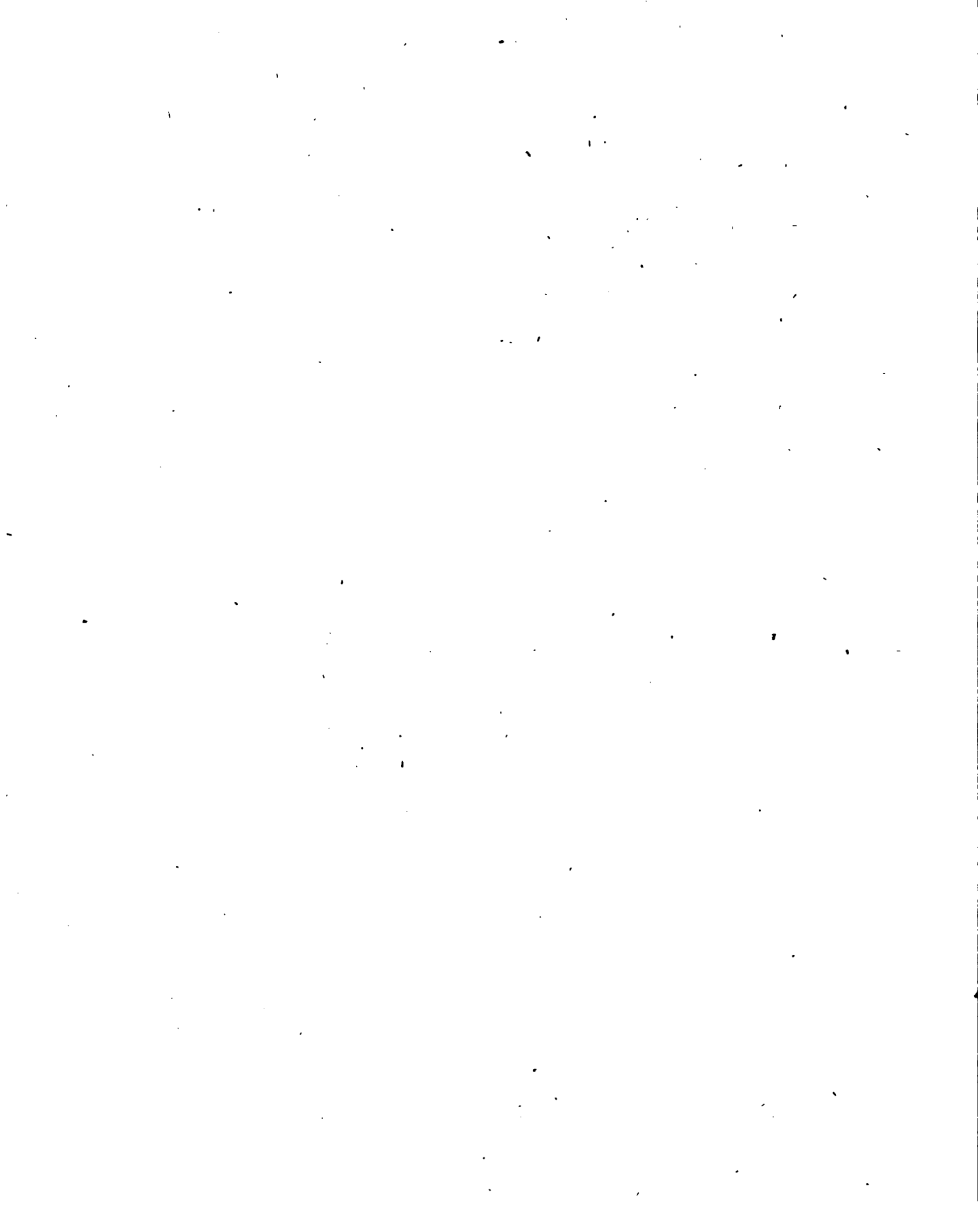
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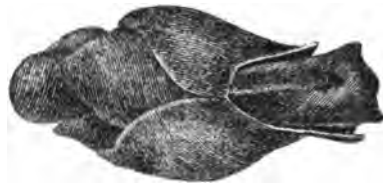


6.A.





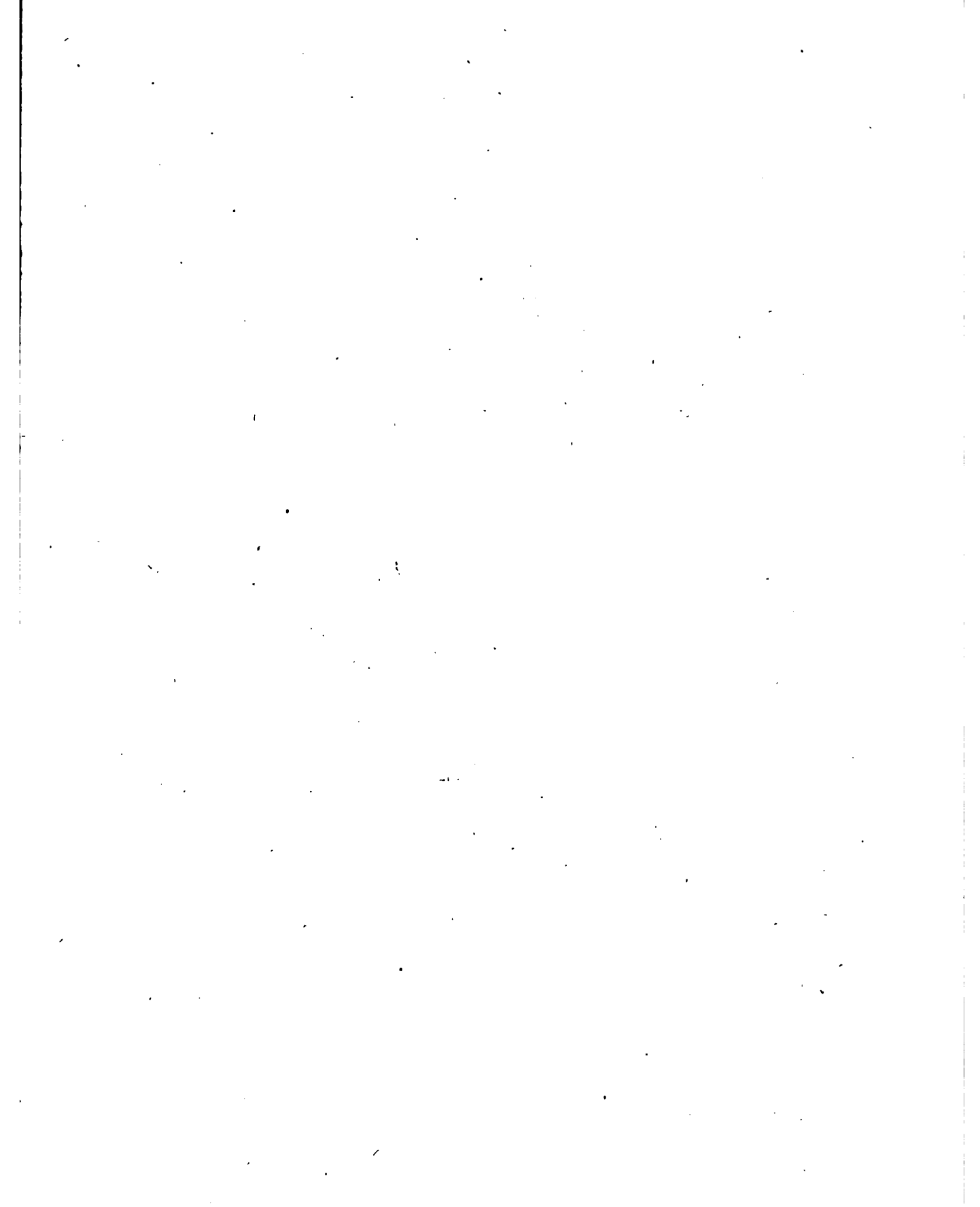




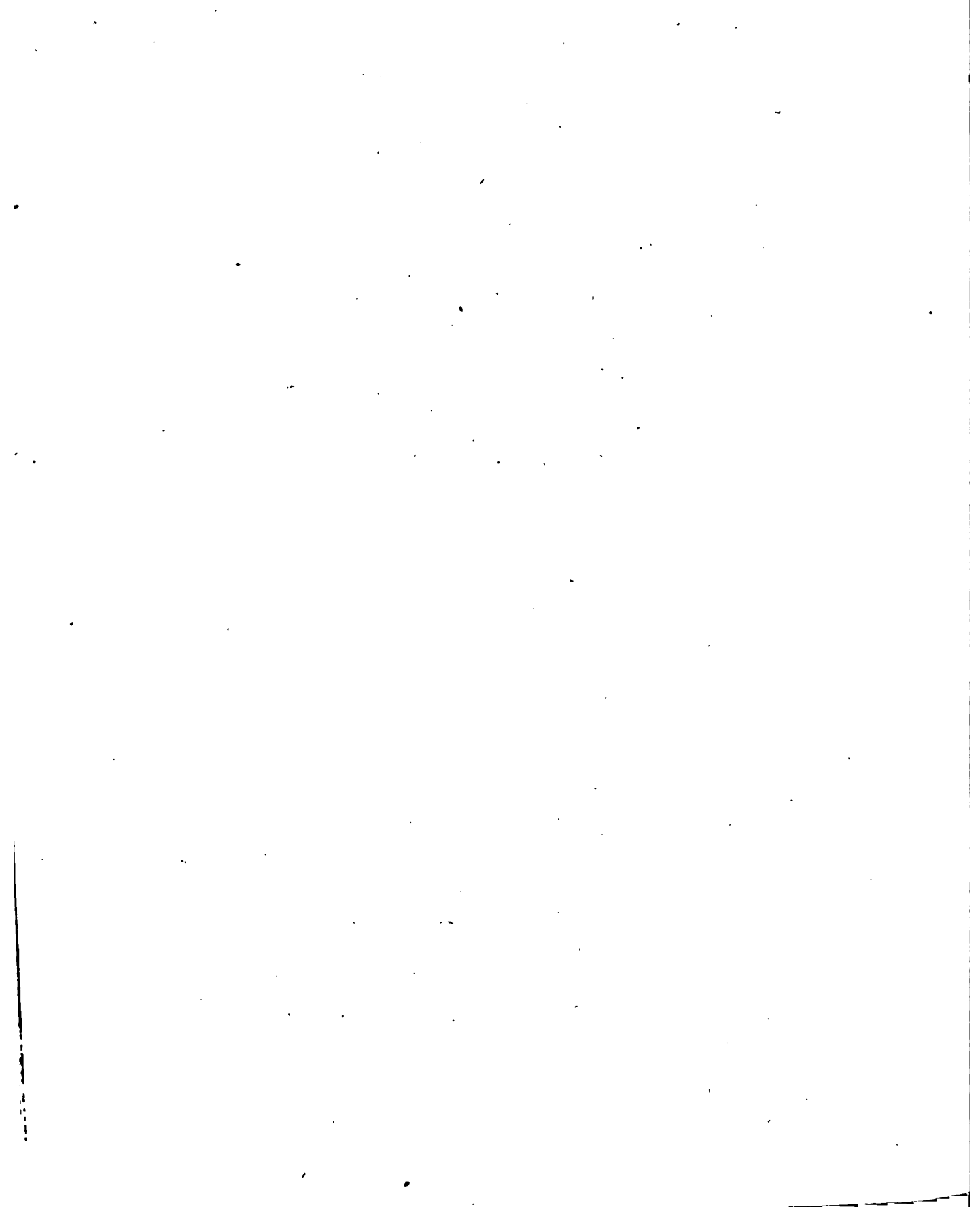
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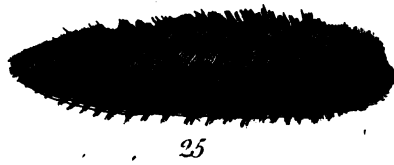
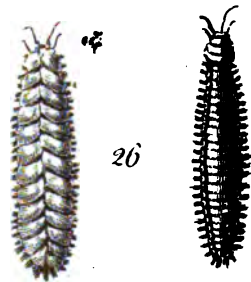
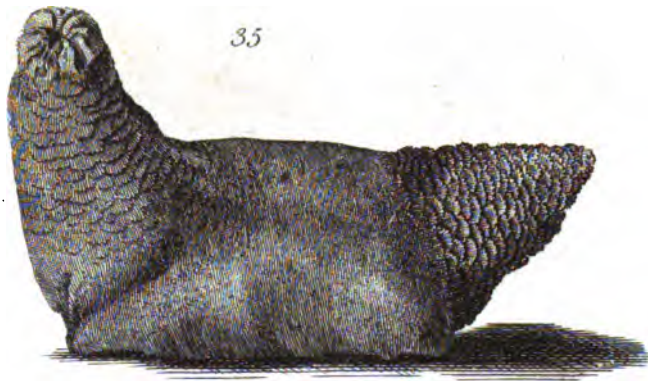


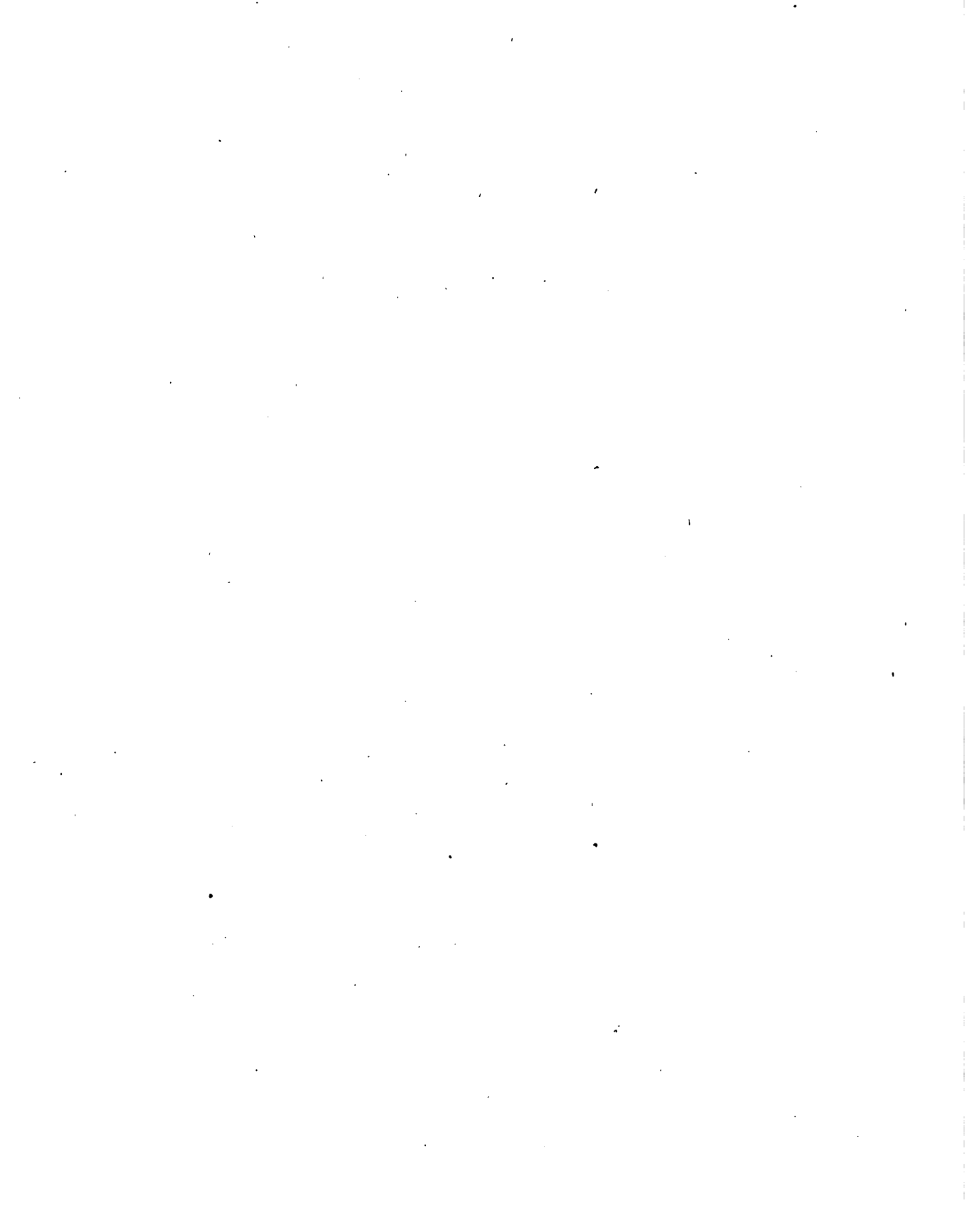
23











24.



28.

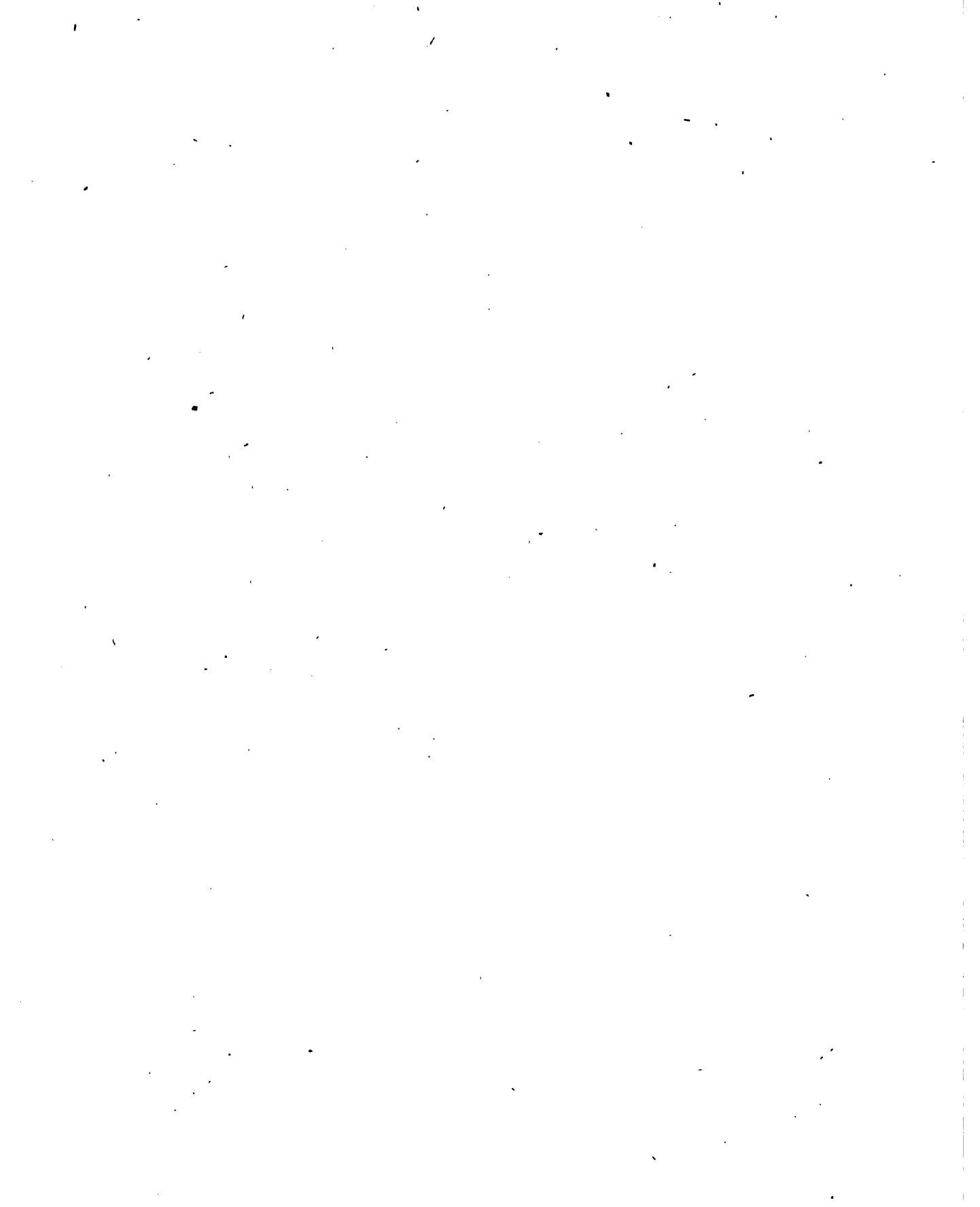


30.



27.



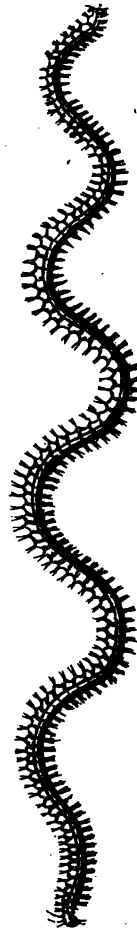


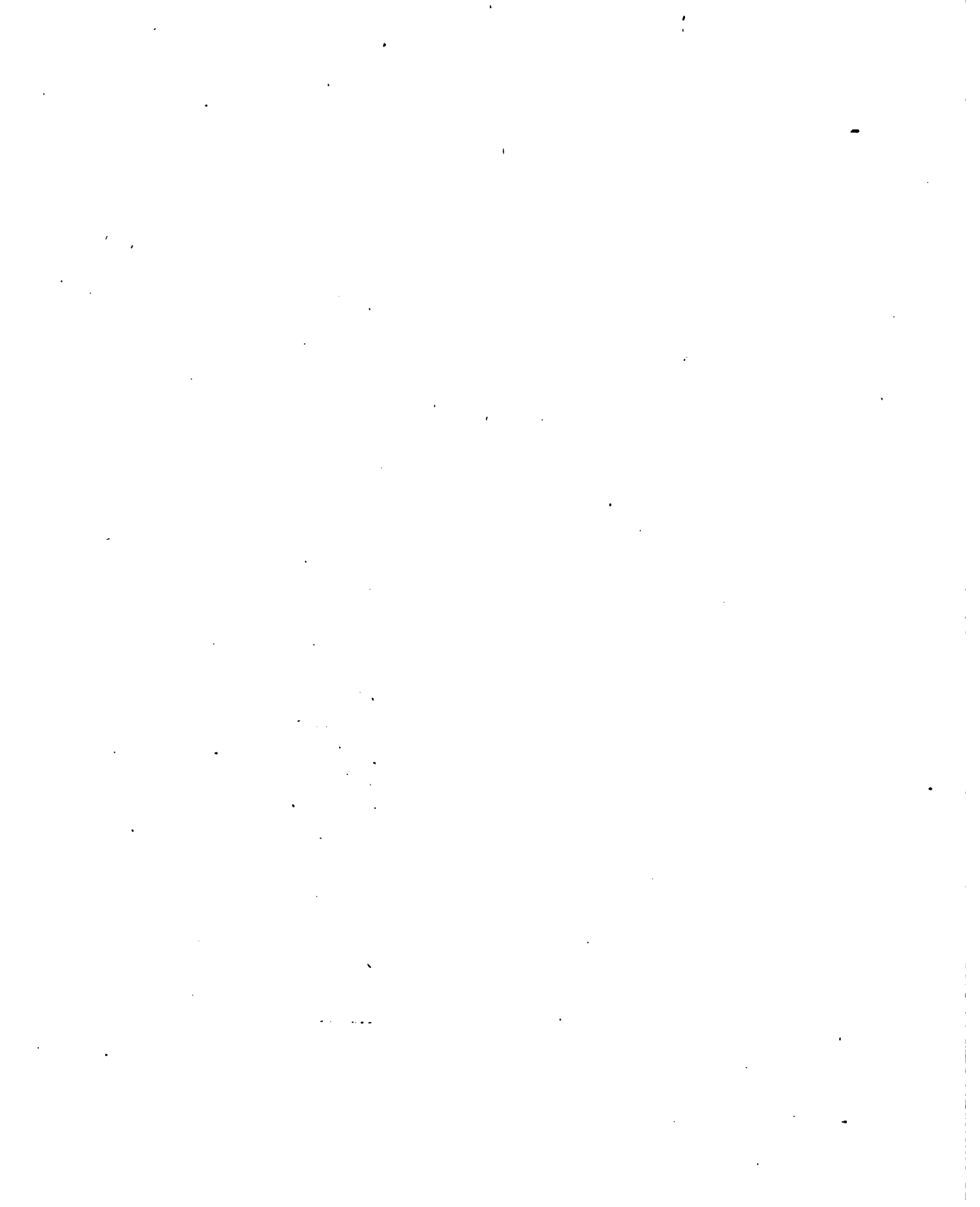
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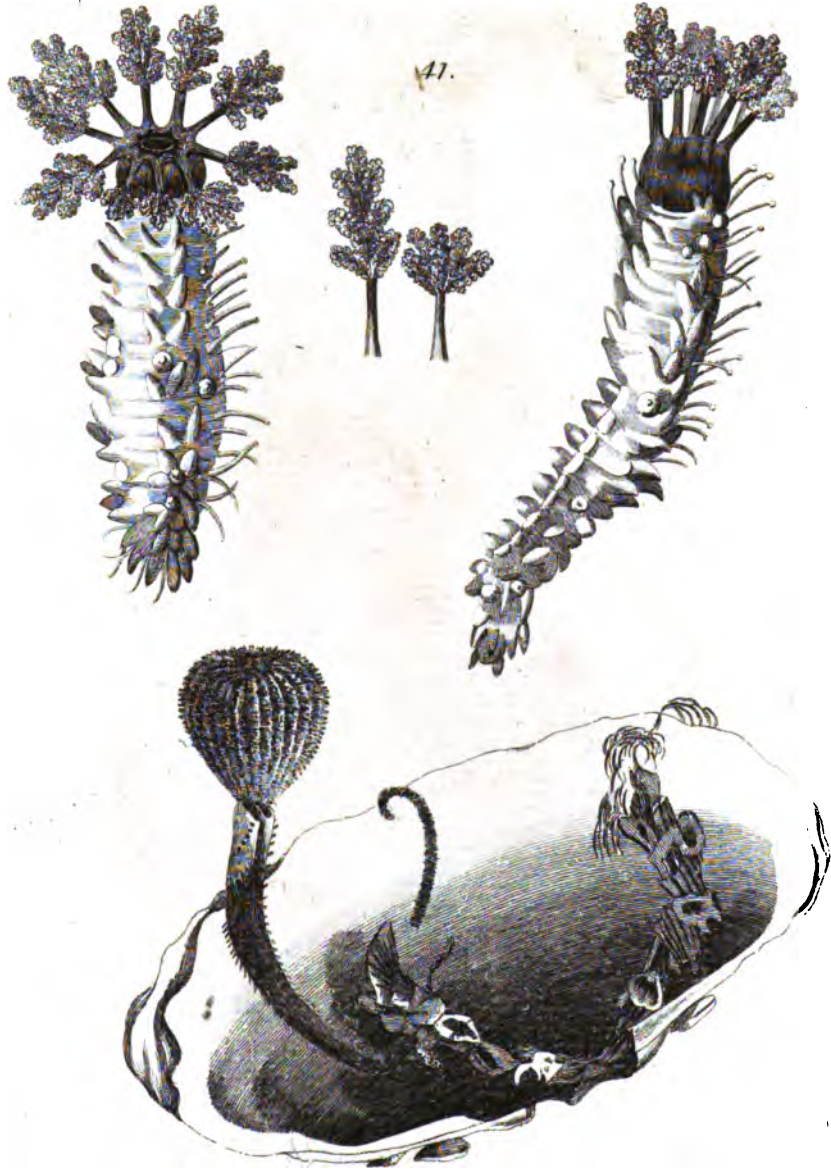


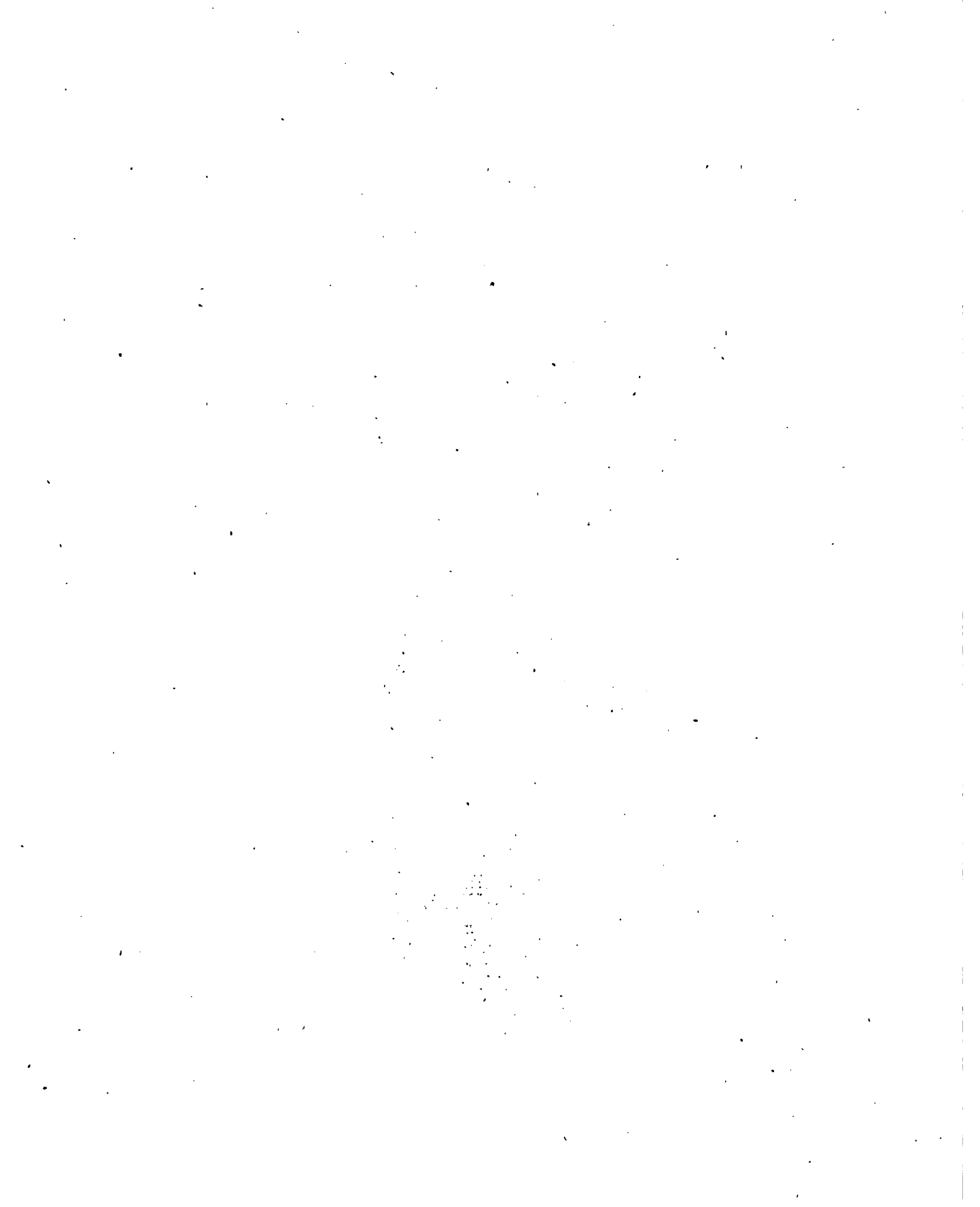
III.

33.



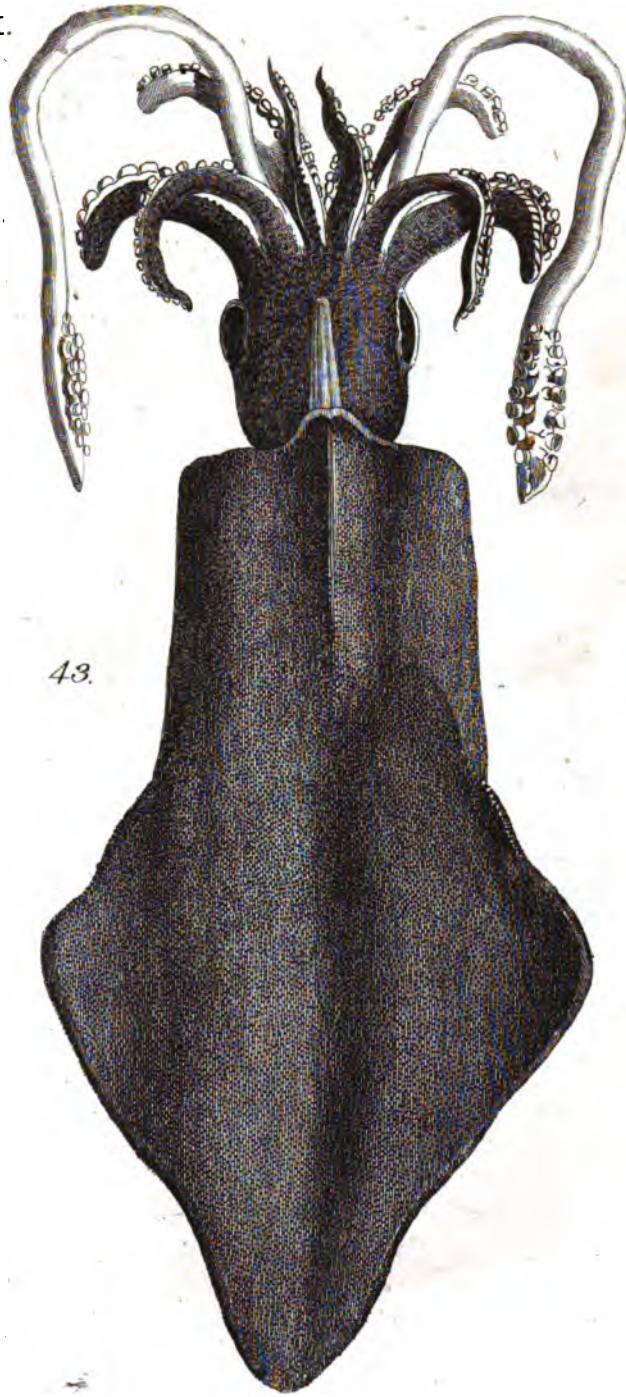




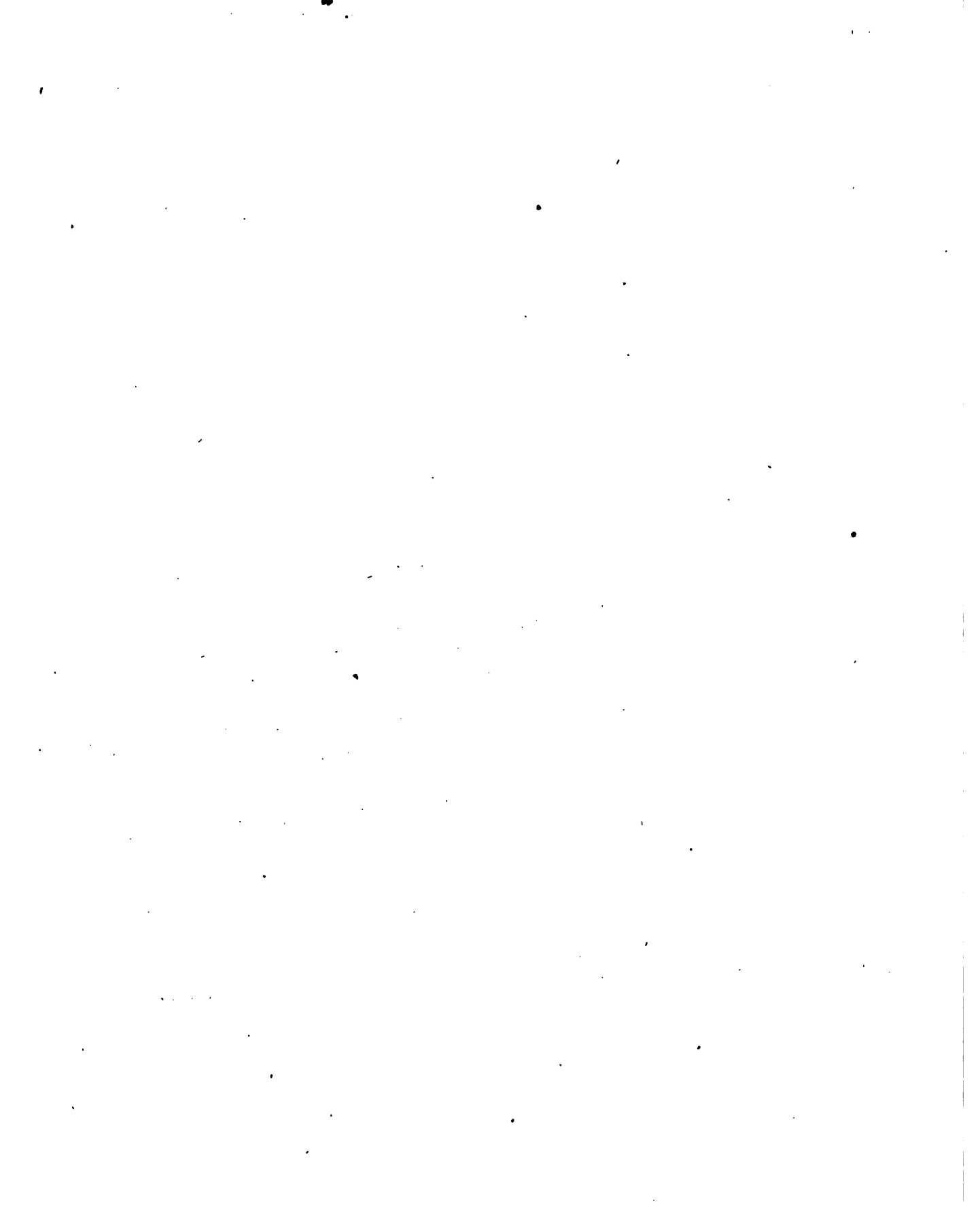


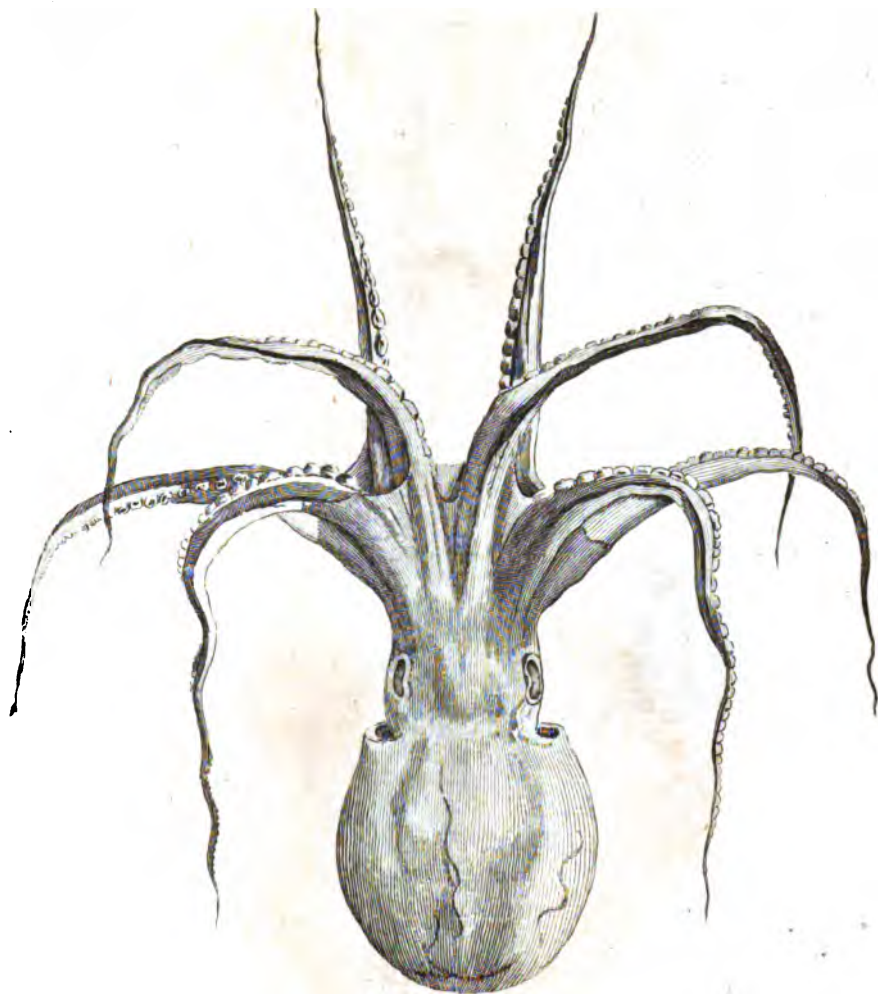
Pl. XXVII.

Cl VI.

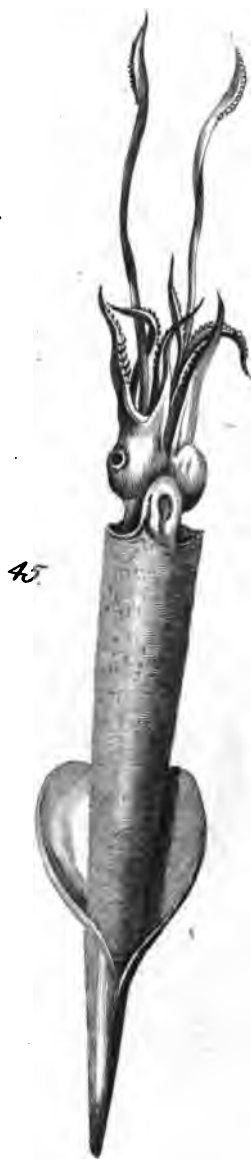


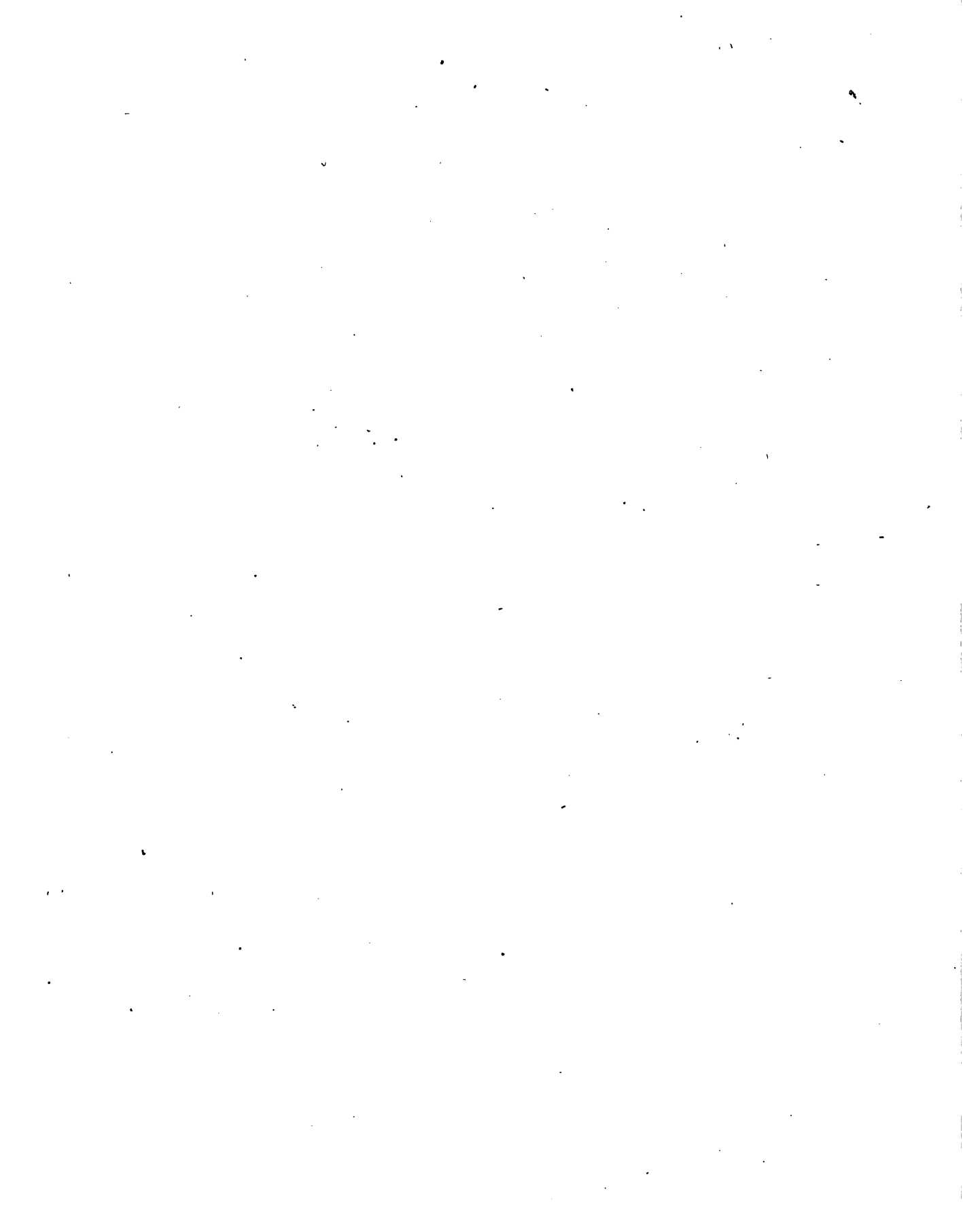
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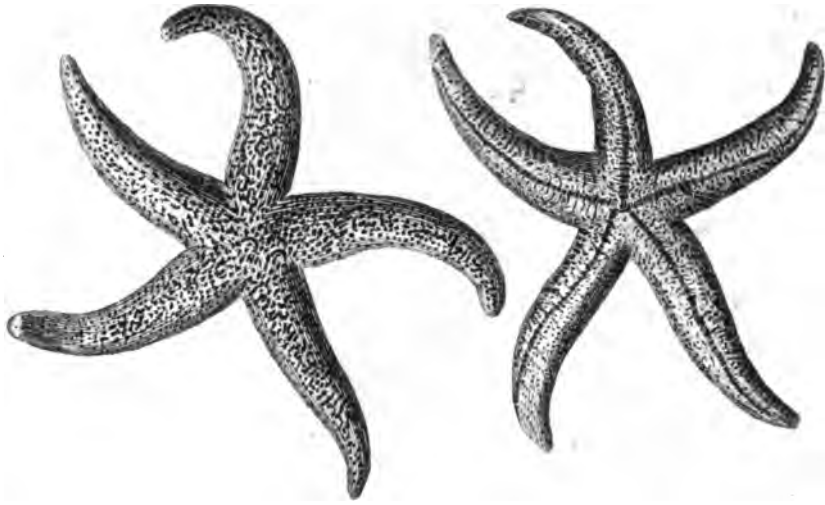






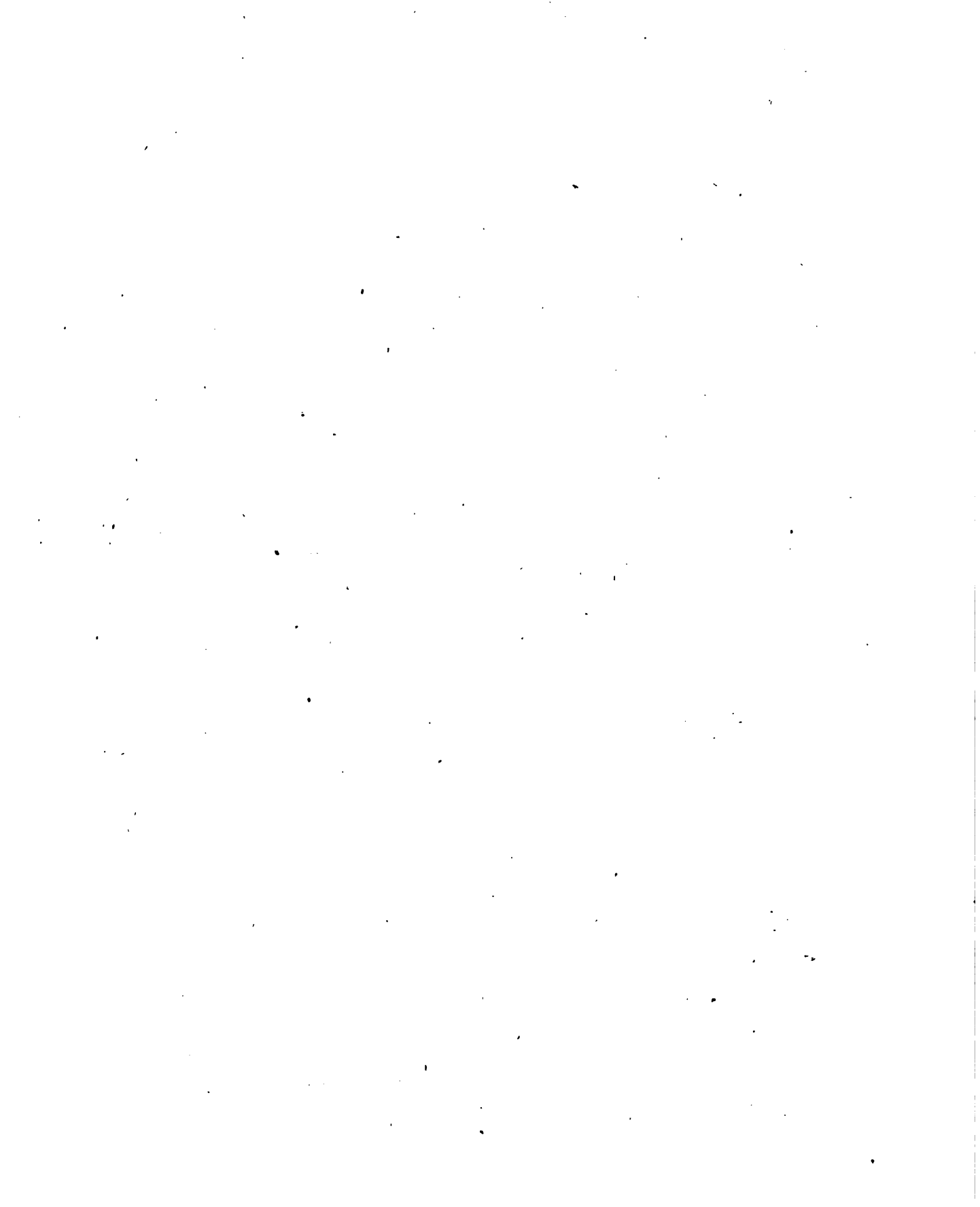


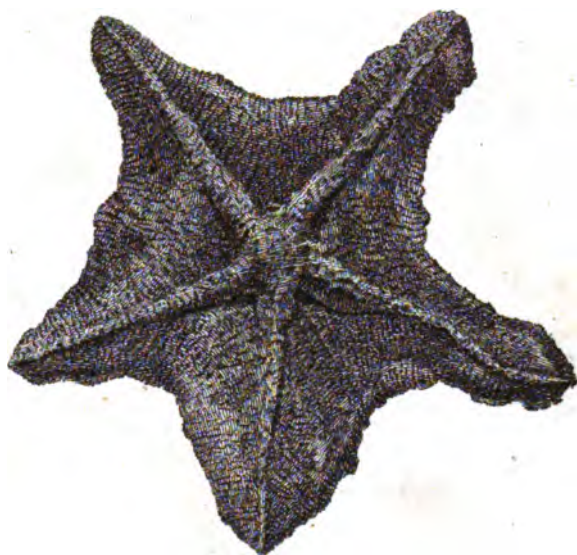
56



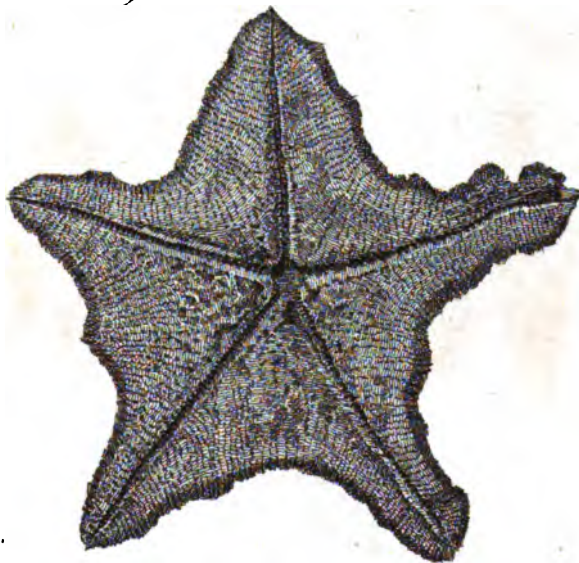
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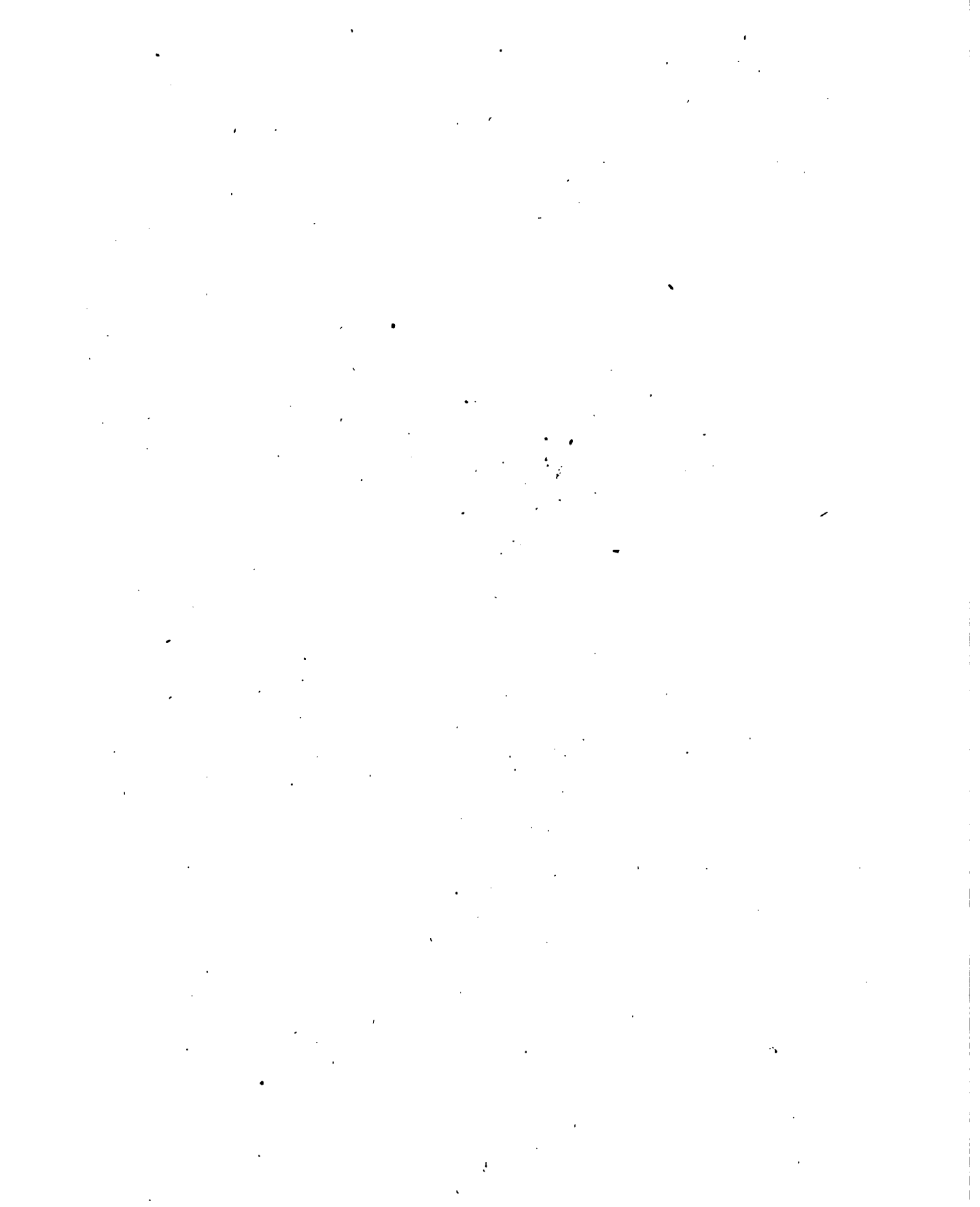


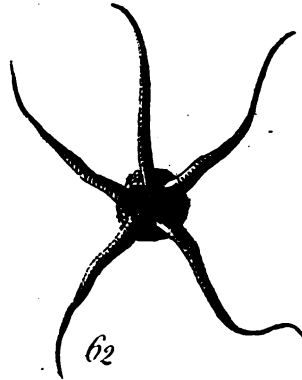
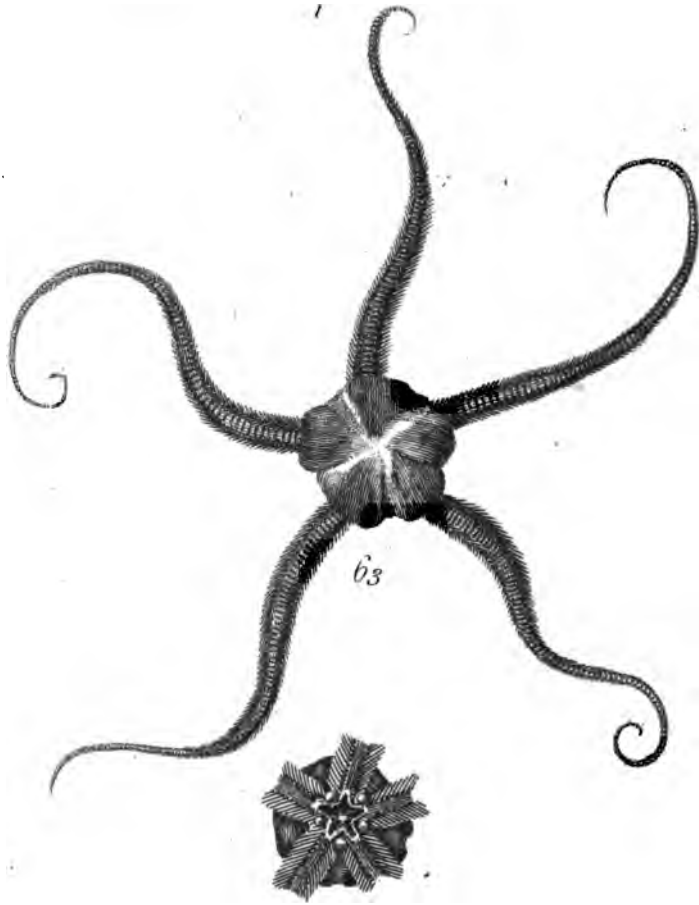


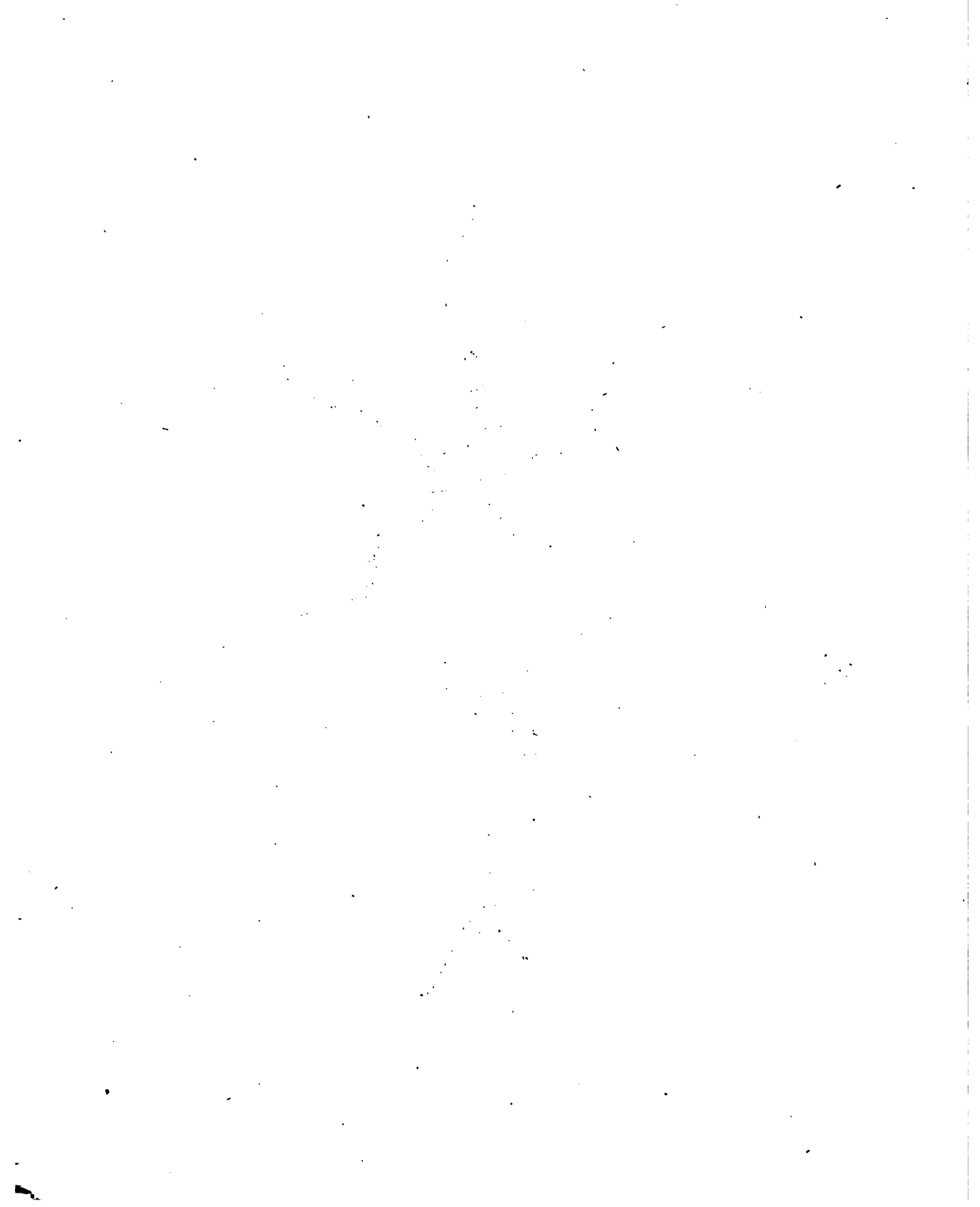


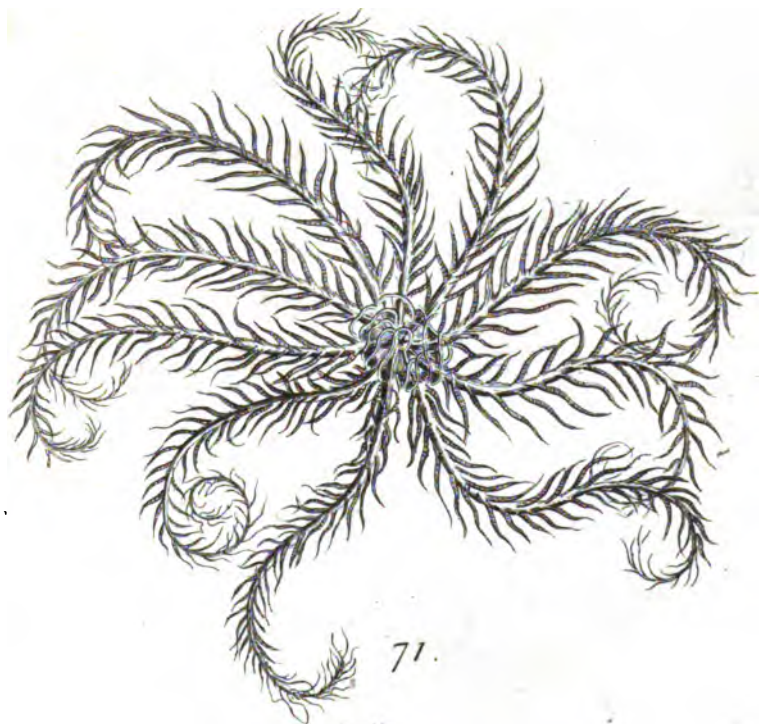
59. A.



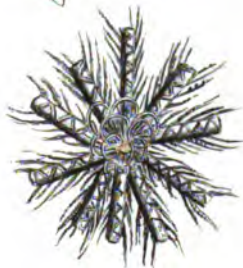


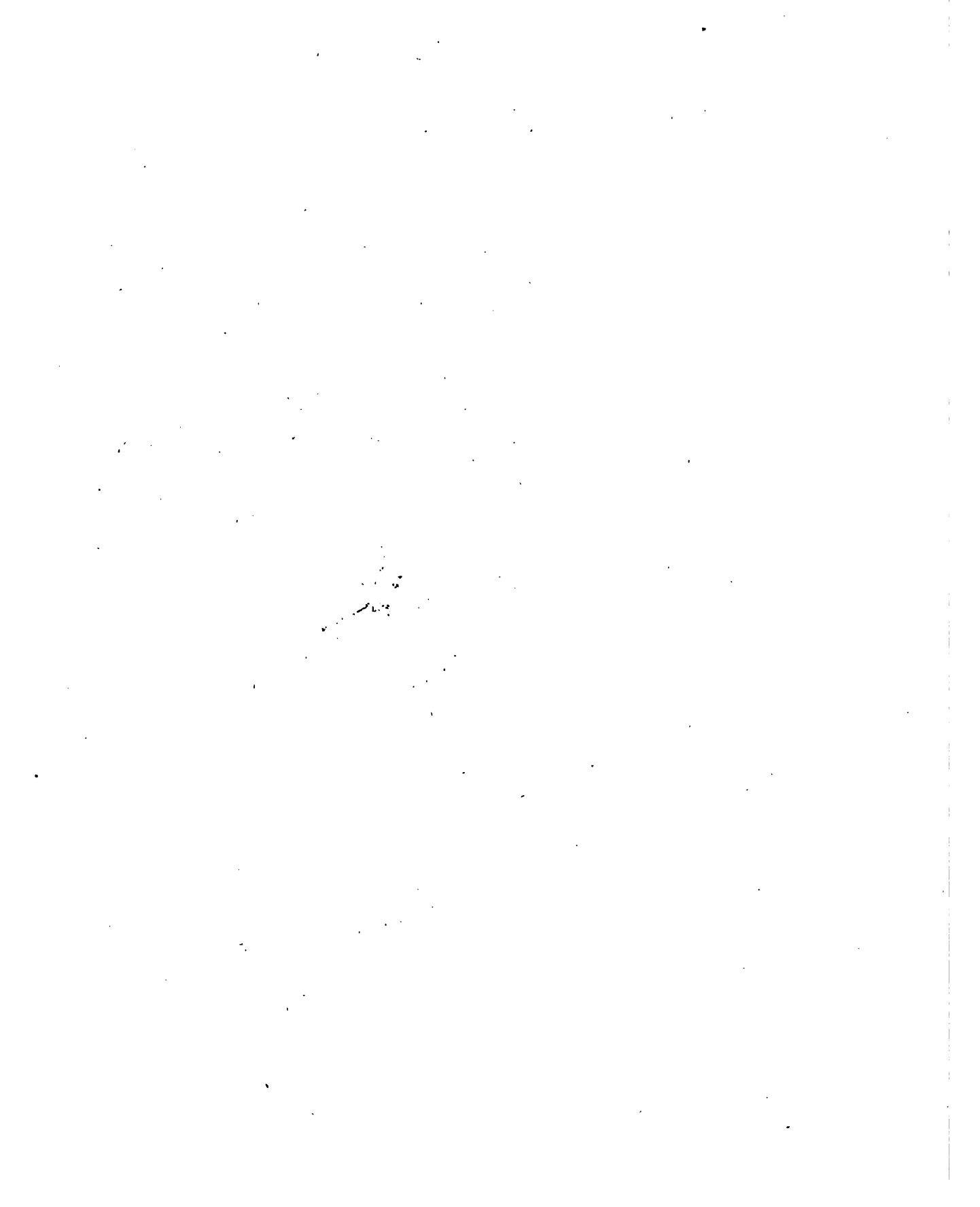






71.

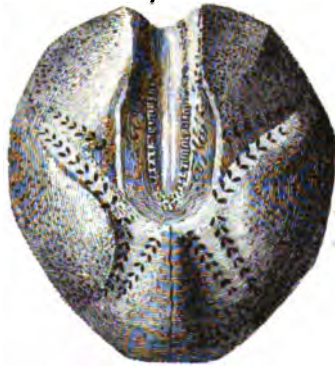


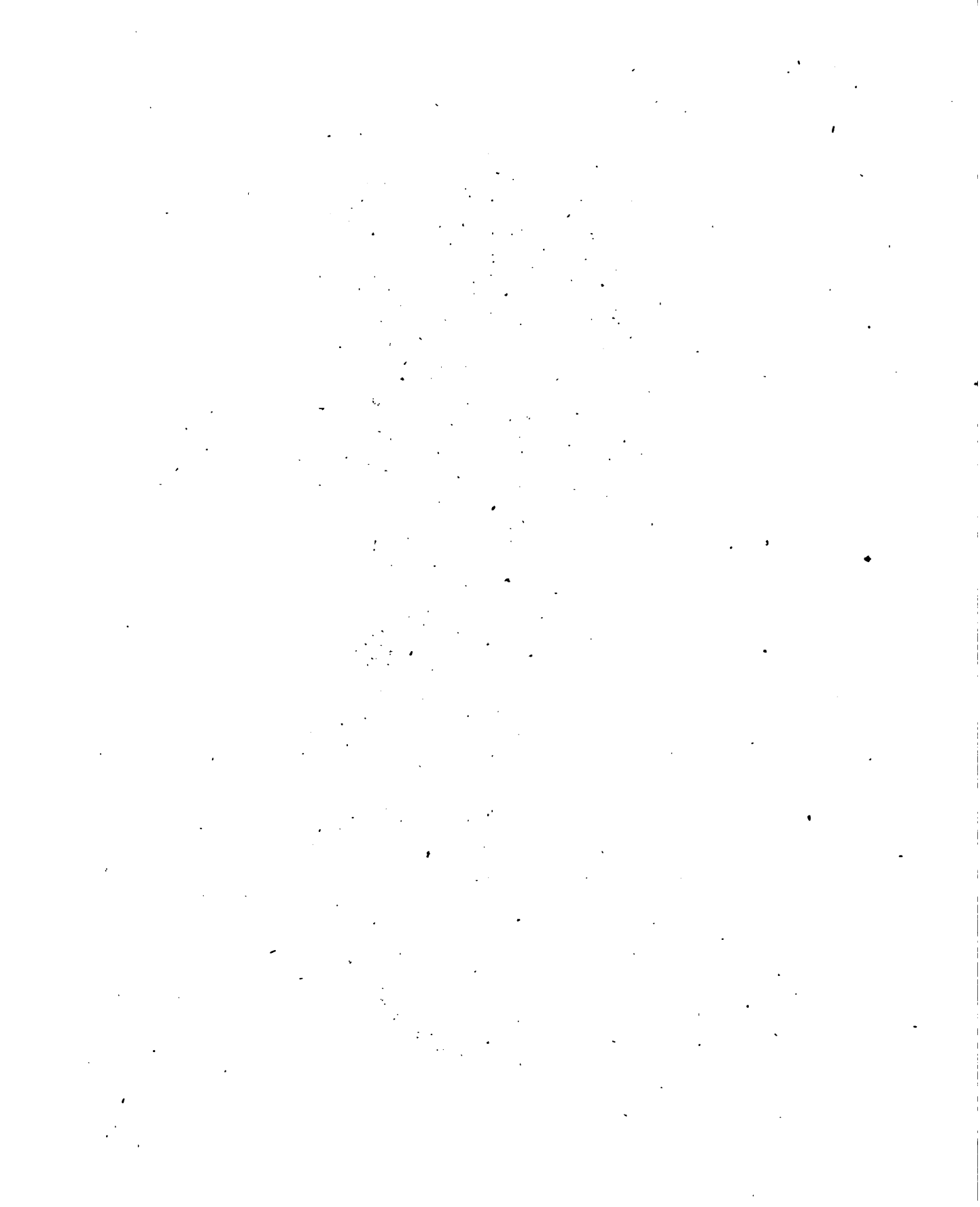


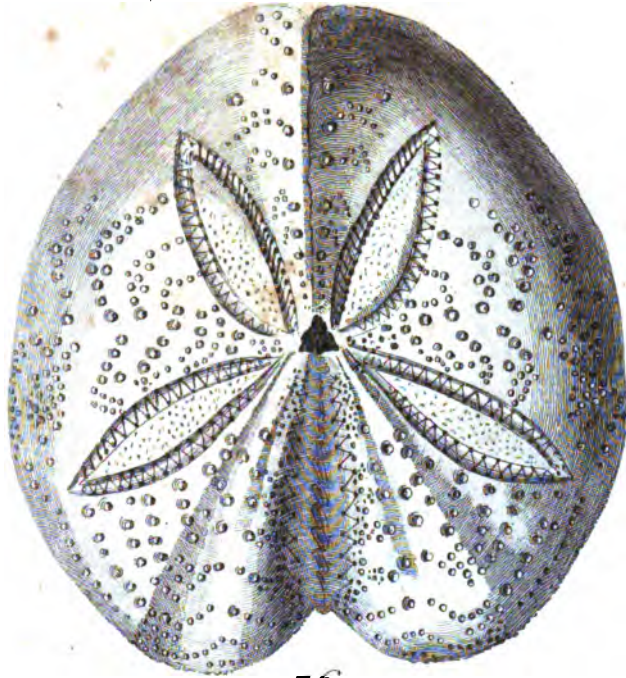
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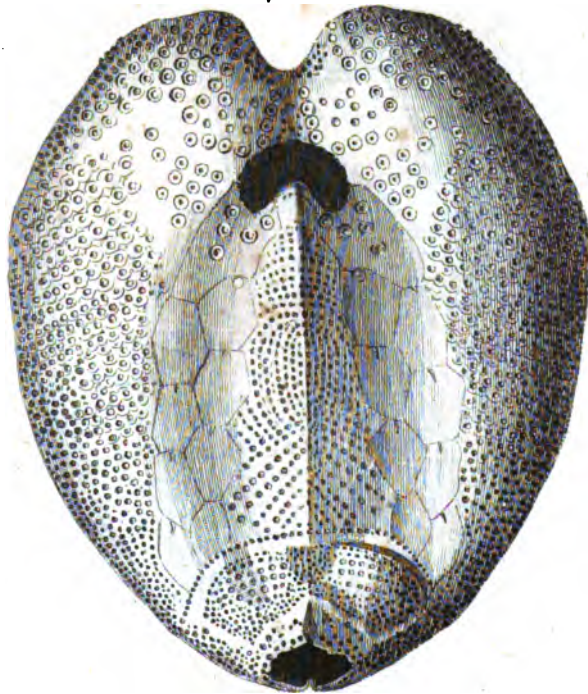
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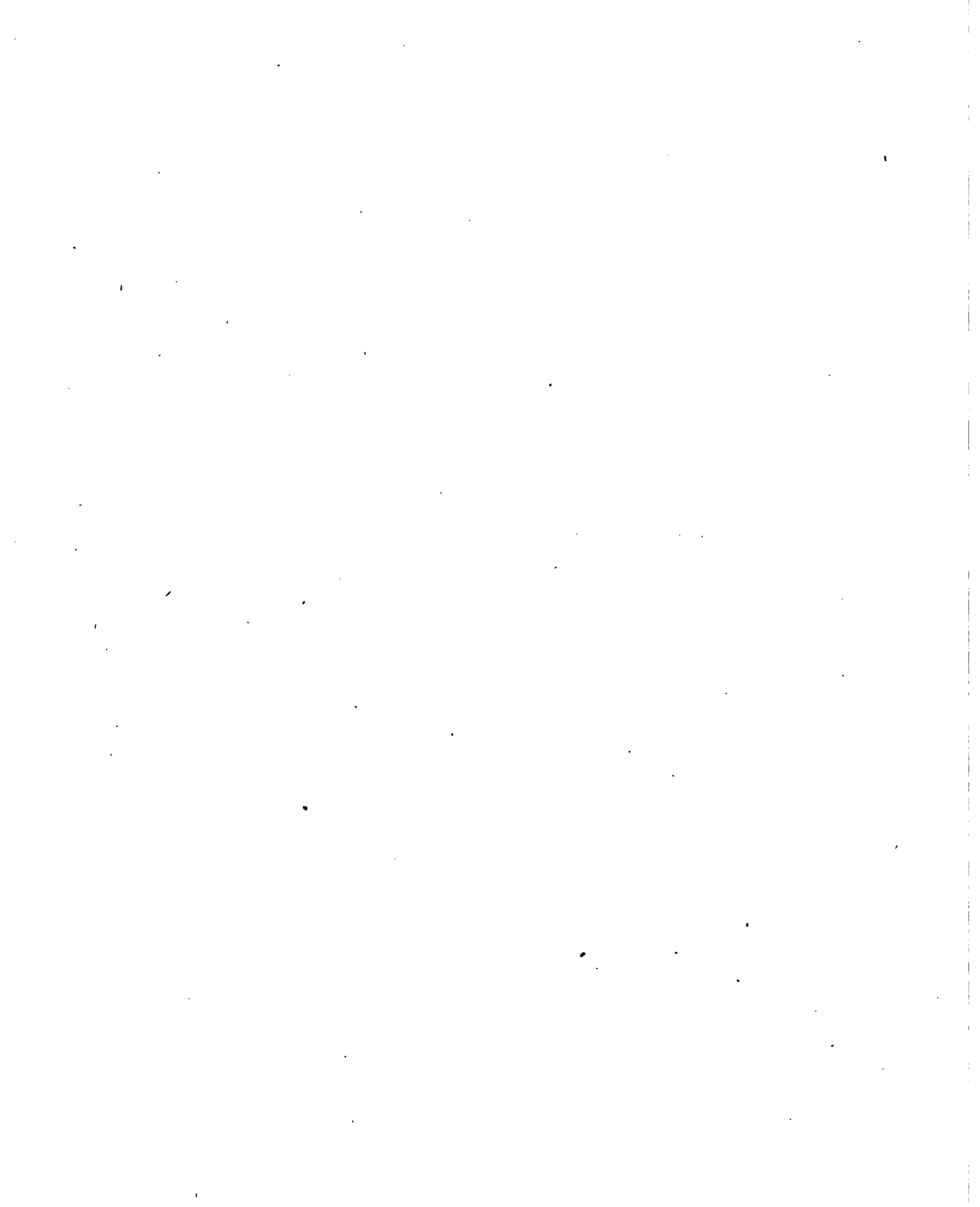




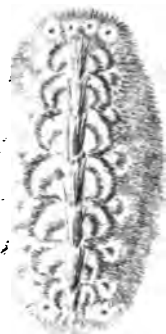


70.



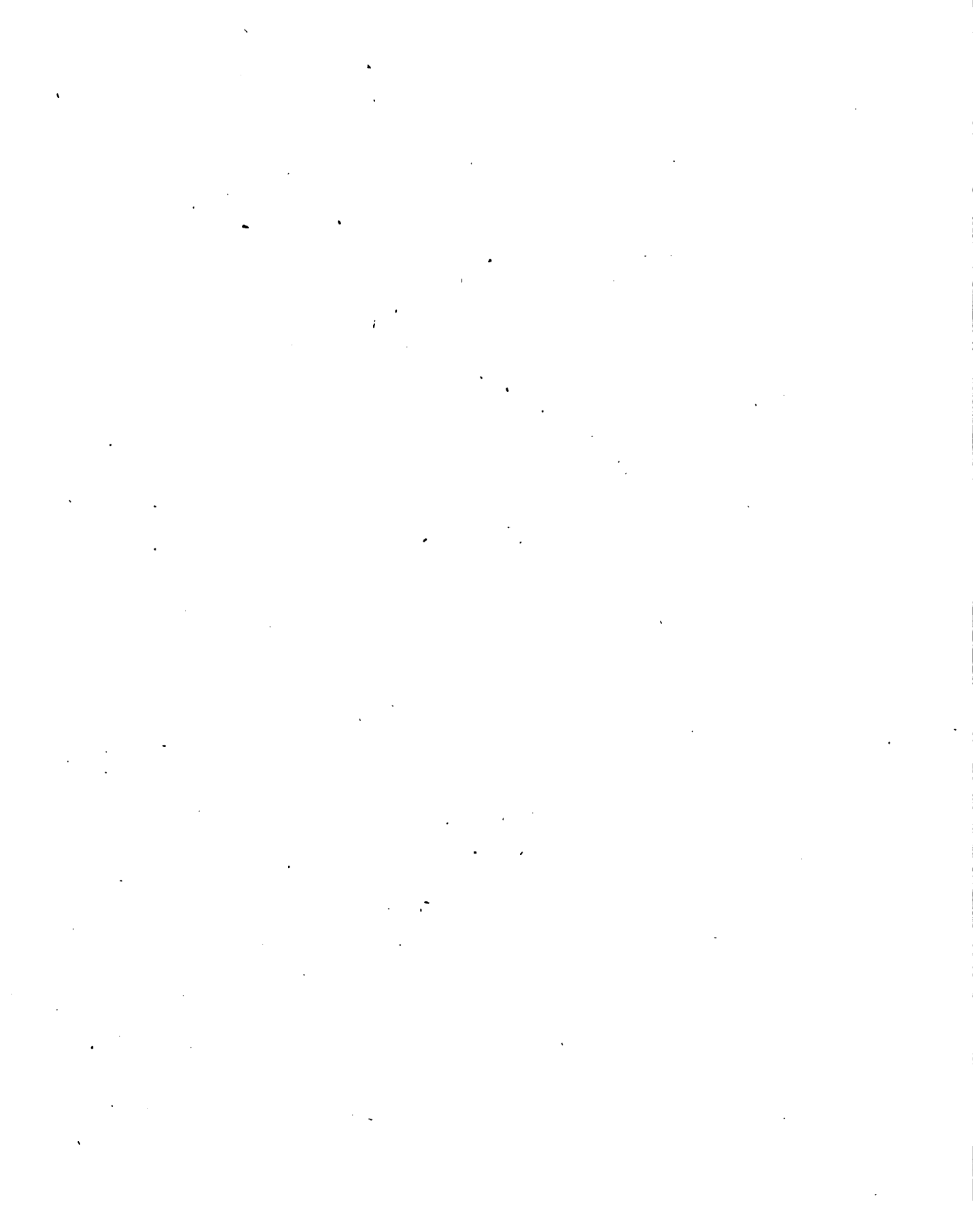


A. I.



CHITON.





Pl. XXXVII.

Test.

4.



LEPAS.

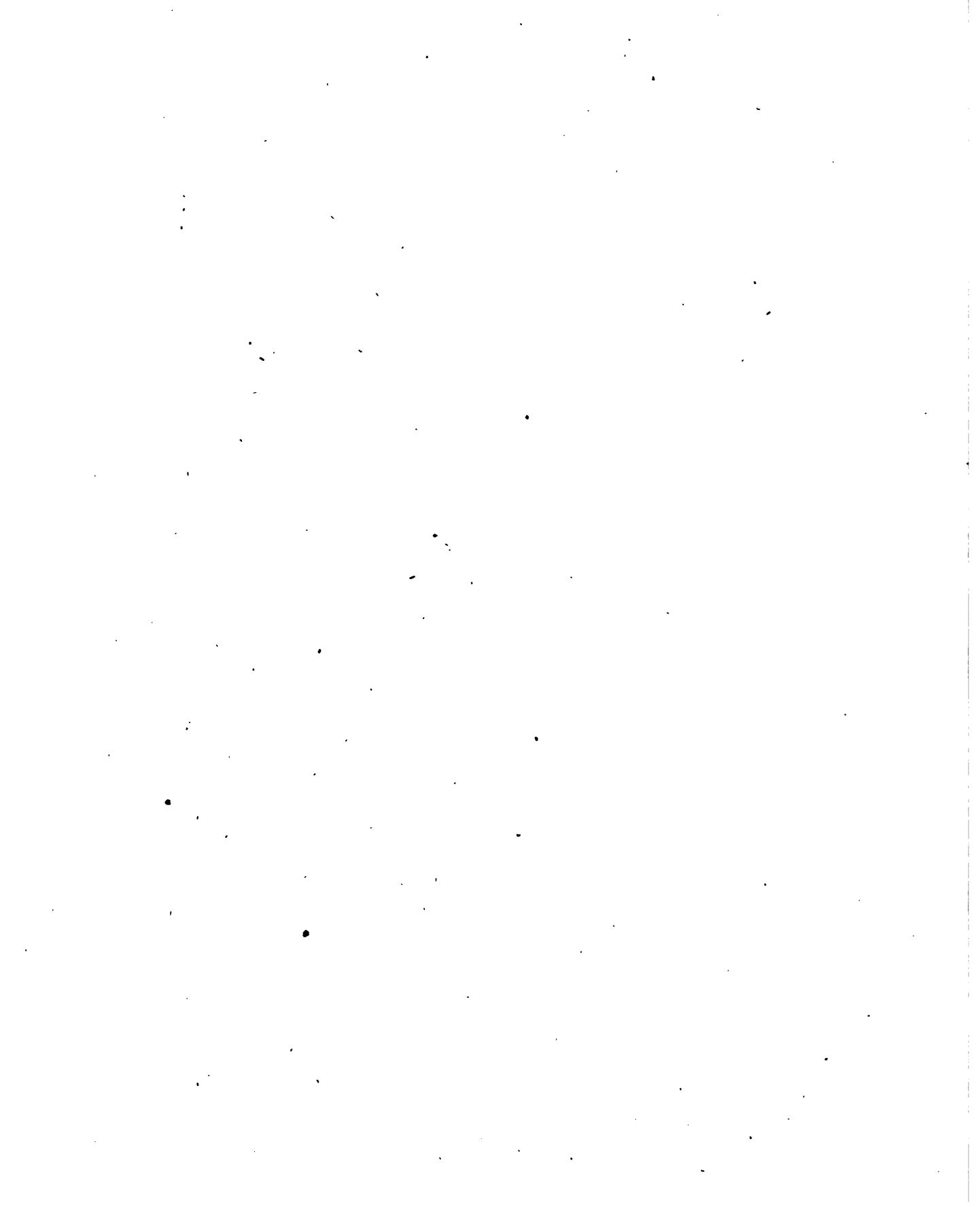
6.



A.5.

5

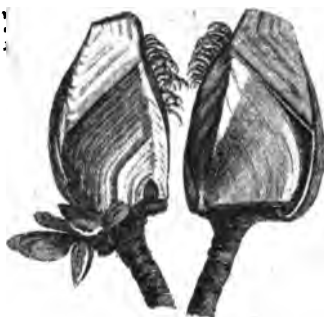




PL. XXXVIII.

Test.

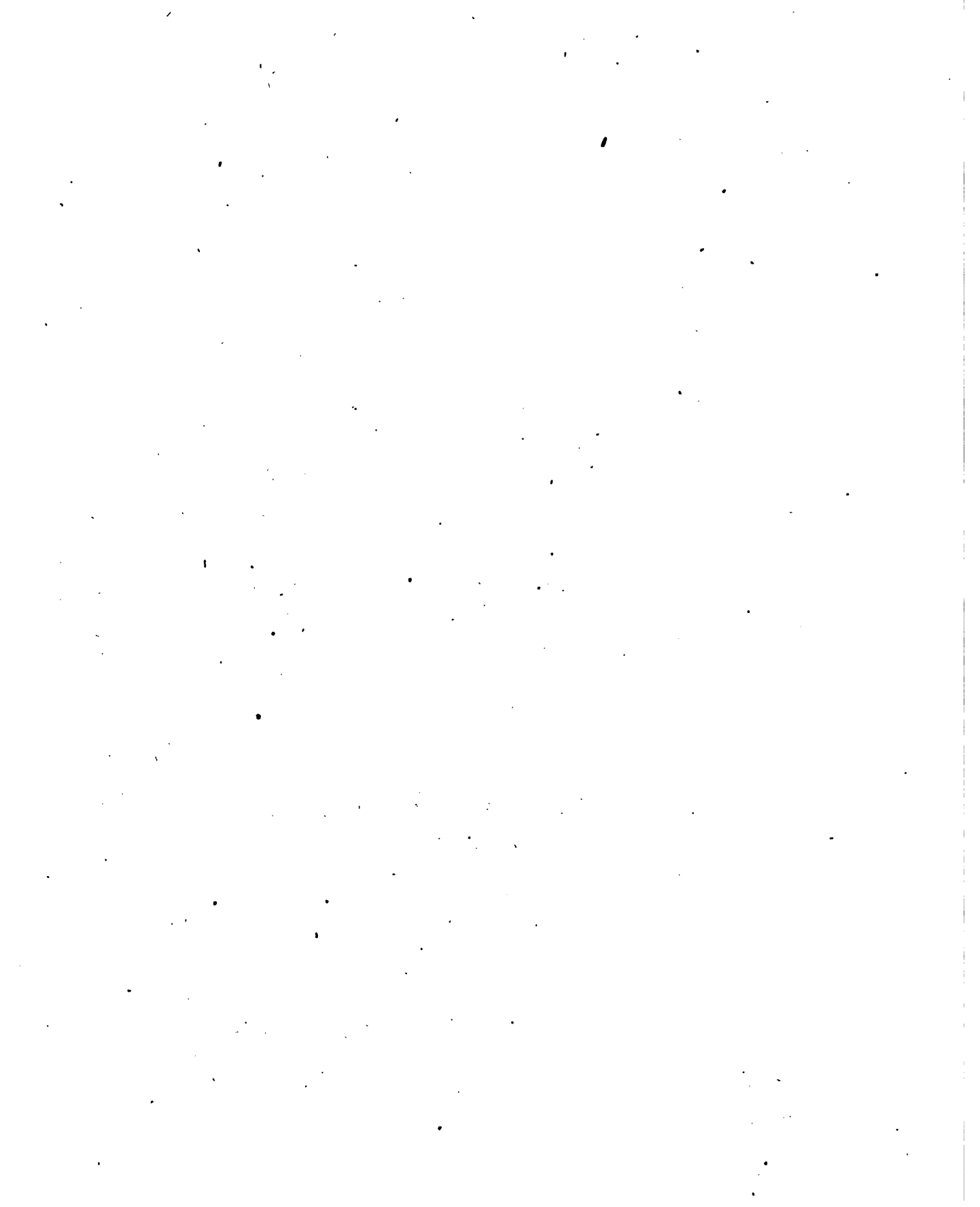
LEPAS.



9.



7.



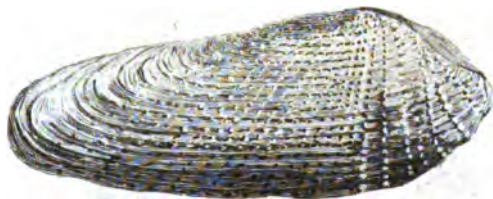
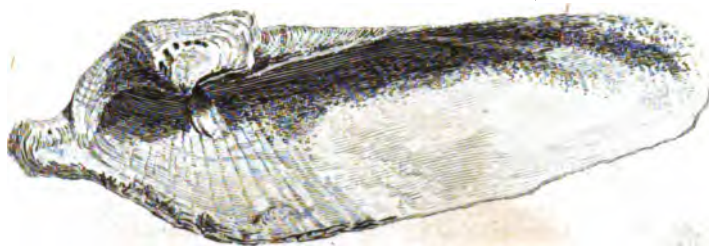
Pl. XXXIX.

PHOLAS

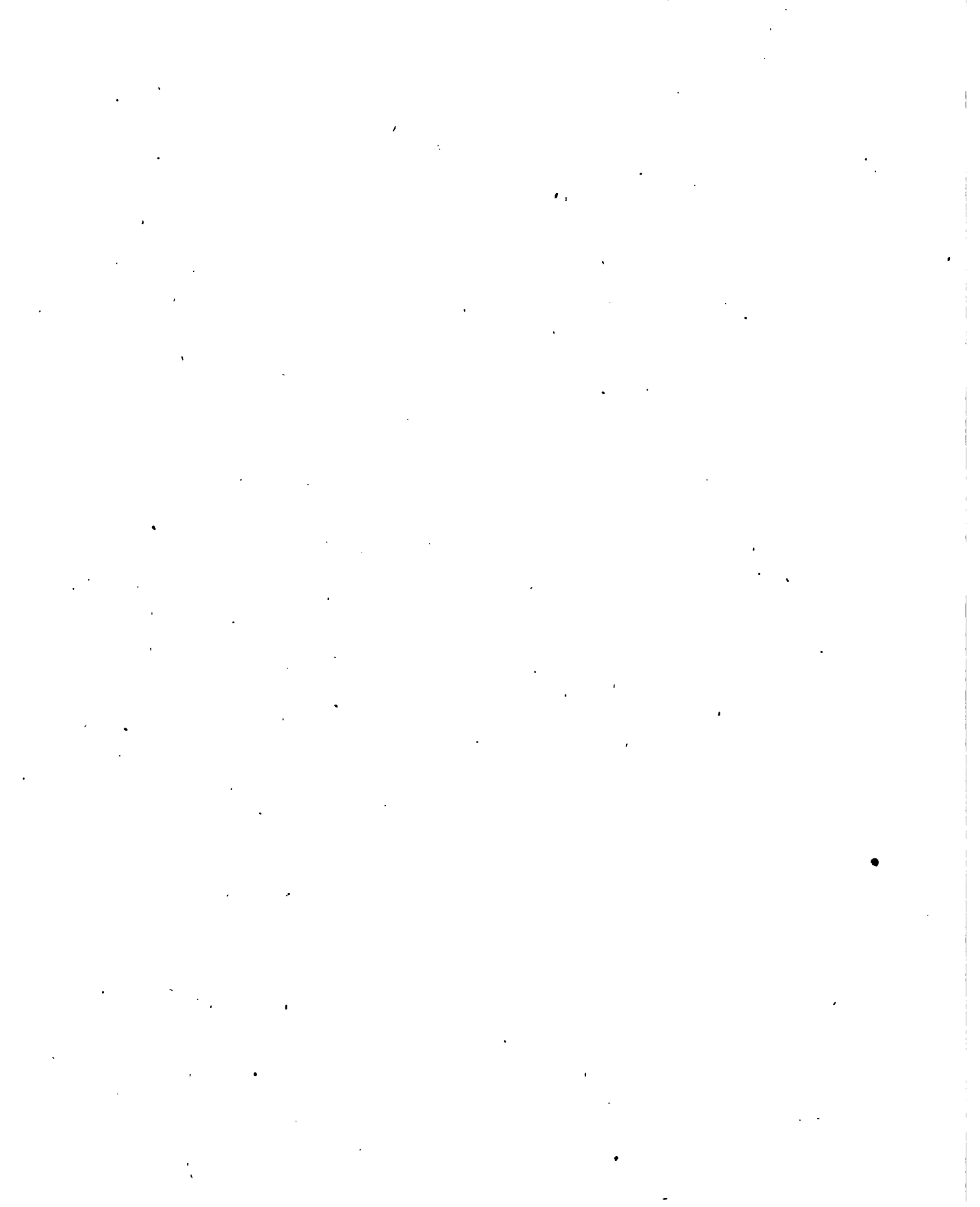
Test.



10.



11.



Pl. XL.

Test.

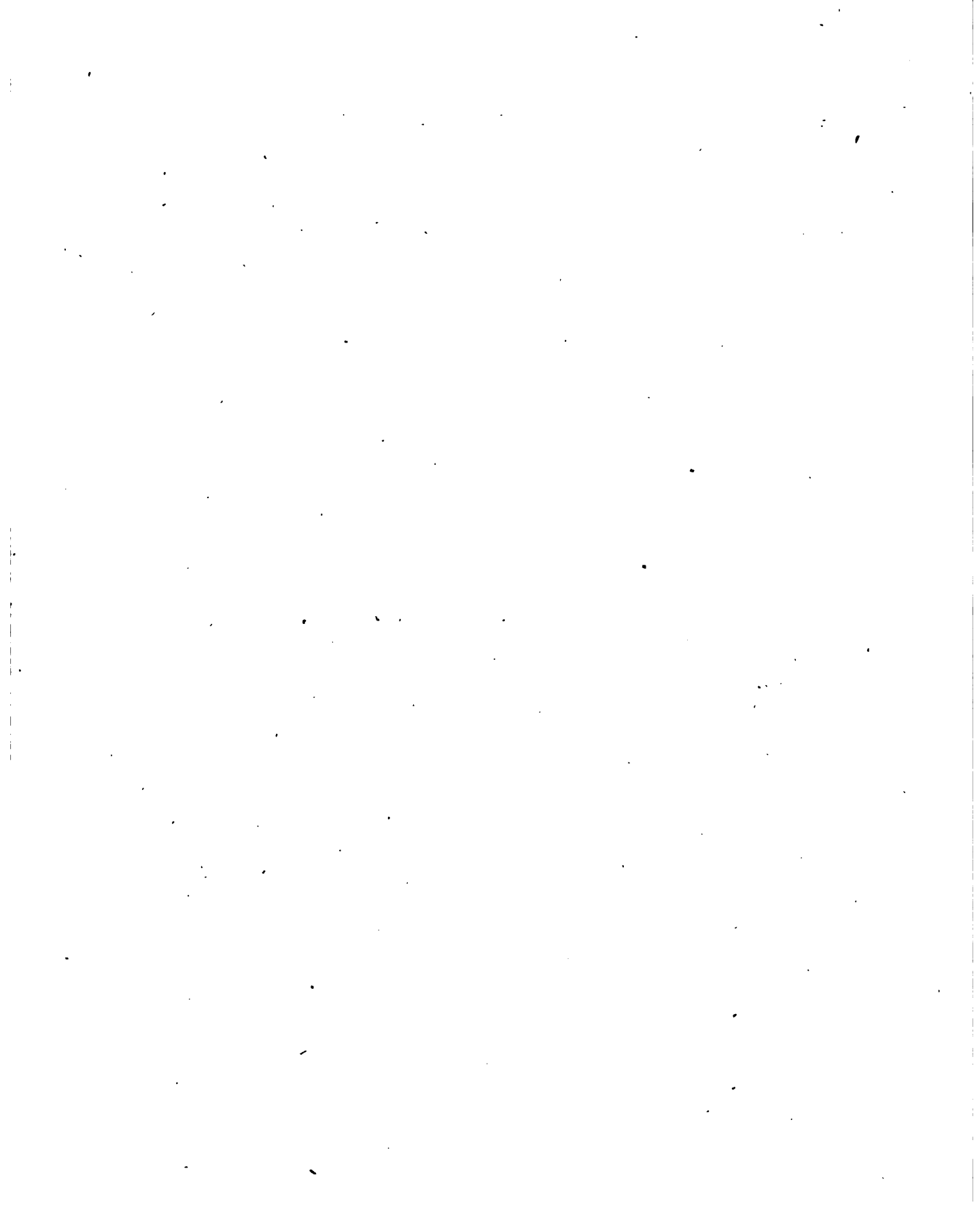
13.



PHOLAS.



12.



PL. XLII.

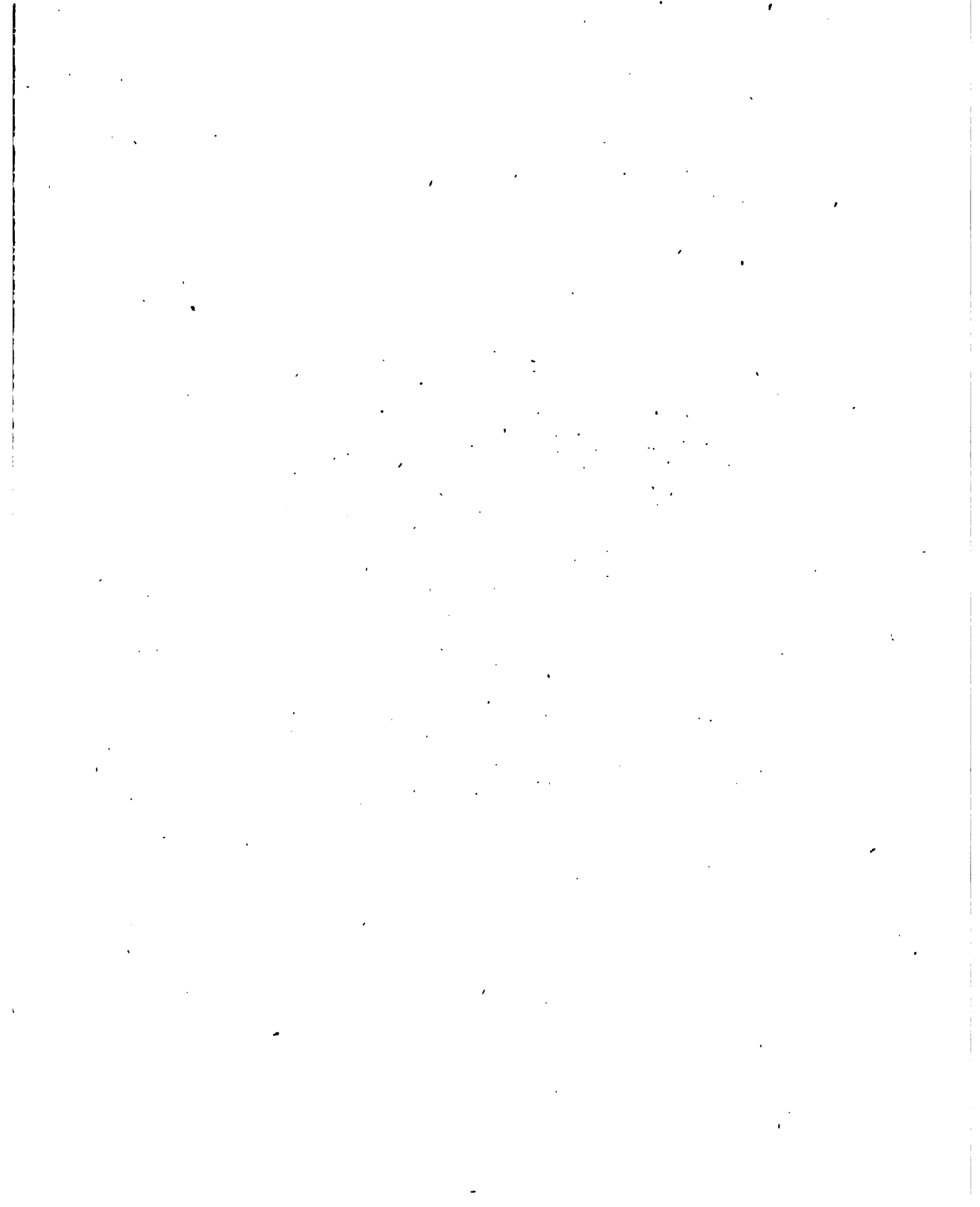
Test.

MYA



14.





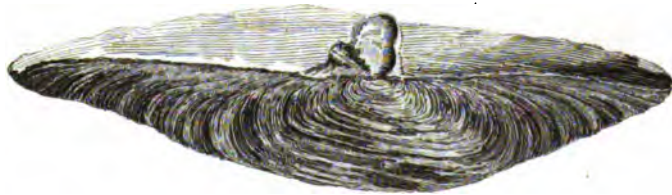
PL. XLII

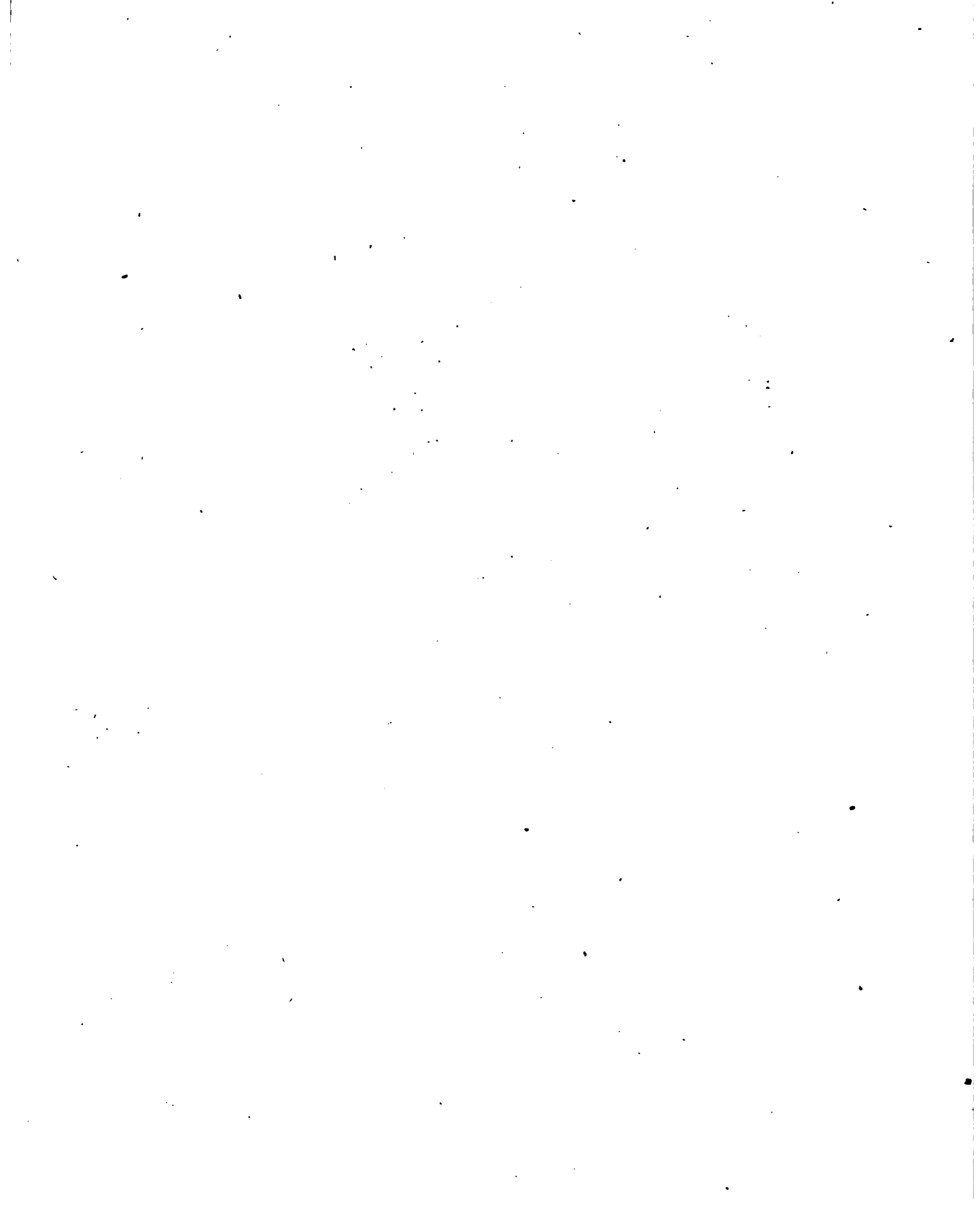
Test.



MYA

16.



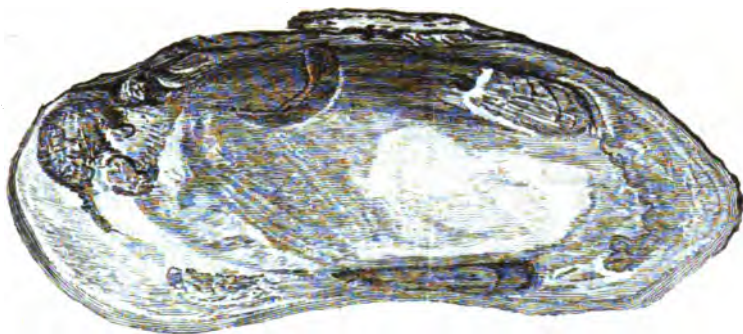
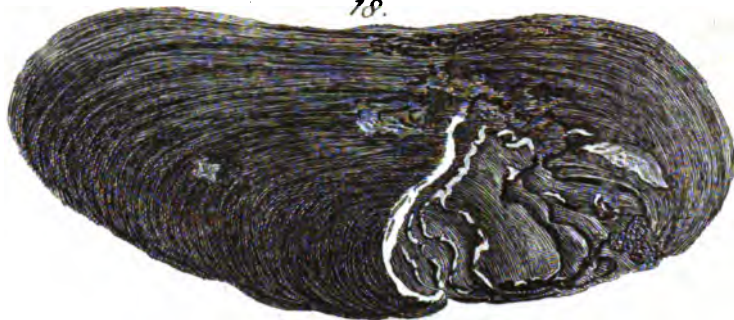


Pl. XLIII.

MYA.

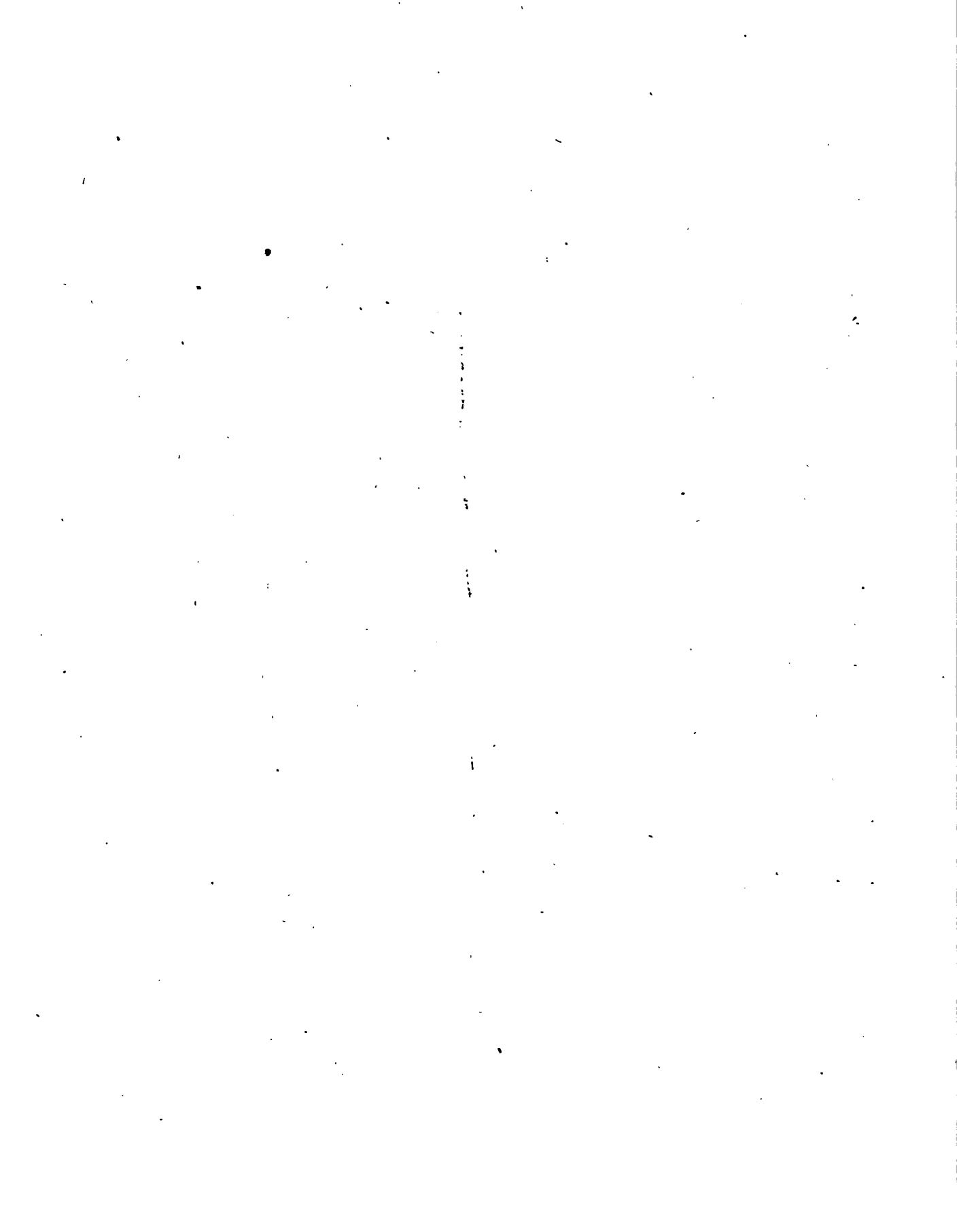
Test.

18.



17.





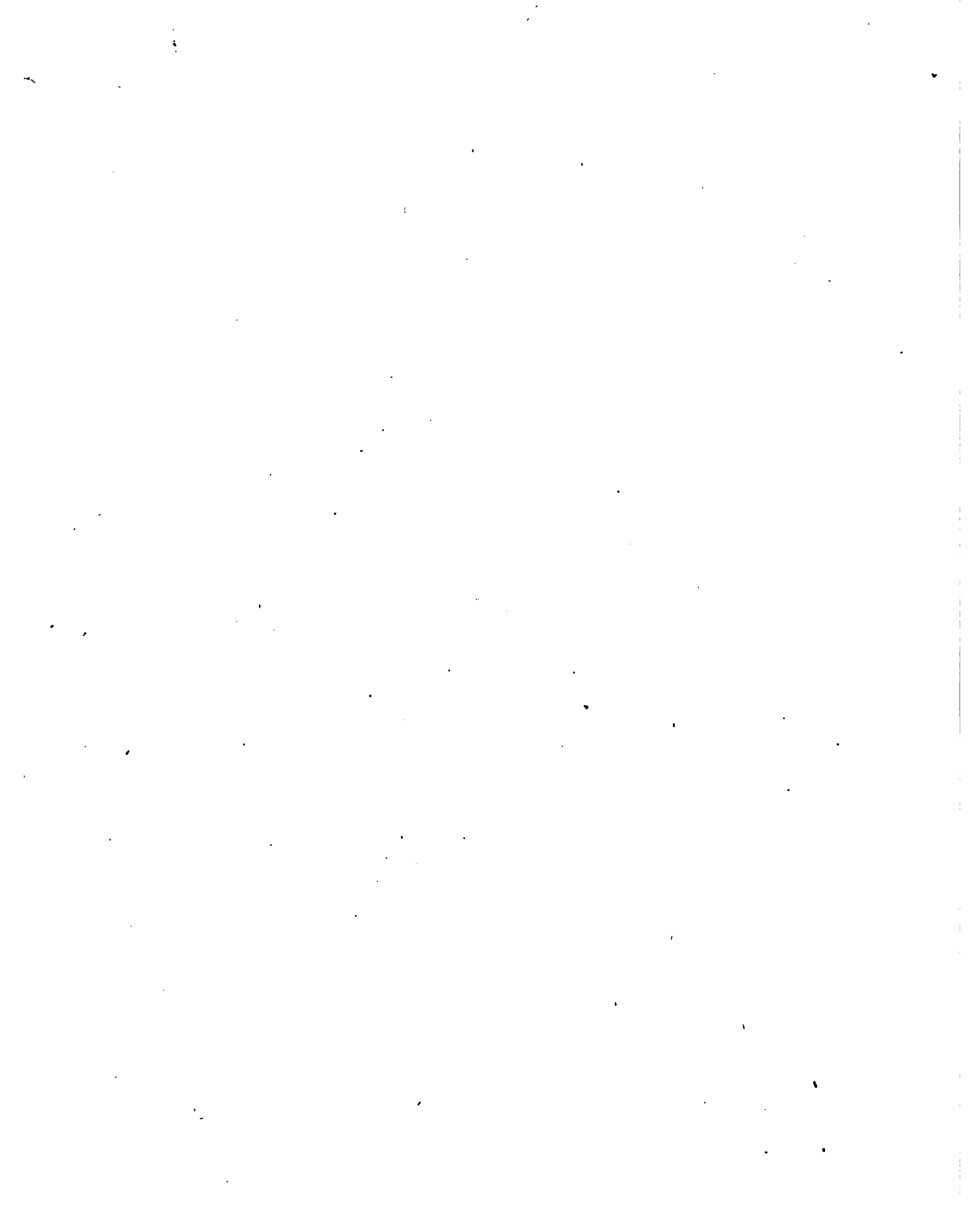
Pl. XLIV.

Test.

MYA.



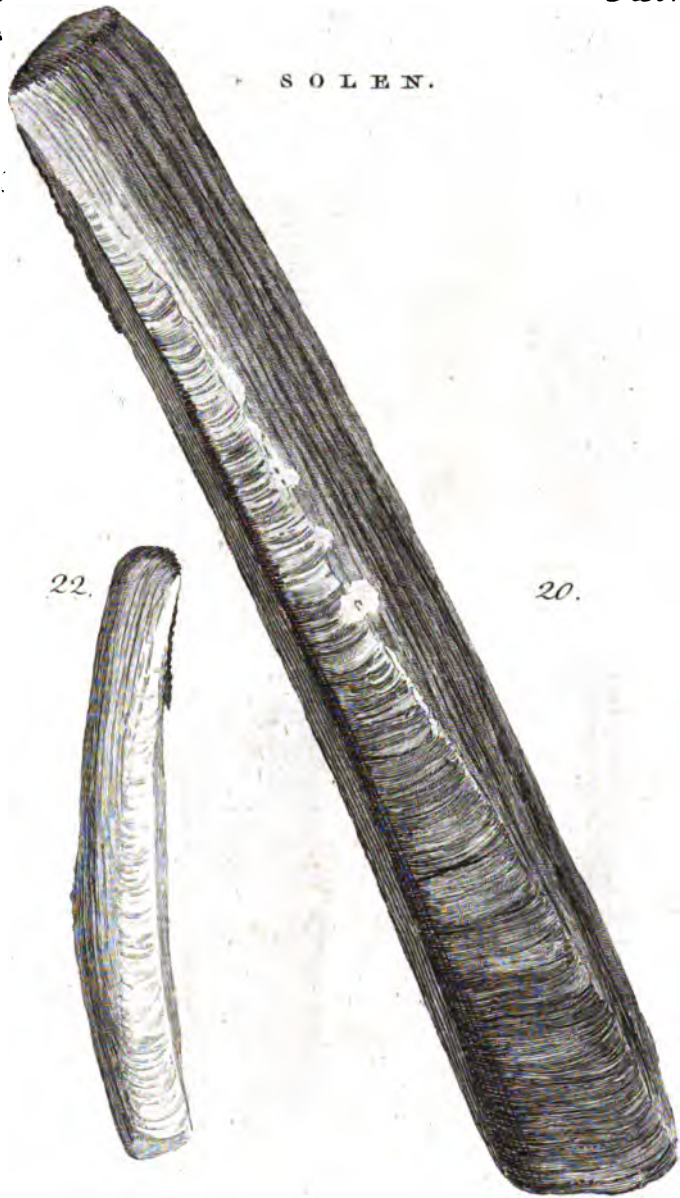
19.



PLXLV.

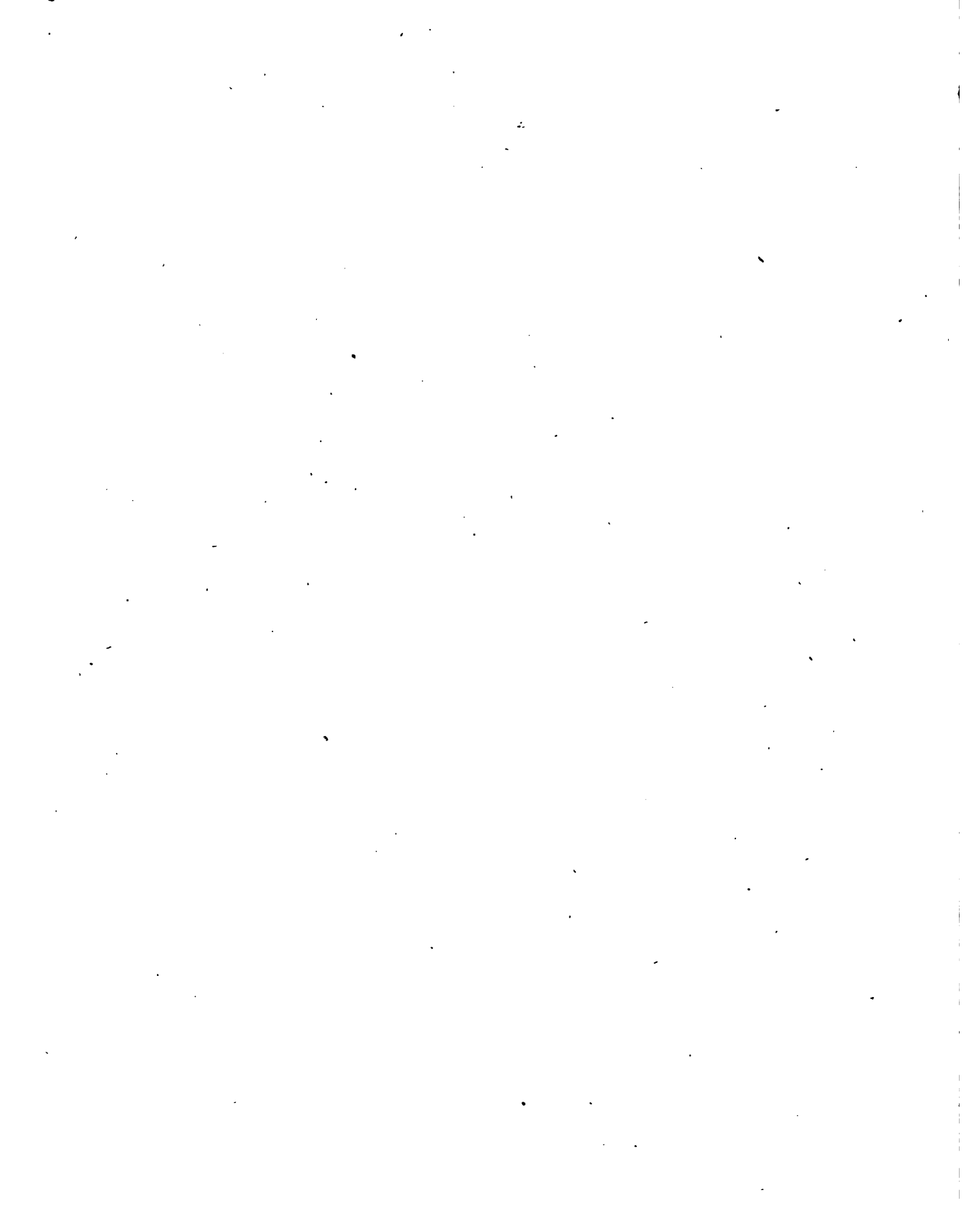
Test.

SOLEN.



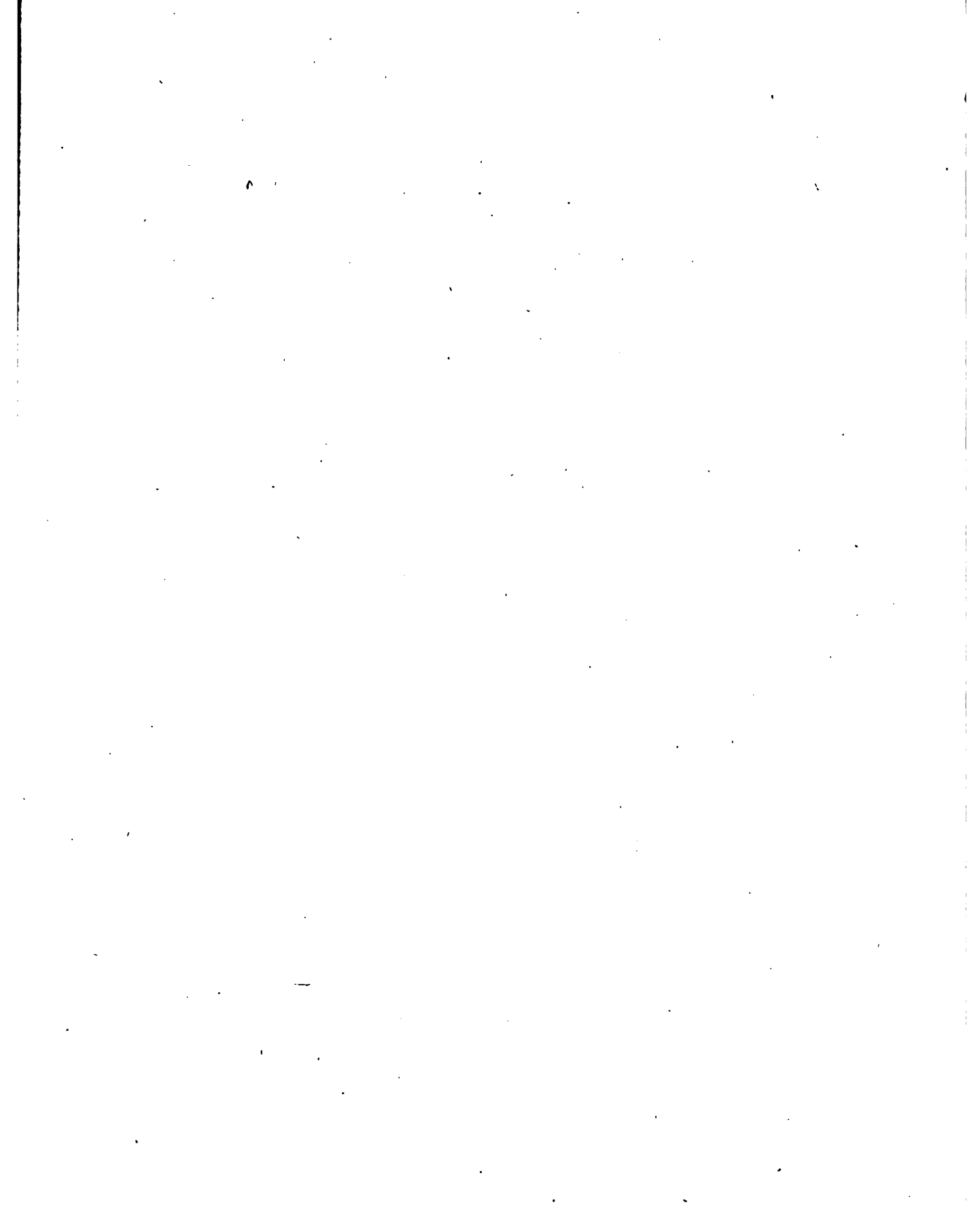
22.

20.



SOLEN.





PL. XLVII.

TELLINA.

Just.



27

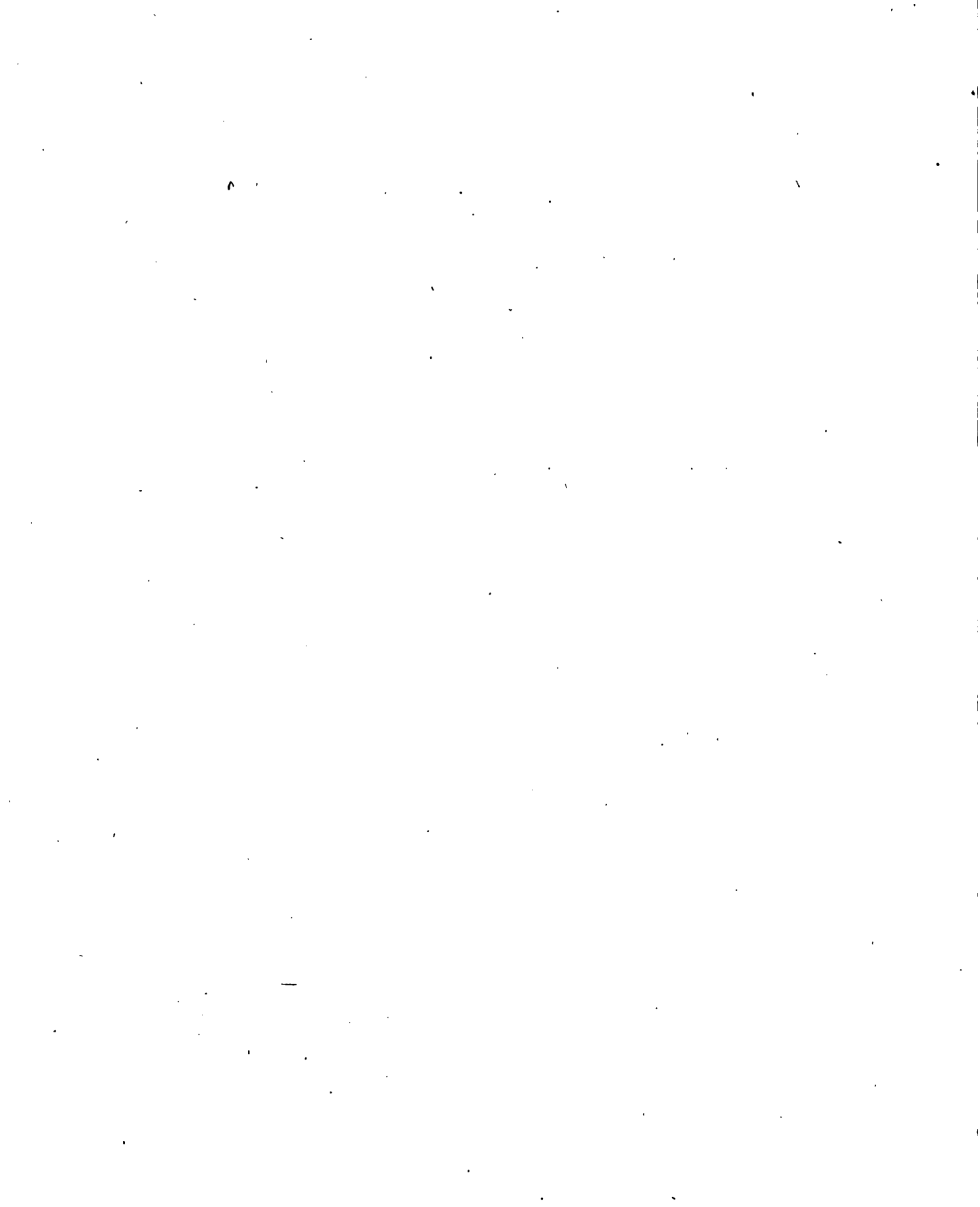


26.



31.





PL. XLVII.

TELLINA.

Tect.



27



26.



31.





PL. XLVIII.

Test.

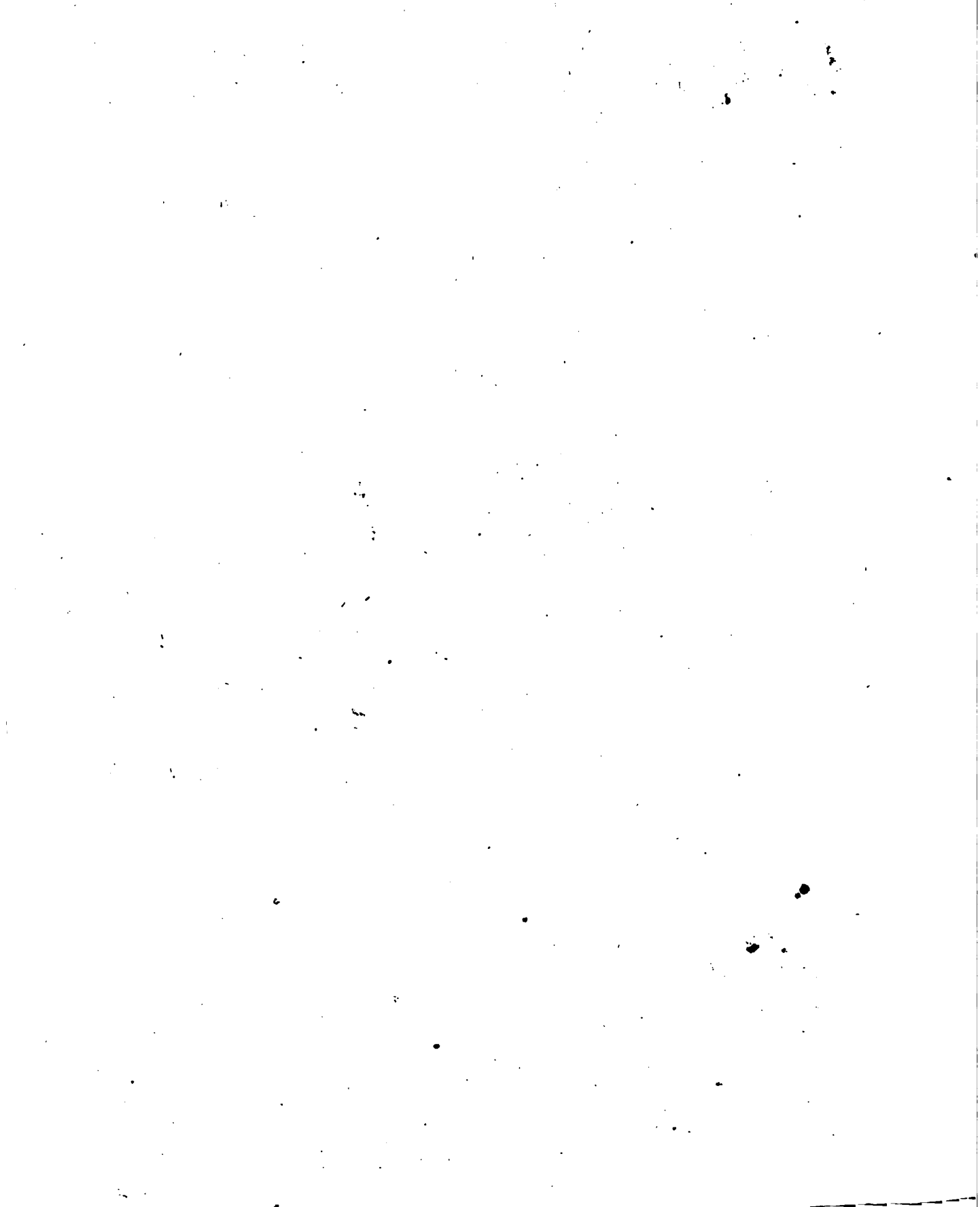
TELLINA.

28.



29.





PL. XLIX.

Tell.

TELLINA.



36.



32.



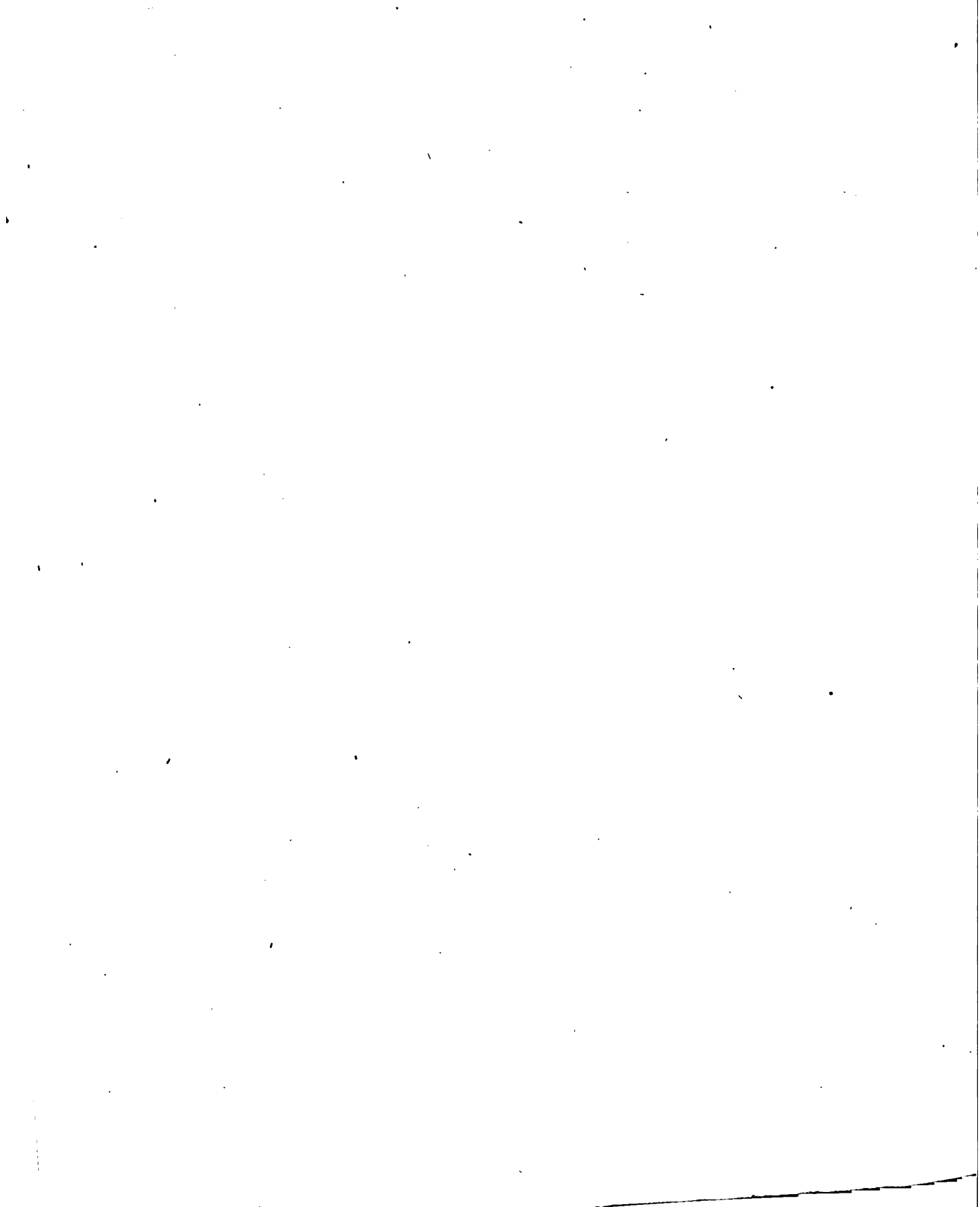
32.



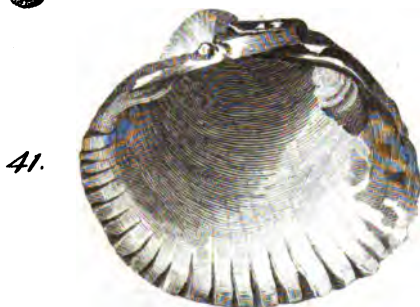
30.

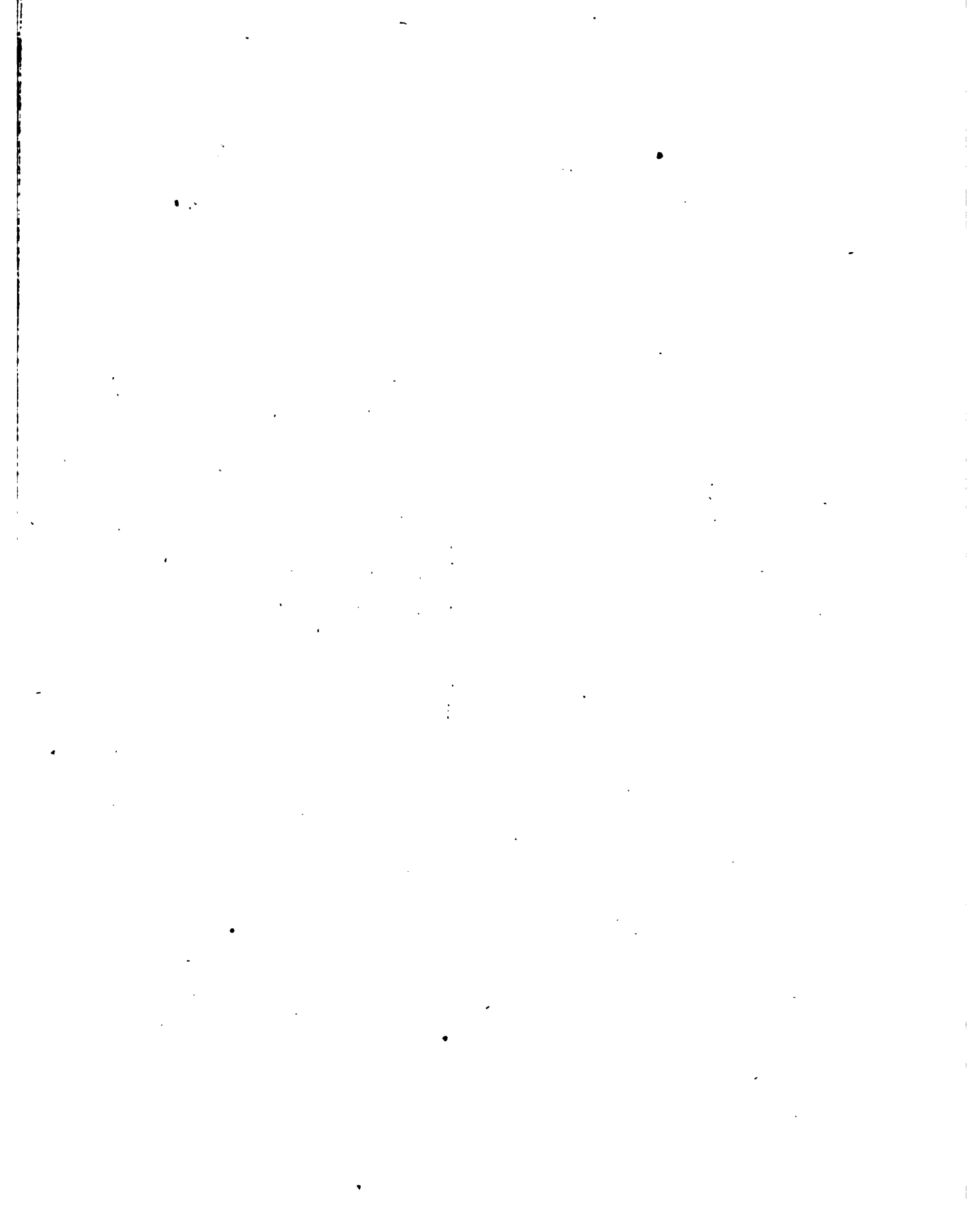


32.A.



CARDIUM.

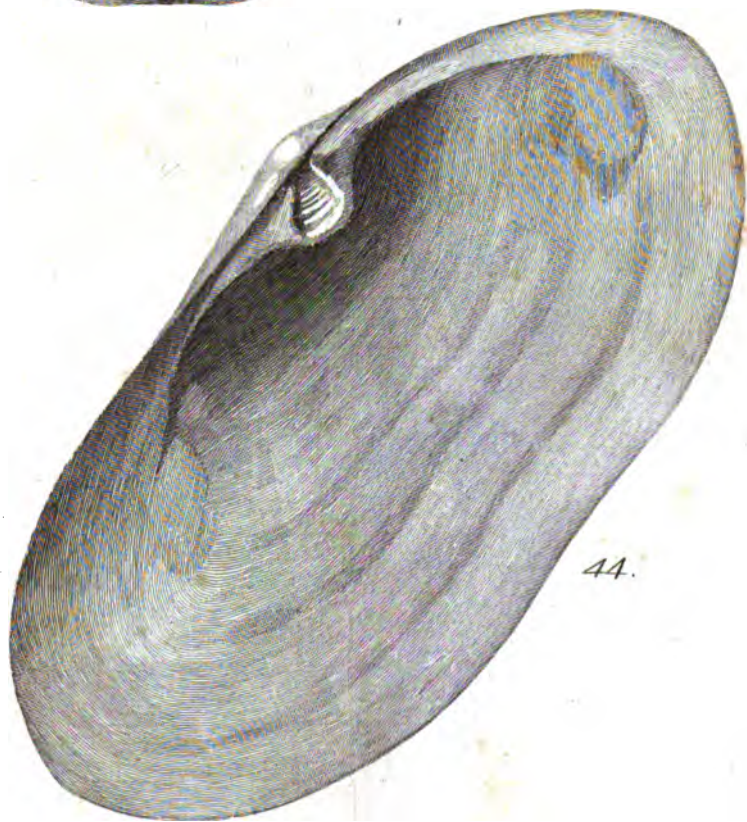
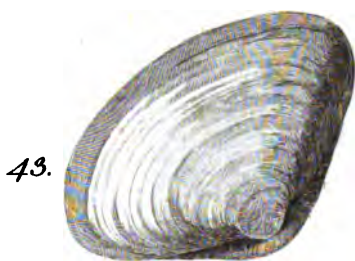


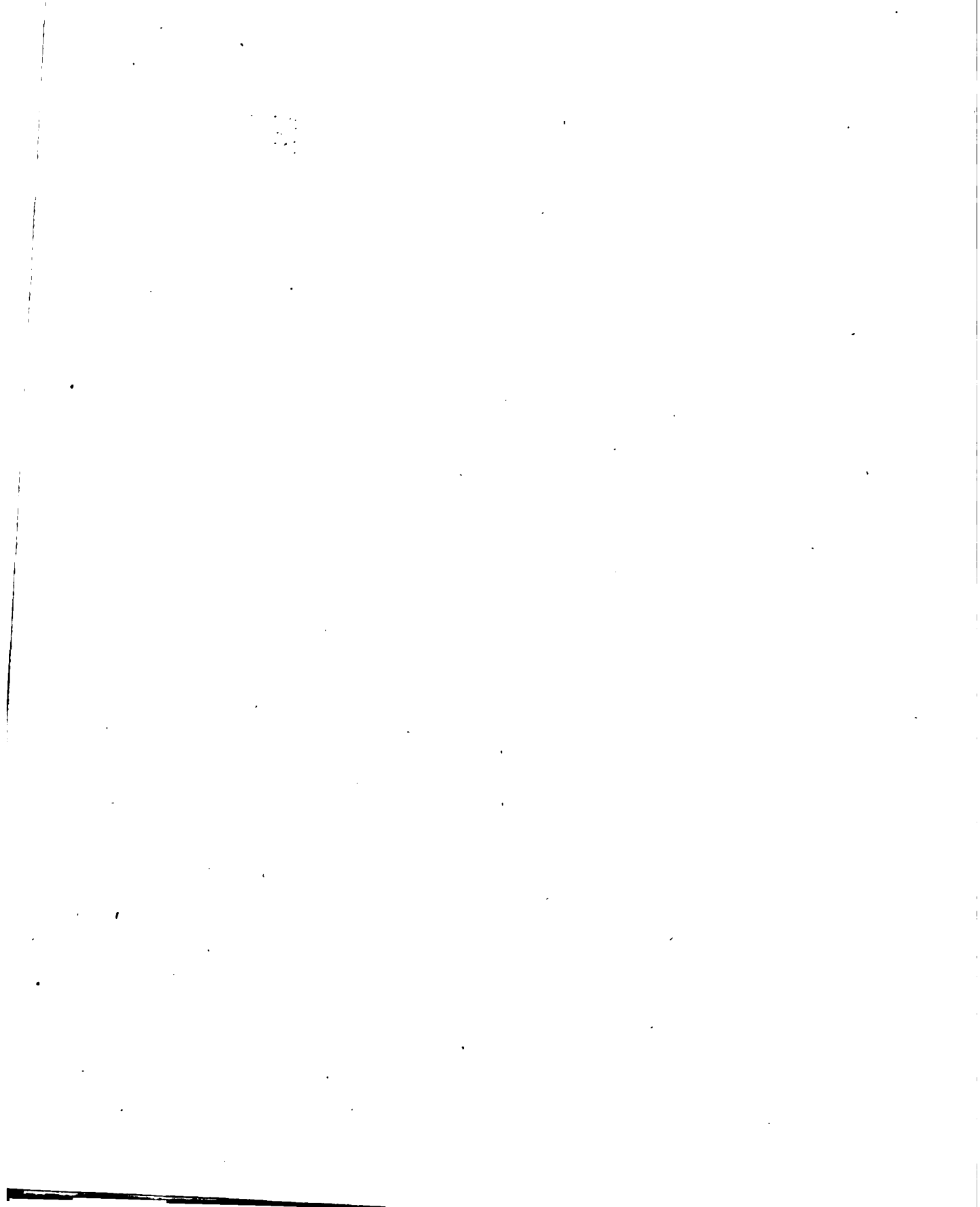


Pl. II.

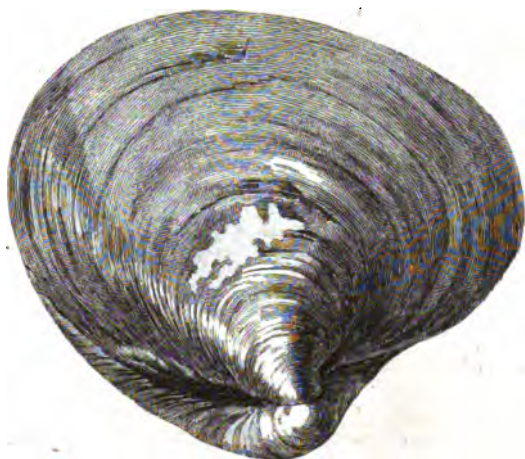
Test.

MACTRA.



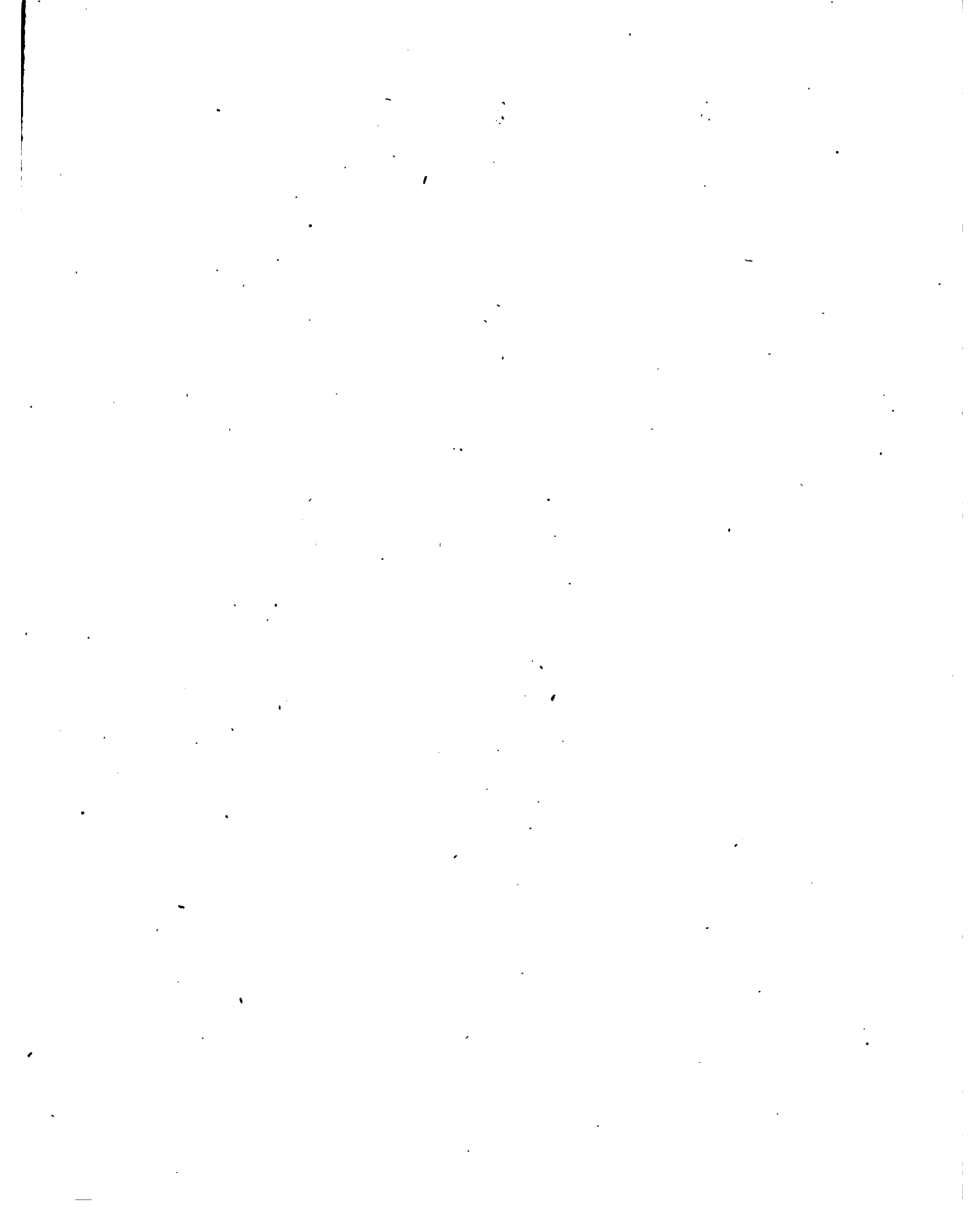


VENUS.



47.





VENUS.

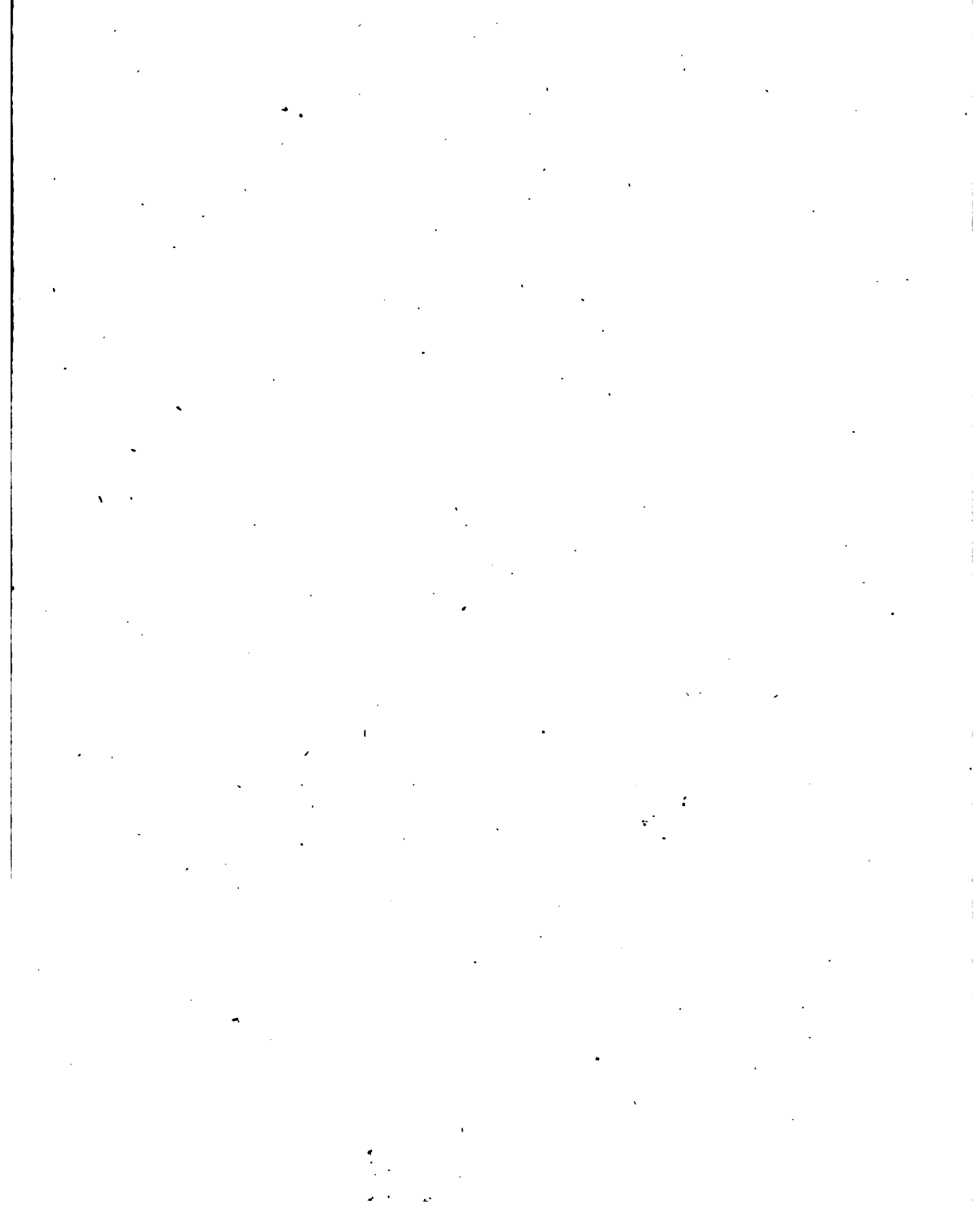
49 A.



48 A.



48.

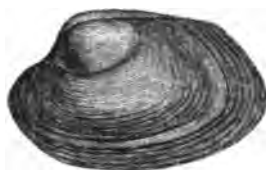


DONAX.

45.



51.

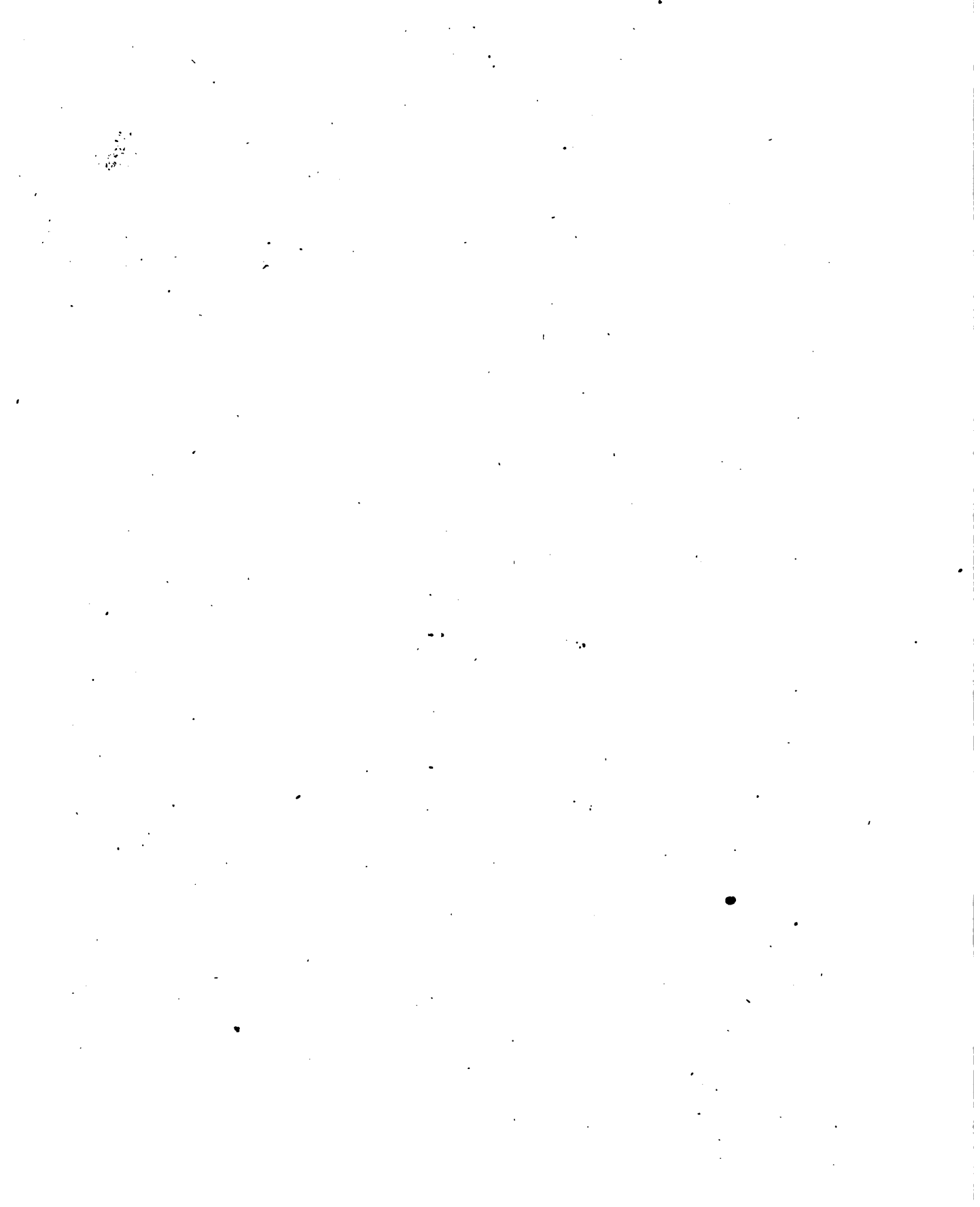


51.A.



46.





VENUS.

56.



49.



50.





VENUS.

34.

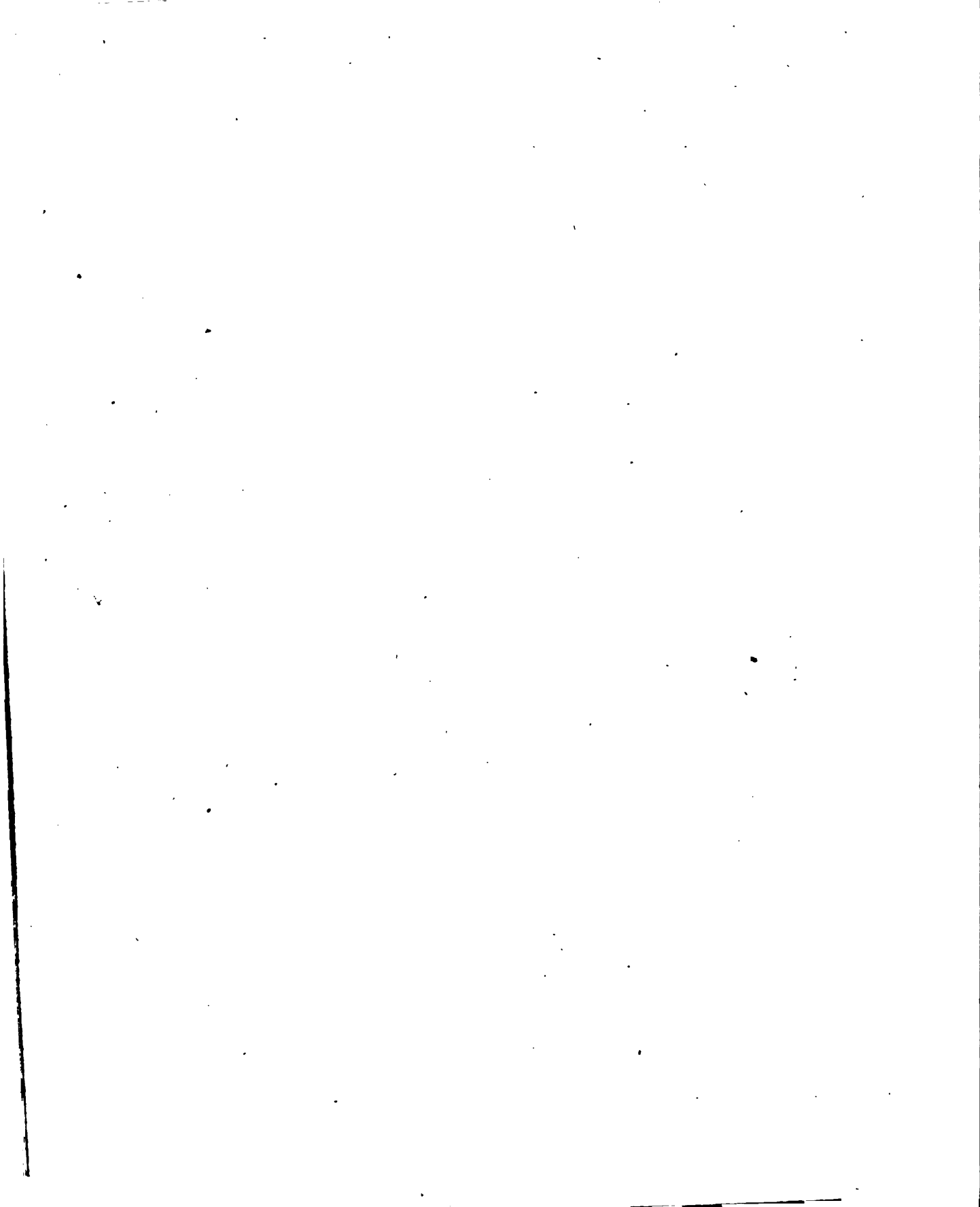


53.



54.

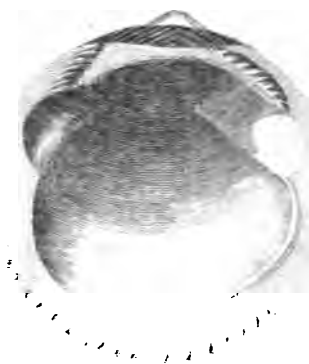




ARCA.



58.



59.

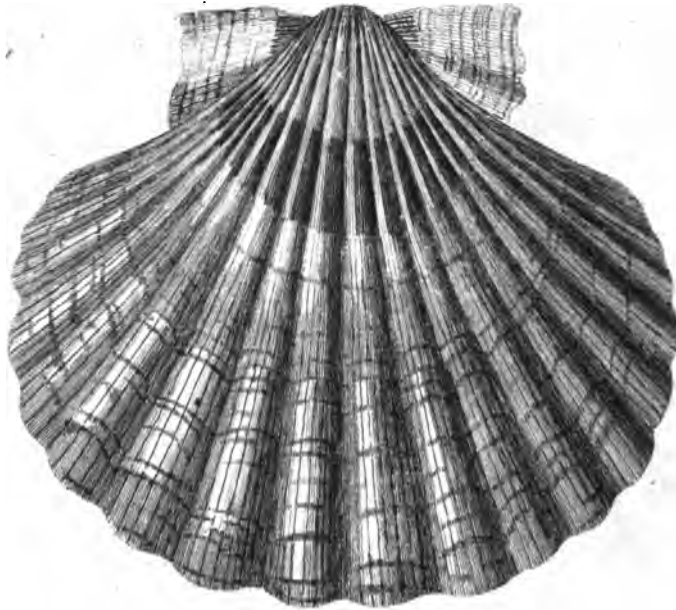




PL. LIX.

P E C T E N .

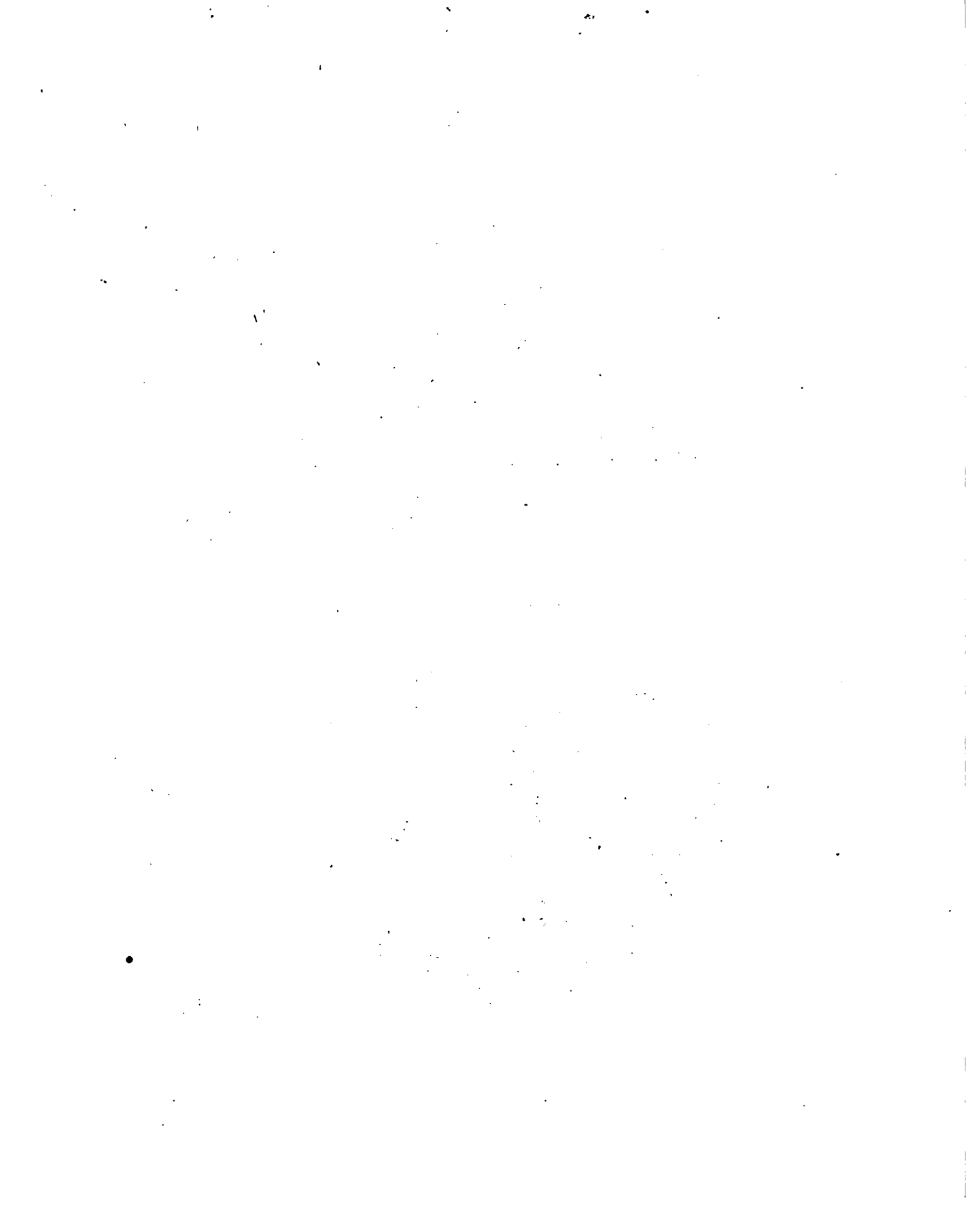
Tectus



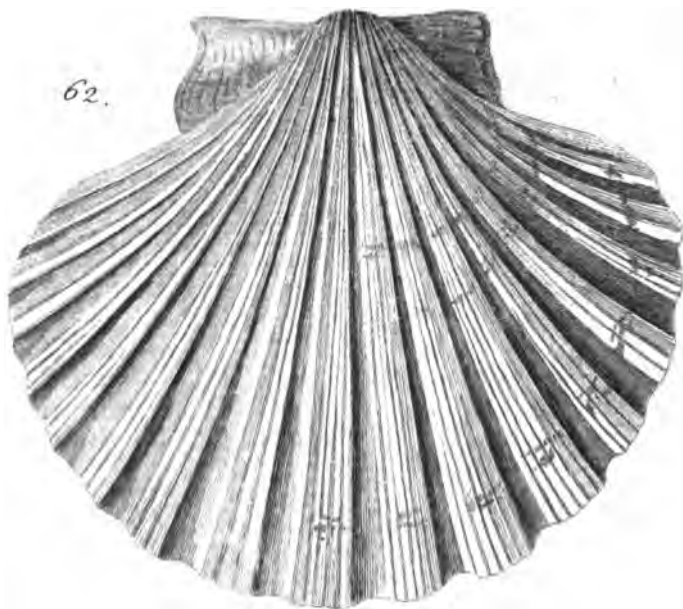
61.



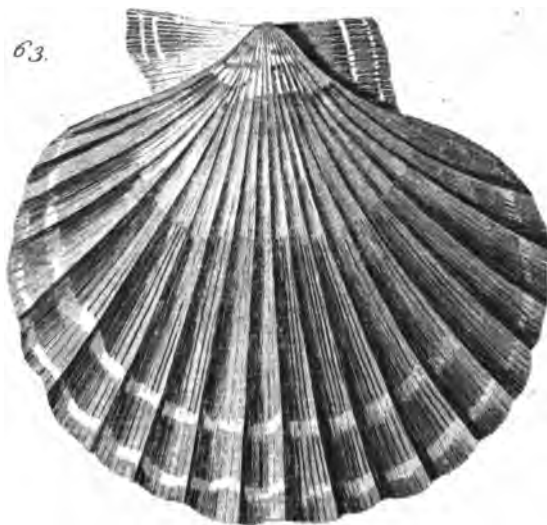
P. Magill



62.



63.

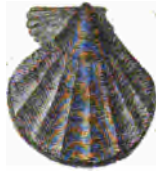




64.



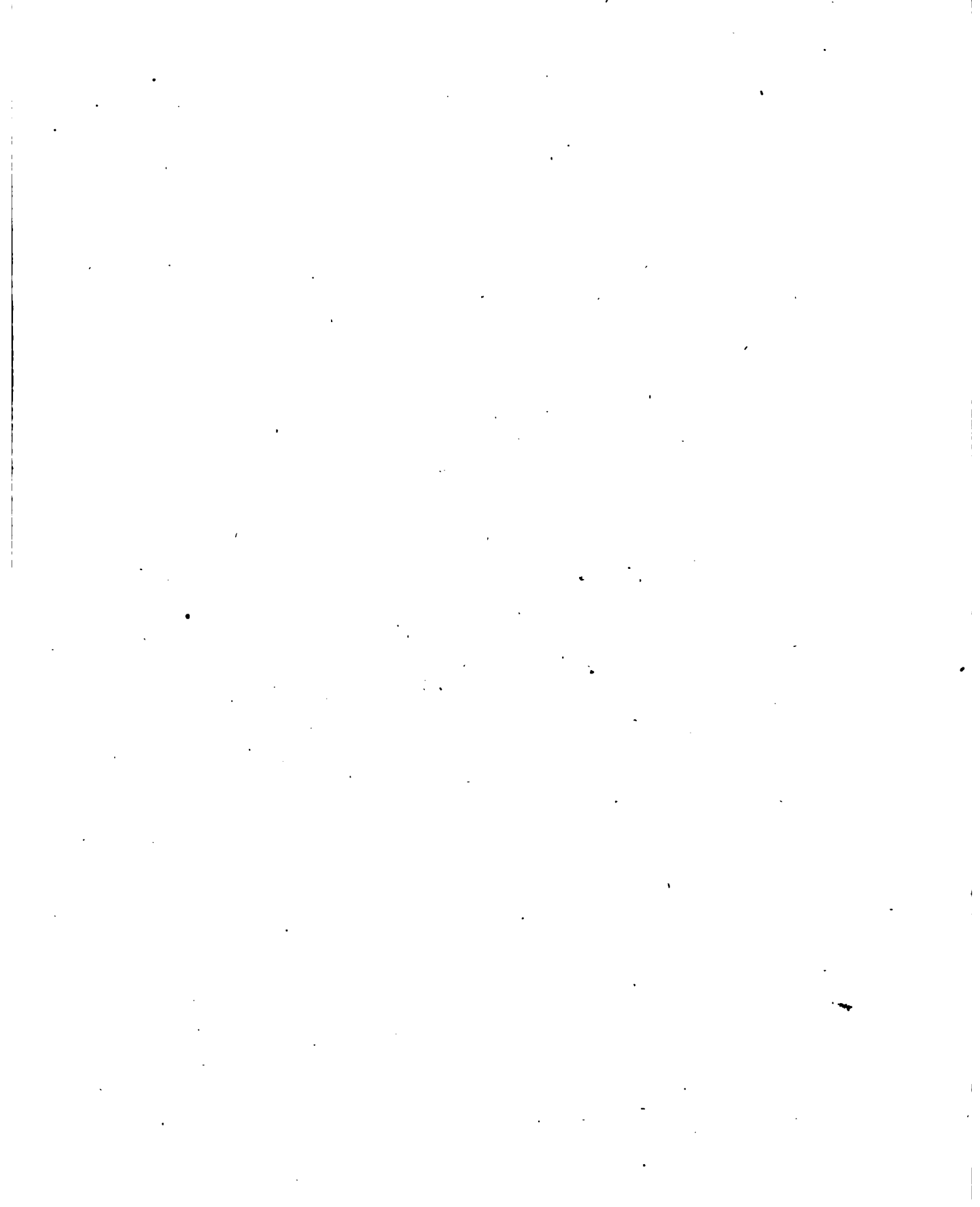
66.

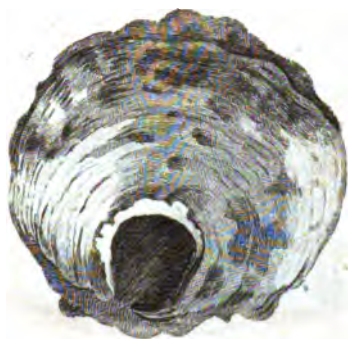


PECTEN.

65.

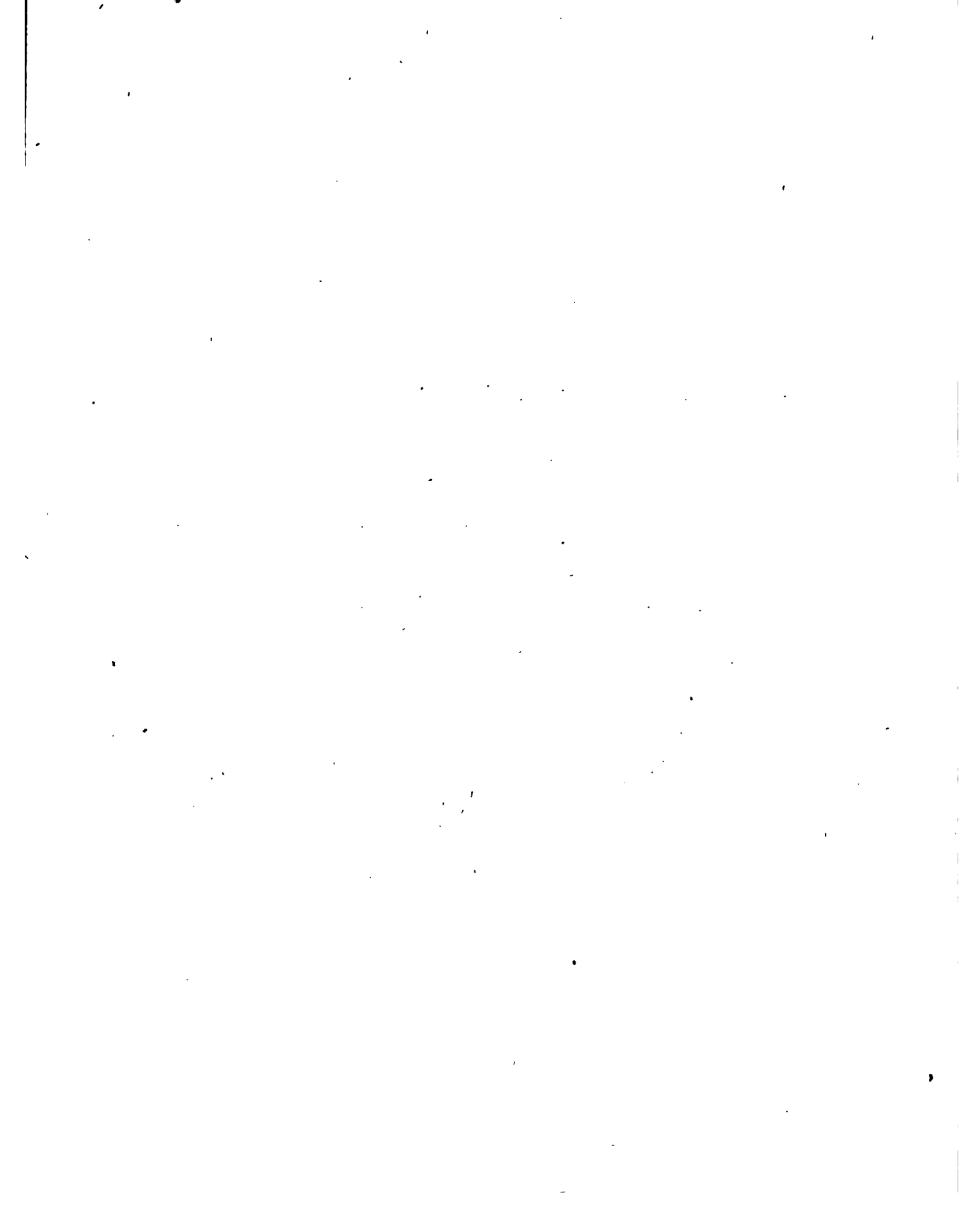






ANOMIA.





PL. LXIII.

Test.

MYTILUS.



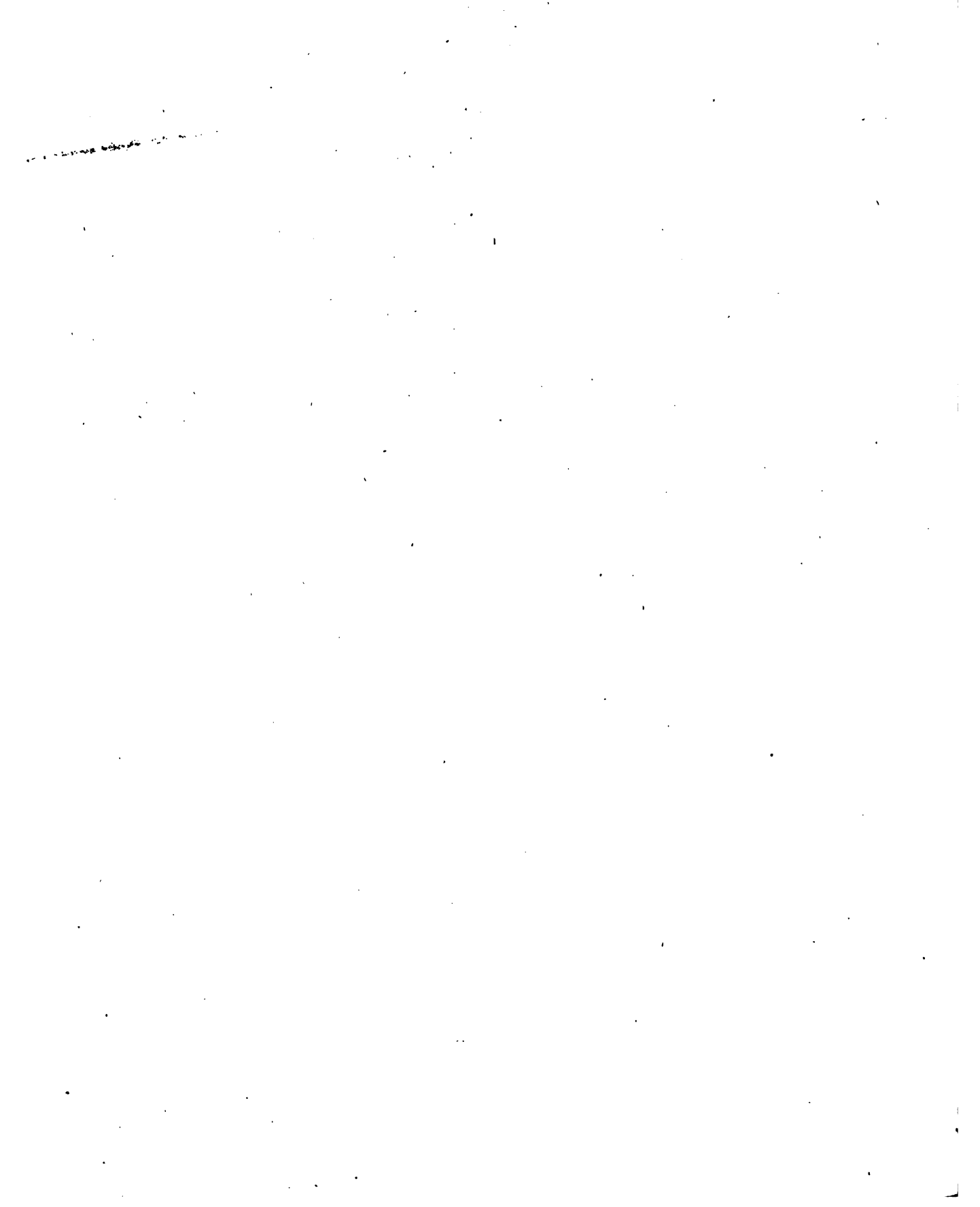
73.



72.



75



PL. LXIV.

MYTILUS.

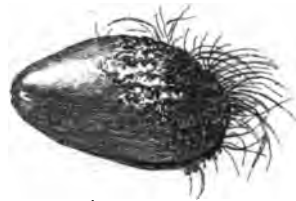
Tart.



74.



76.A.

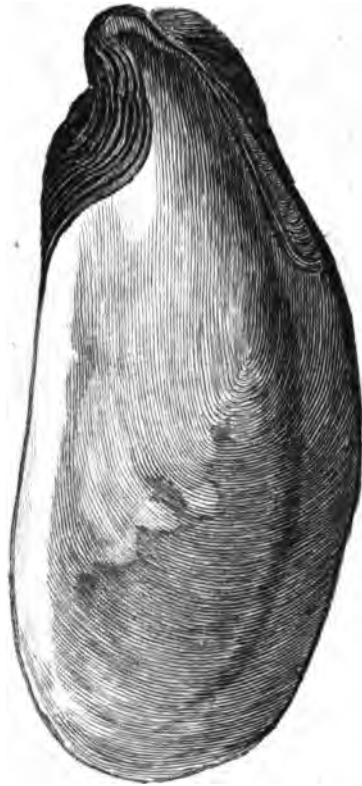




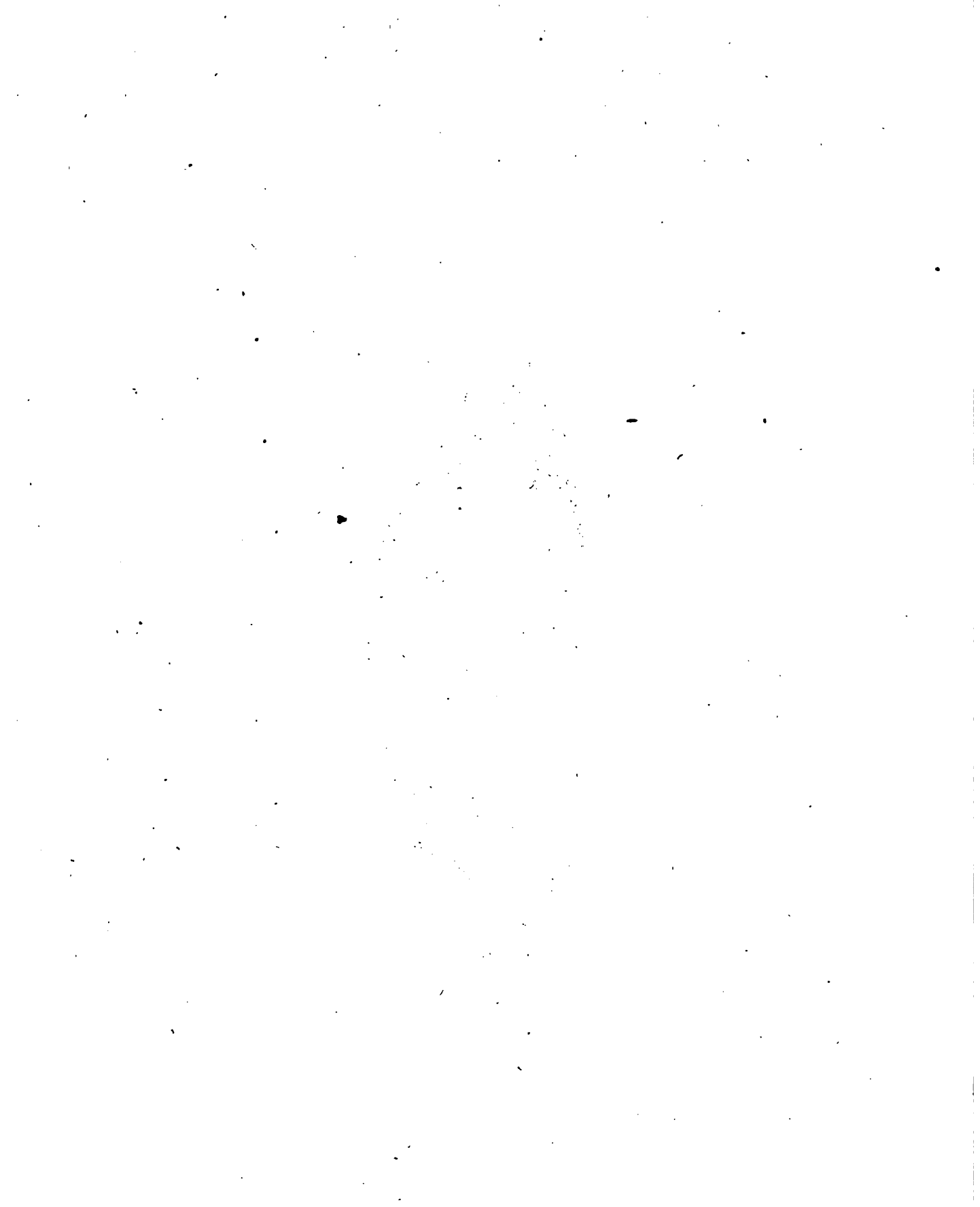
PI LXV.

Test.

MYTILUS.



76.

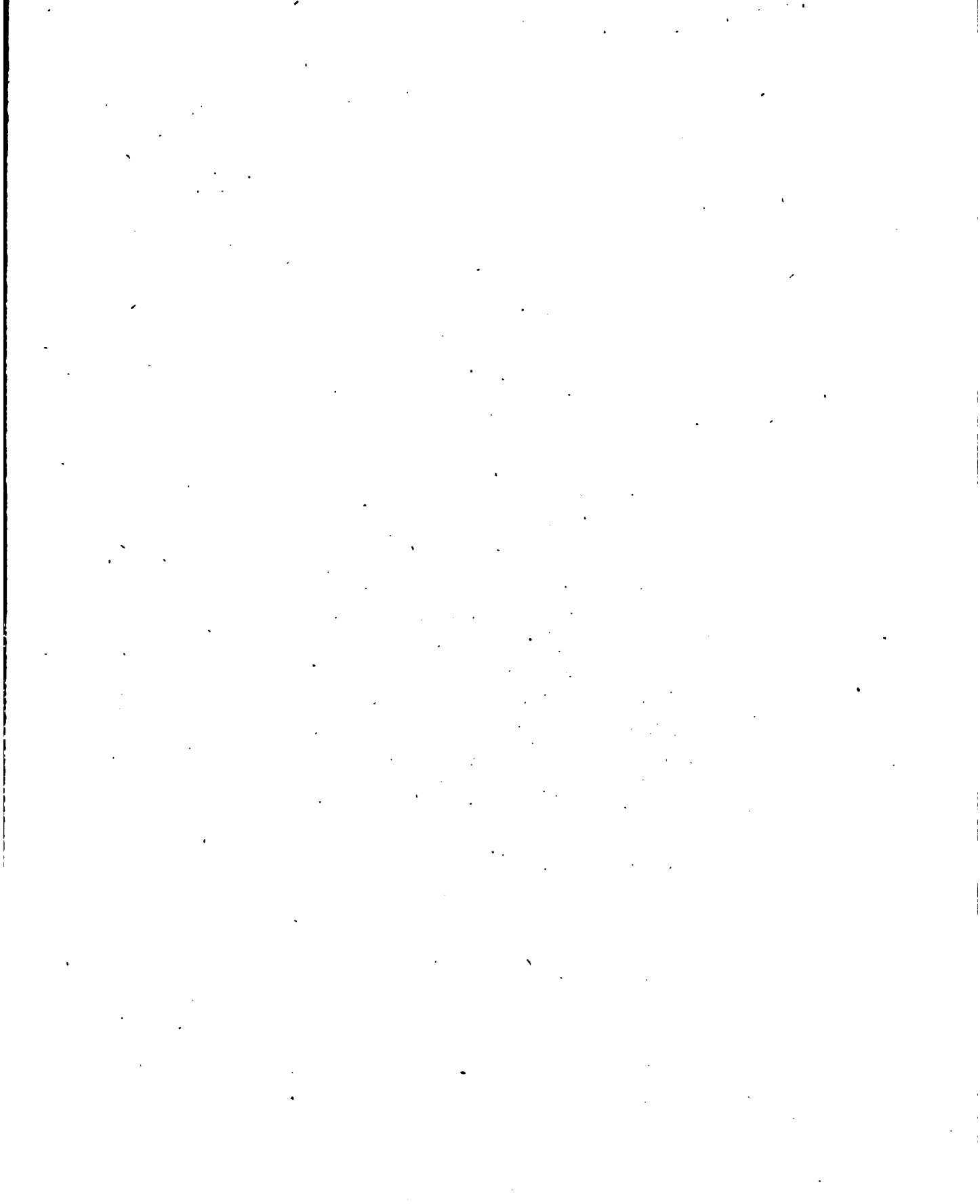


Pl. LXVI.

Test.

MYTILUS.





Tart.

MYTILUS.



78.

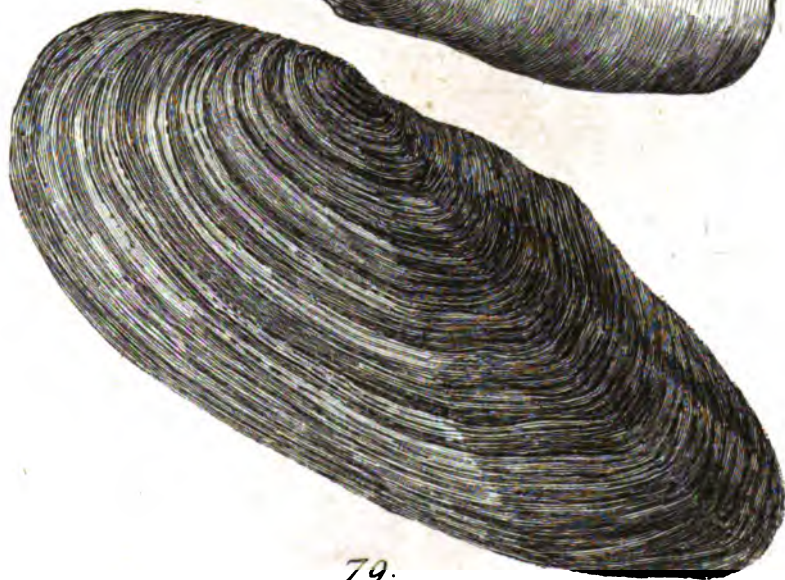
Pl. LXXVII.



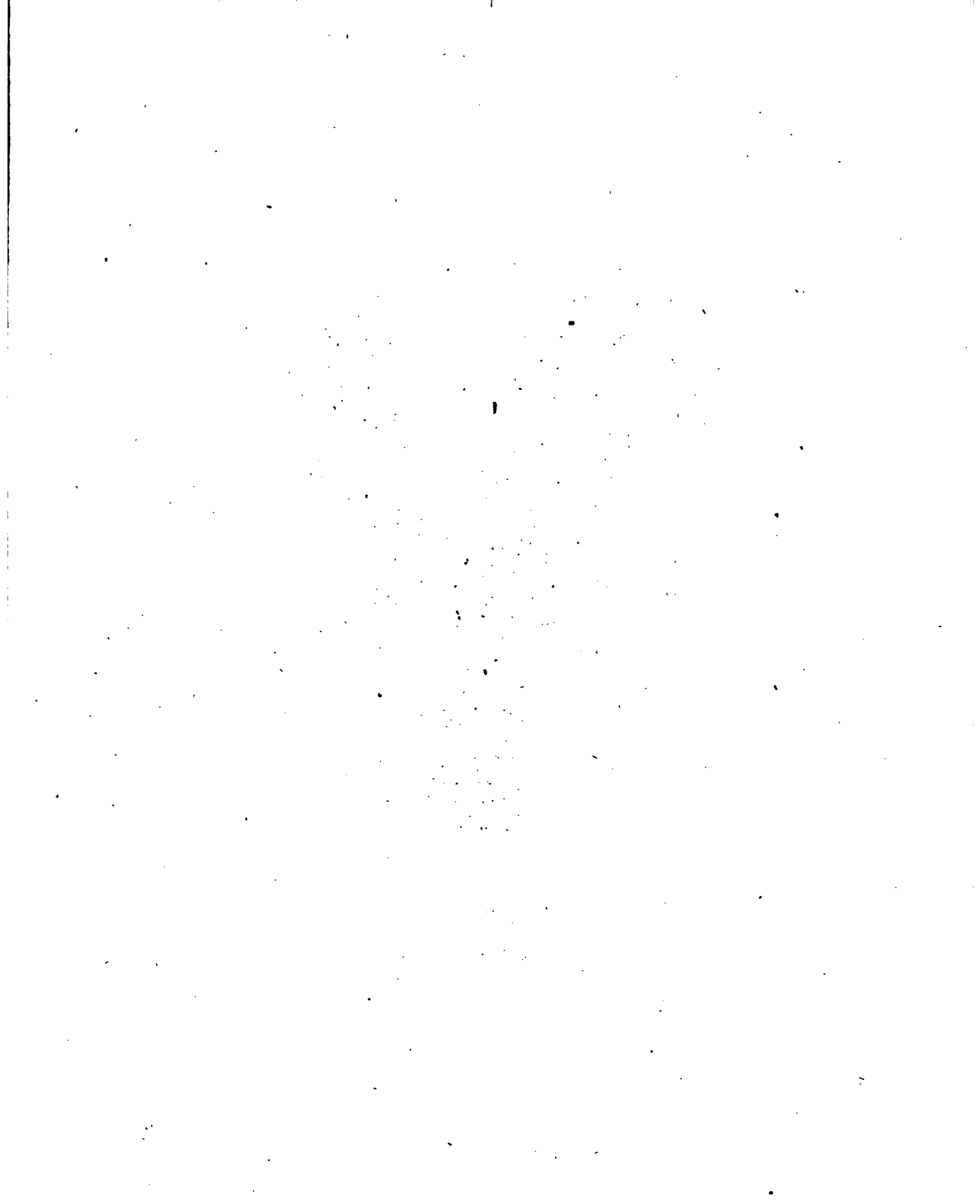
Pl. LXVIII.

MYTILUS

Test.



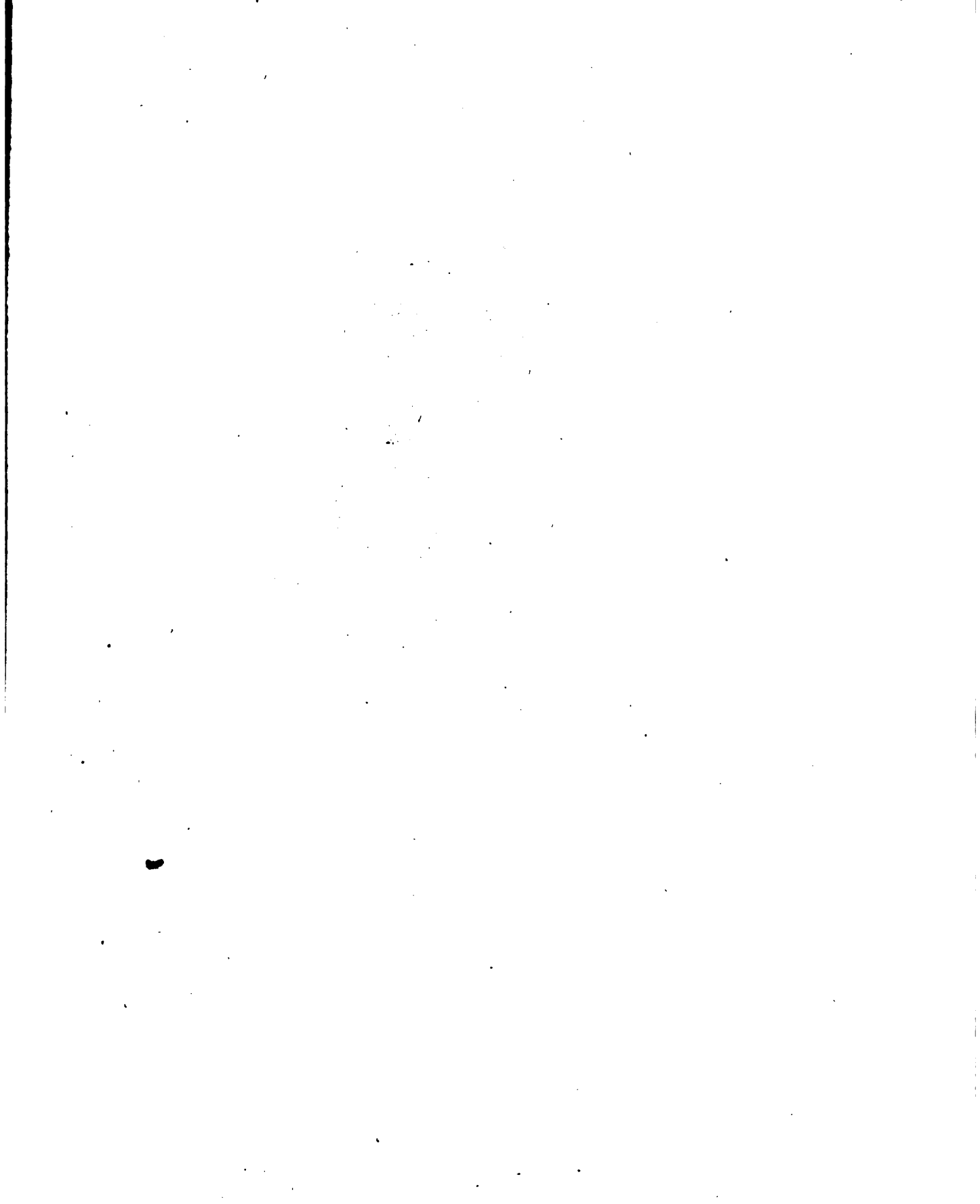
79.





FINNA.

80.



Pl. LXX.

Test.

CYPRÆA.

82.



85. A.



83.



BULLA.

85.





PI LXXI.

VOLUTA.

Test.



86.



87.

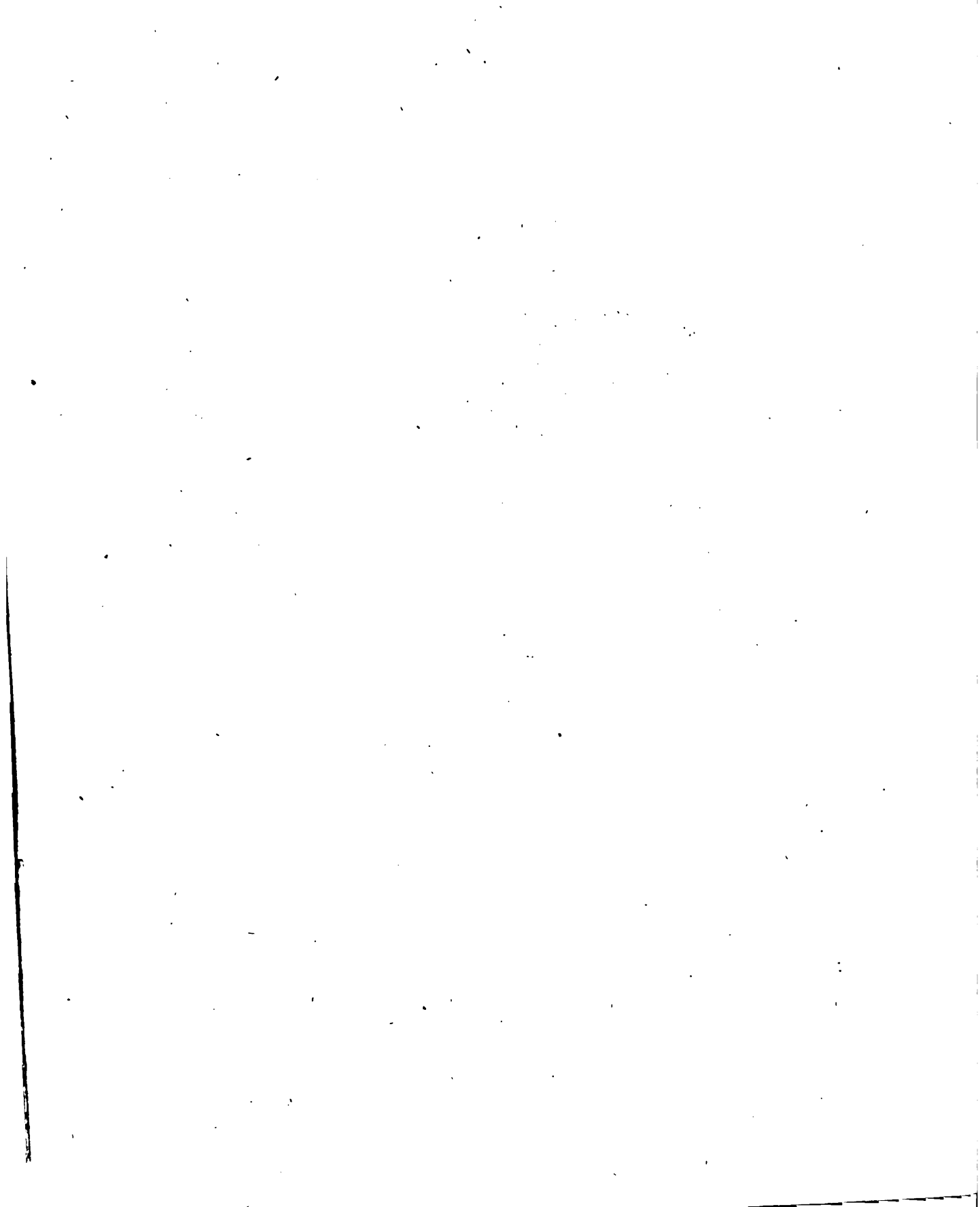


BUCCINUM.



92.





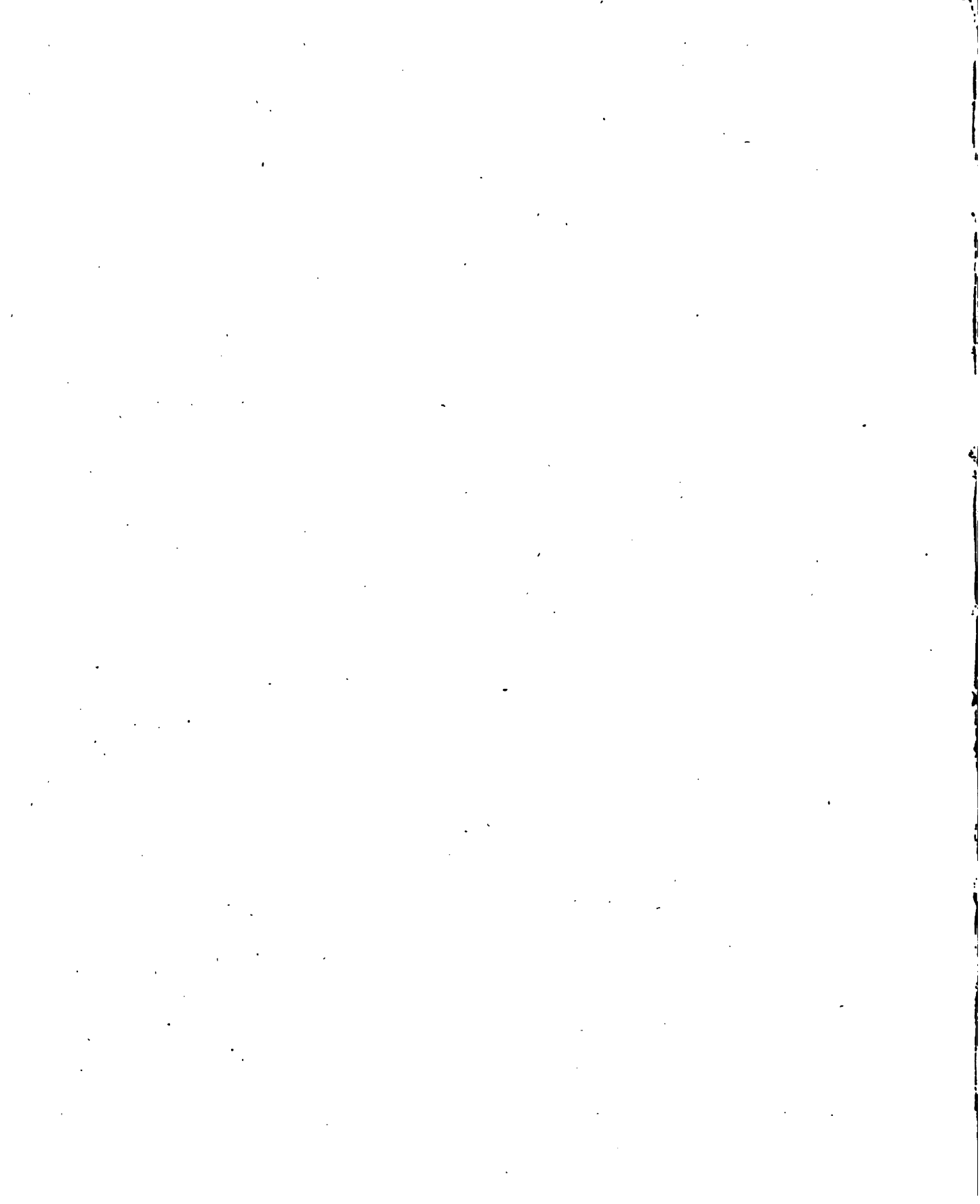
PL. LXXXIII.

Test.

BUCCINUM



90.



P.LXXIV.

Test.

BUCCINUM.



91.



PL. LXXV.

Test.

STROMBUS.



94.





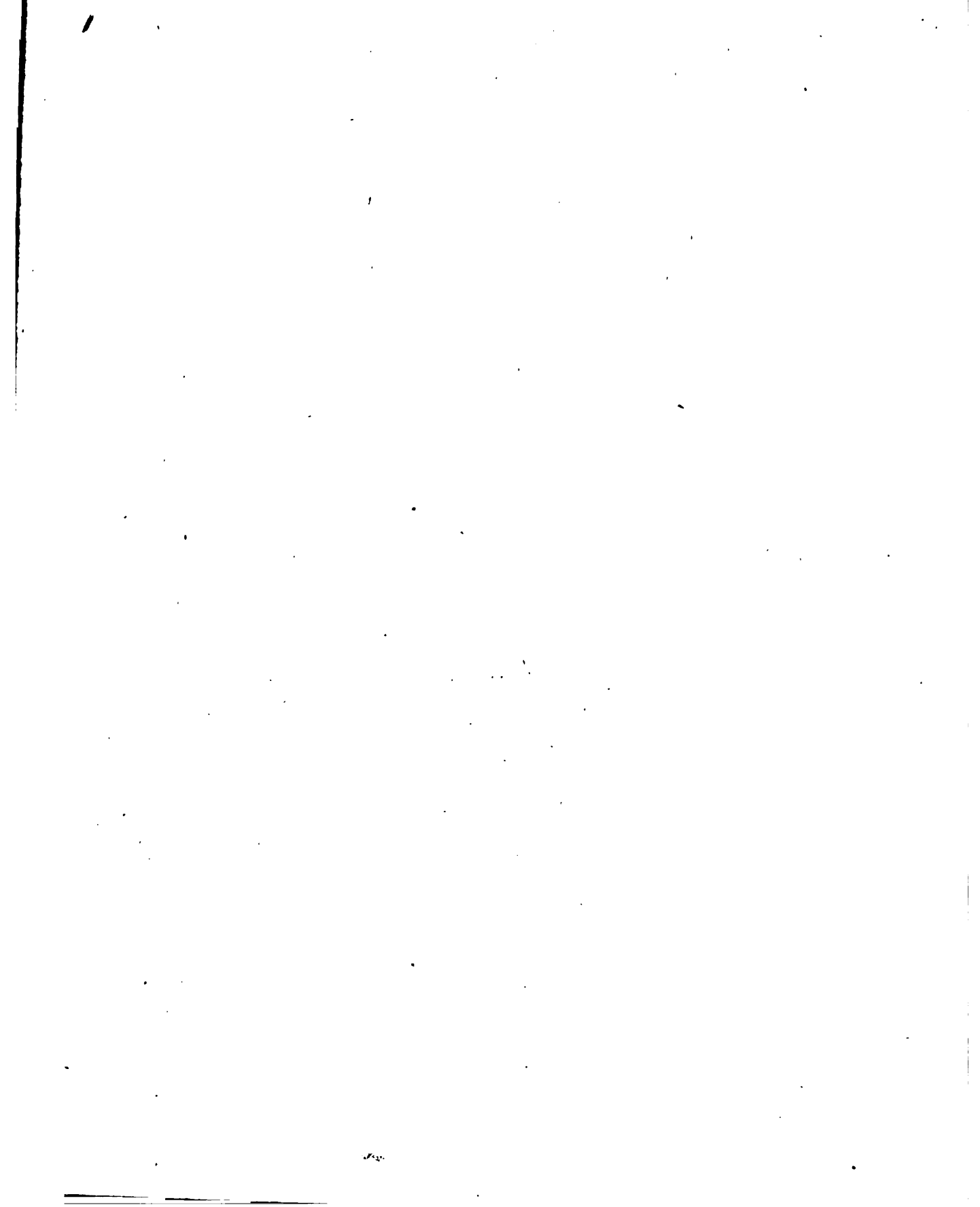
99.



MUREX.

95.





PI. LXXXVII.

Test.

96.



MUREX.



MUREX.



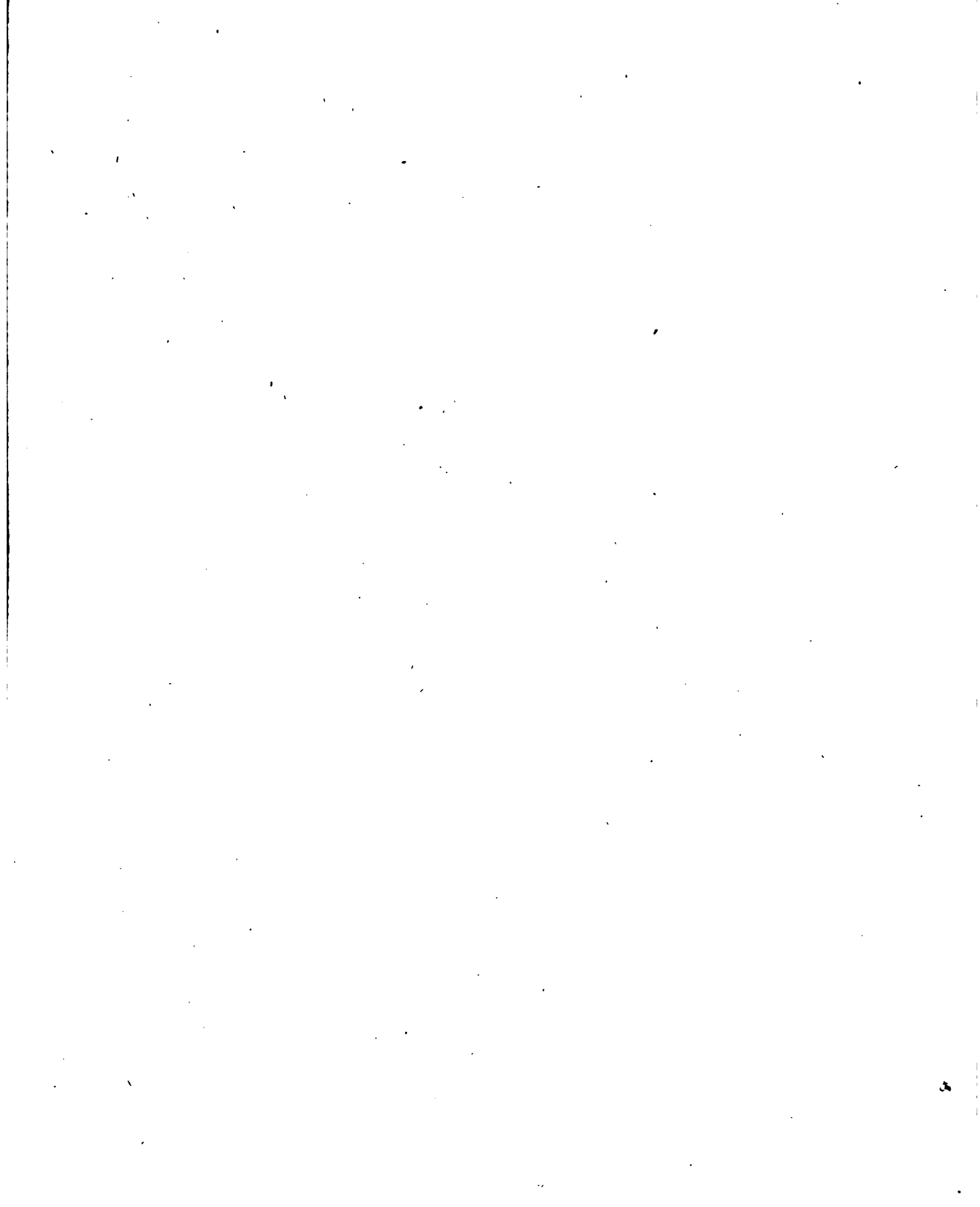


PL. LXXIX.

Test.



App.



TROCHUS.



103.

106.



104.

106.



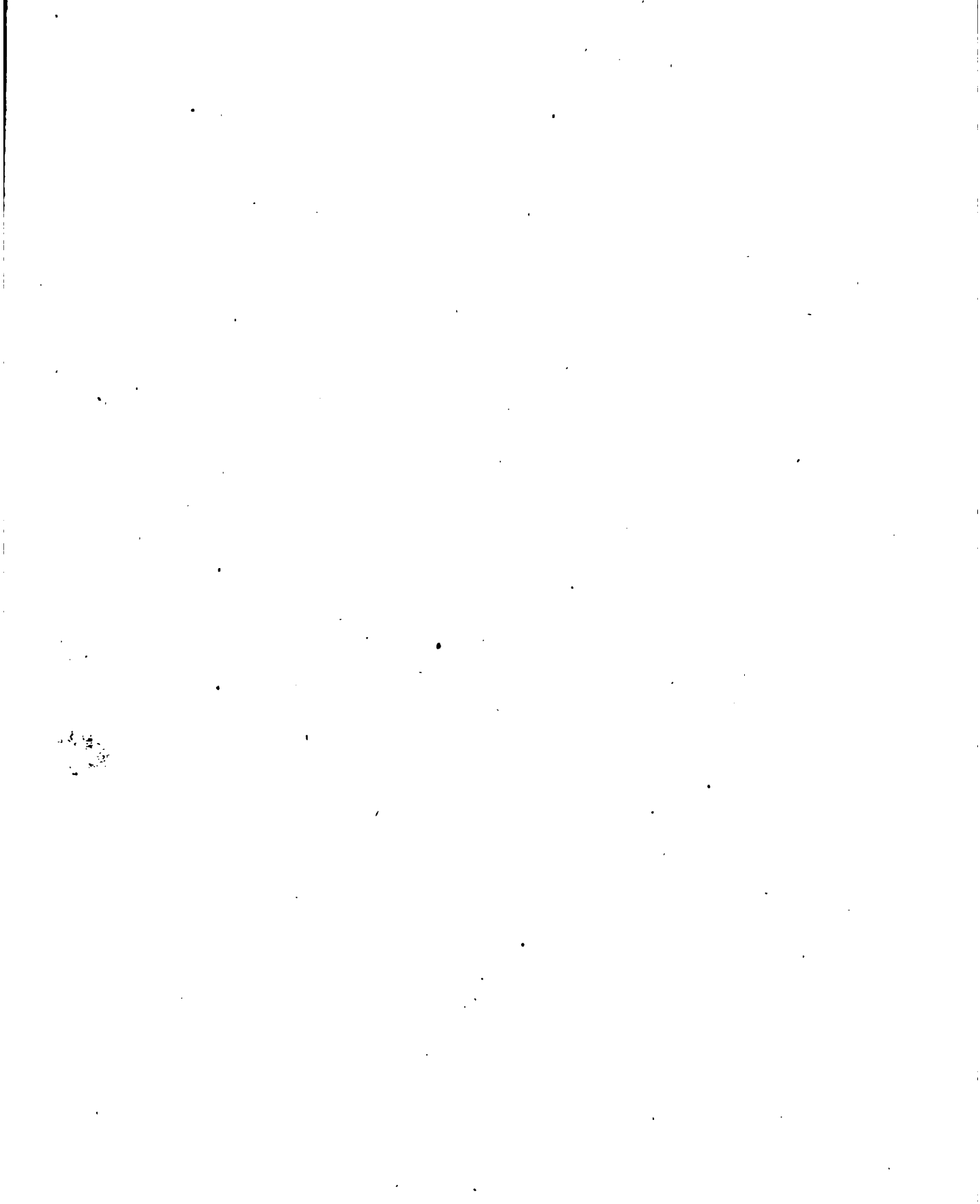
107.



108.



108.



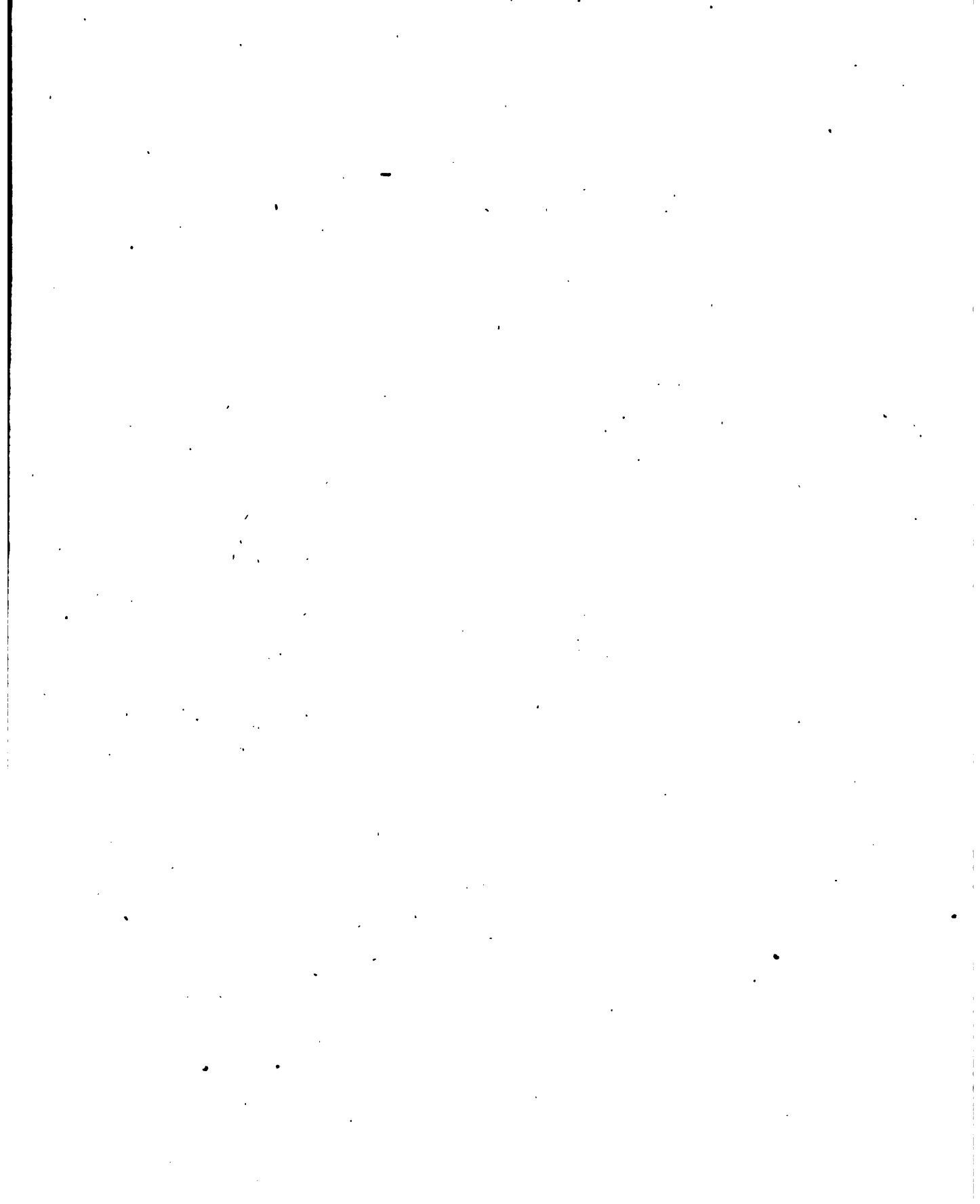
HELIX.



113.



112.



TURBO.

116.



118.



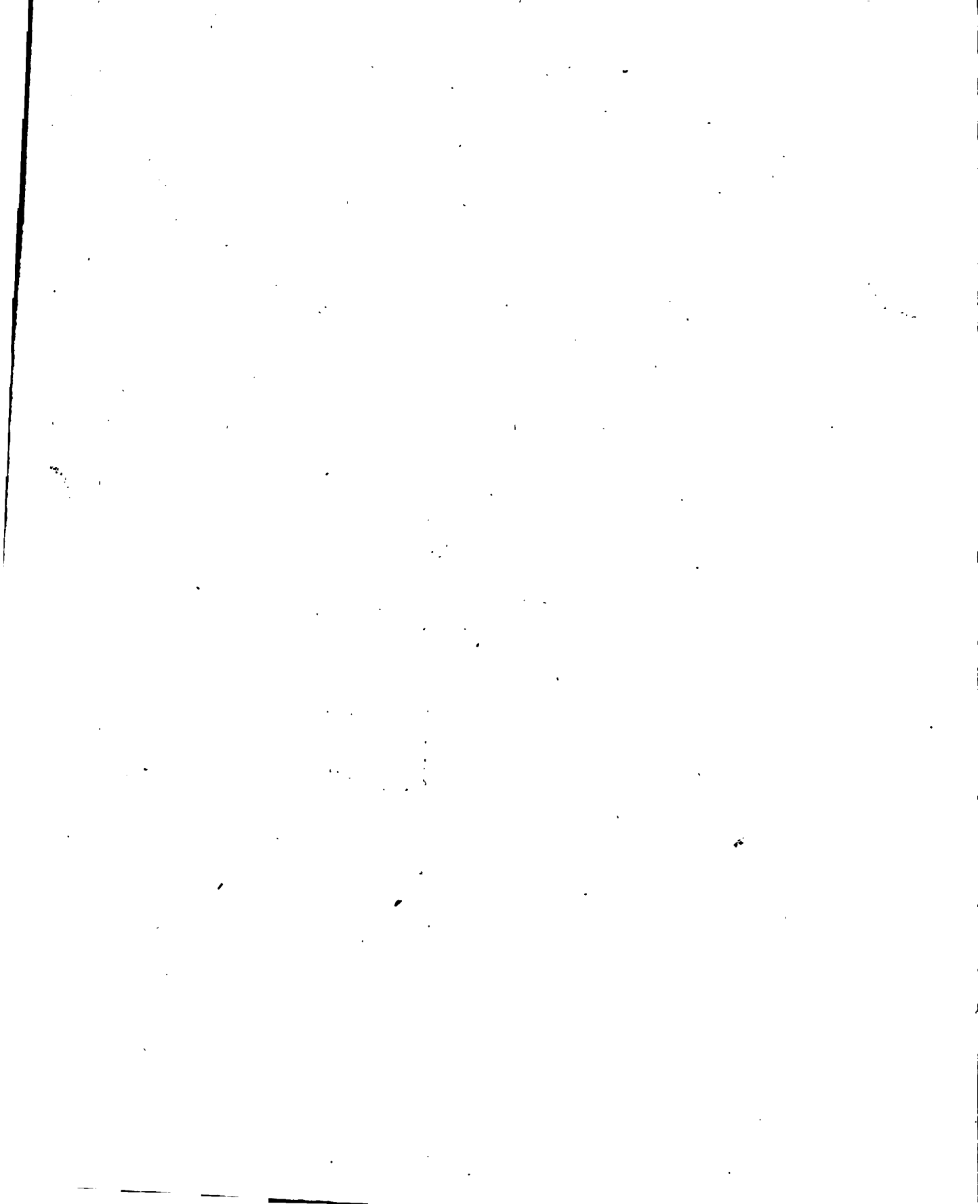
110.



119.



* III.



HELIX.



121.



123.



126.

125.



125.



124.



HELIX.



132.



128.



129.



HELIX.



133.



130.



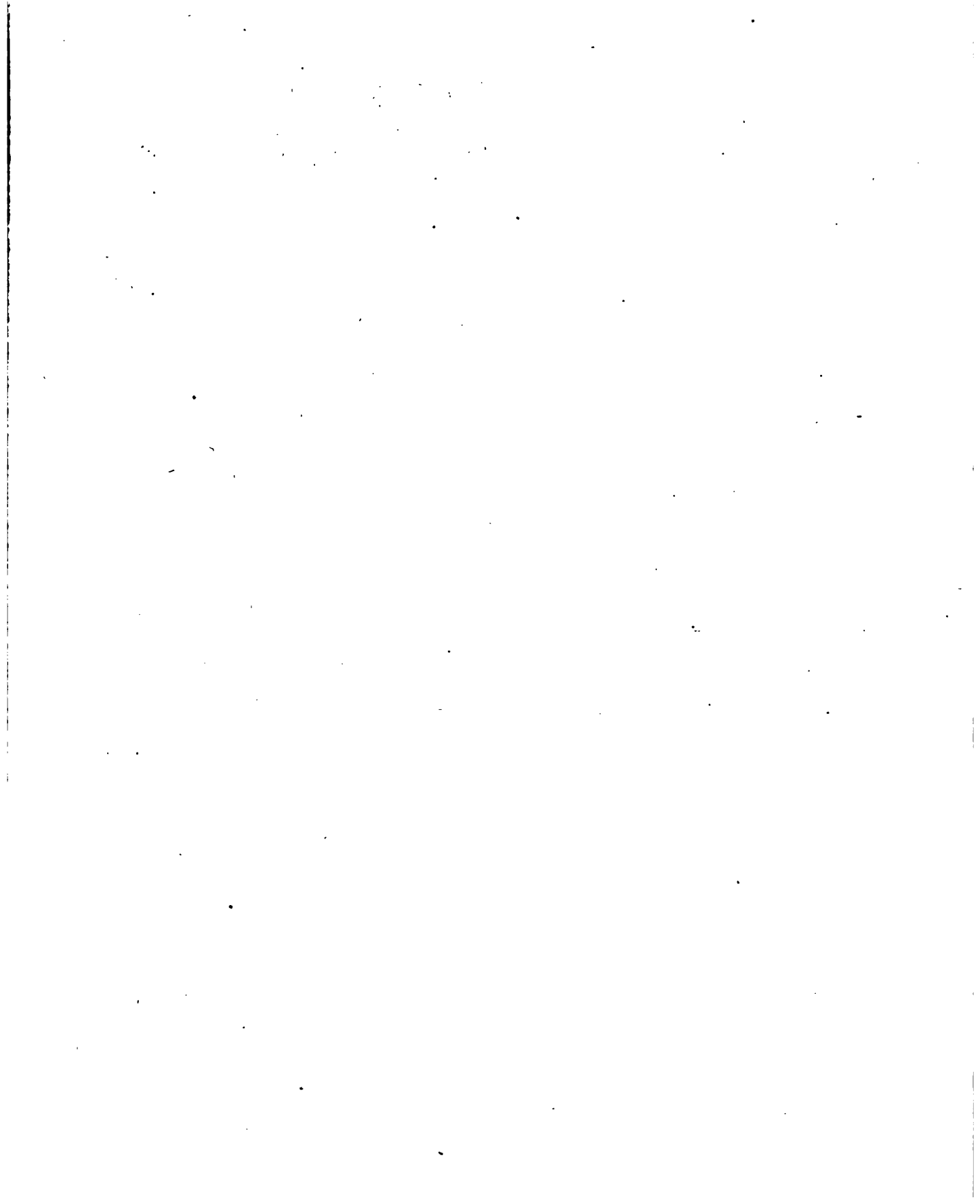
133.A.



122.



127.



HELIX.

138.



B.



137.



136.



A.



140.



135.



120.

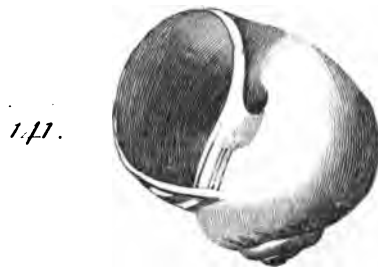


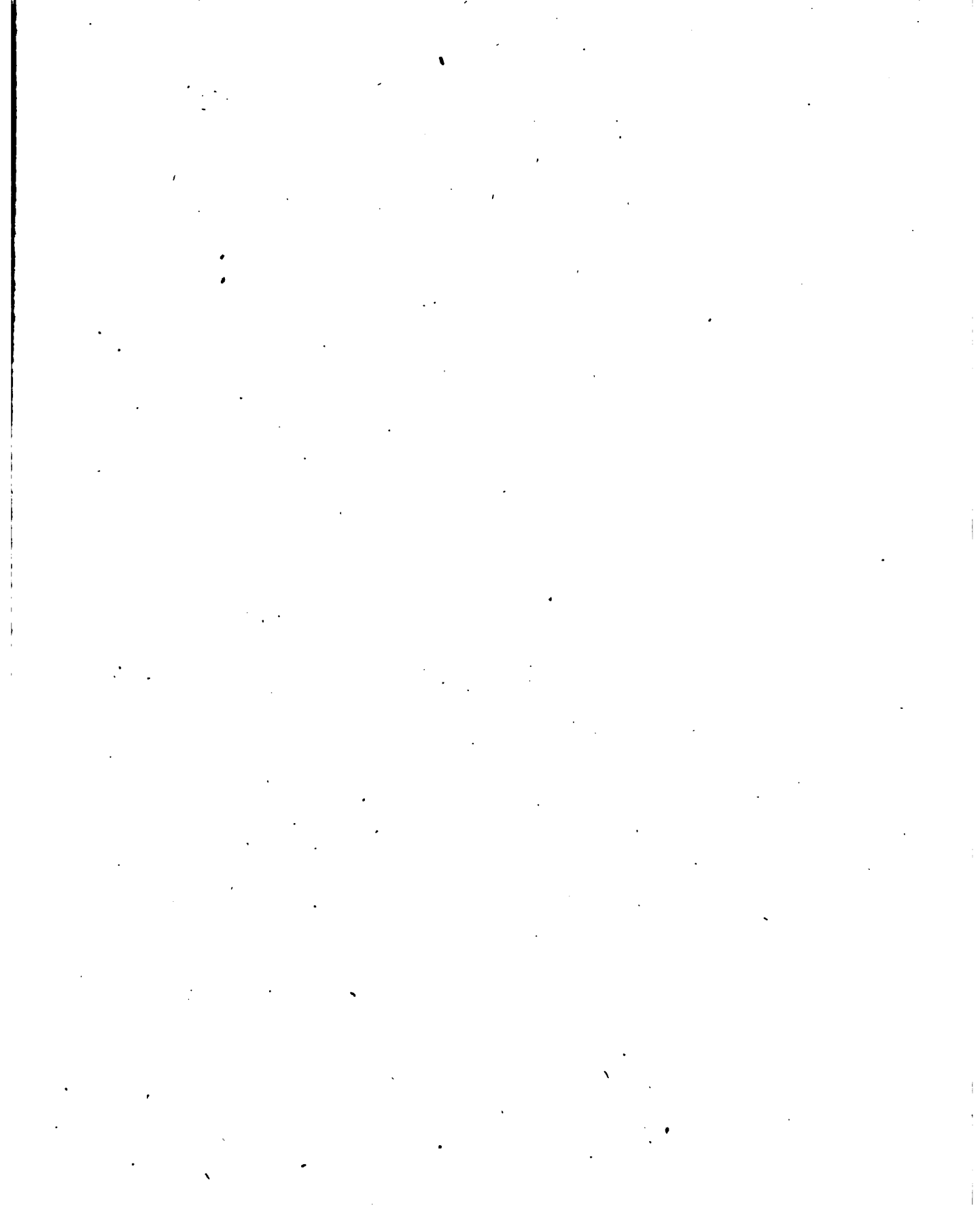
139.

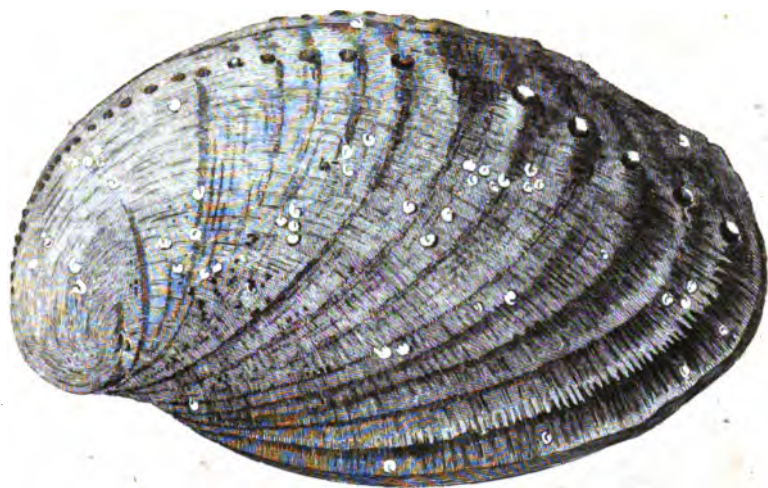




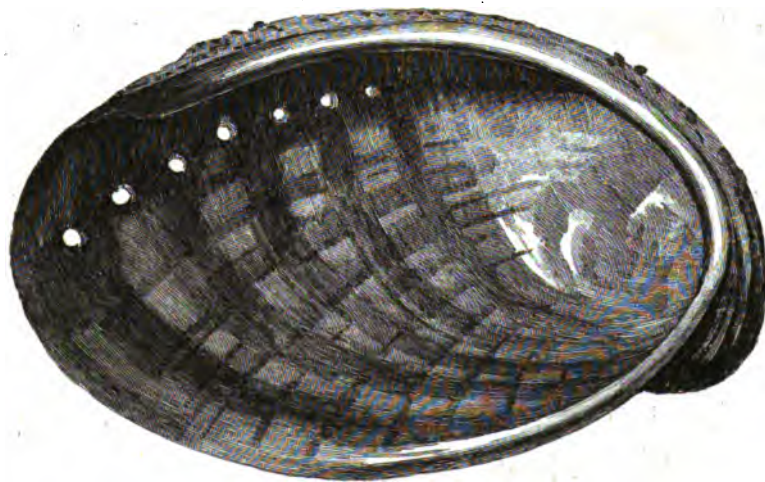
NERITE.



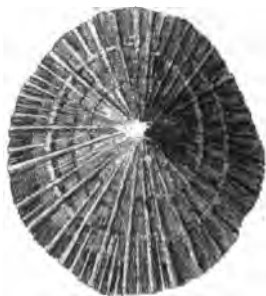




144.







145.



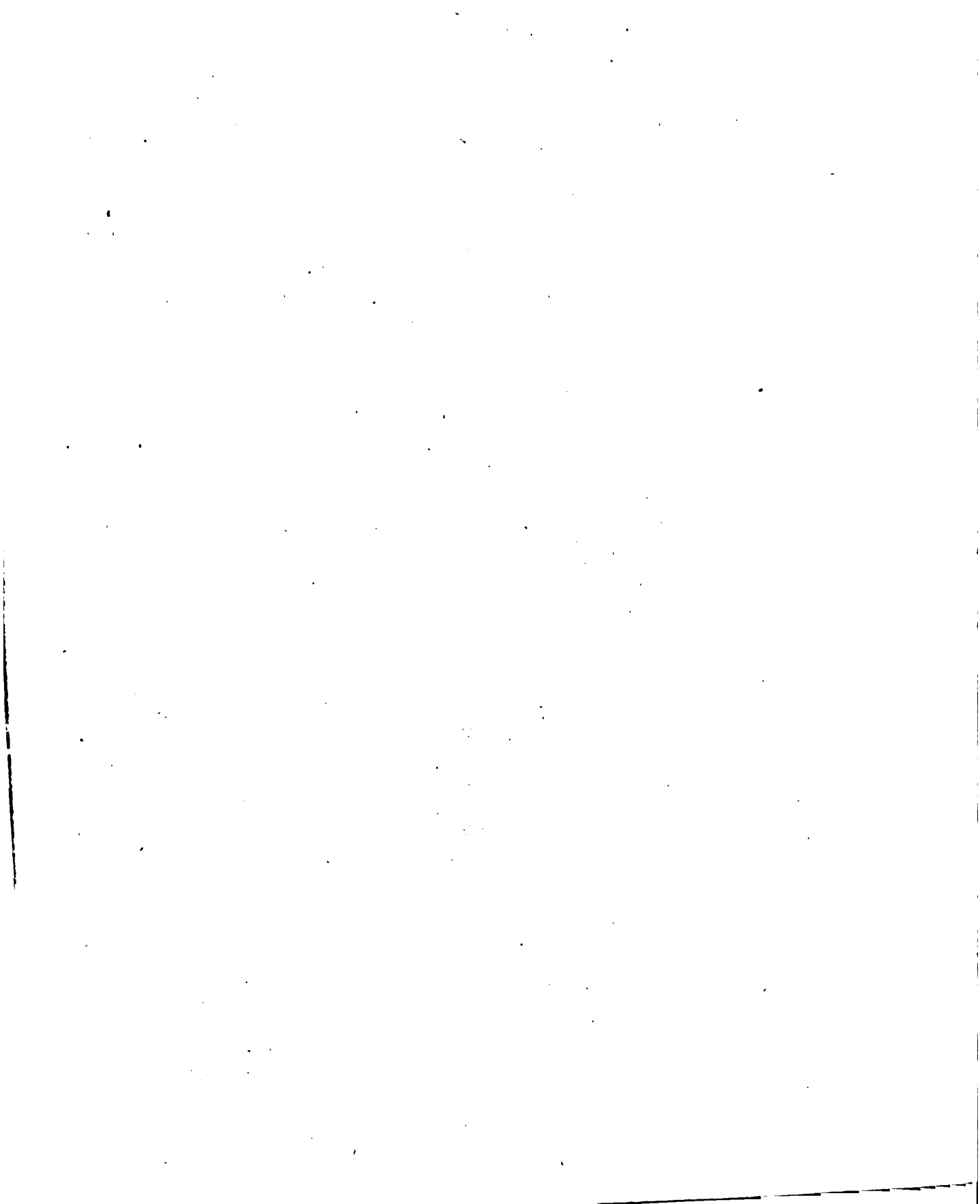
146.



153.



145.



PATELLA.



147.



148.

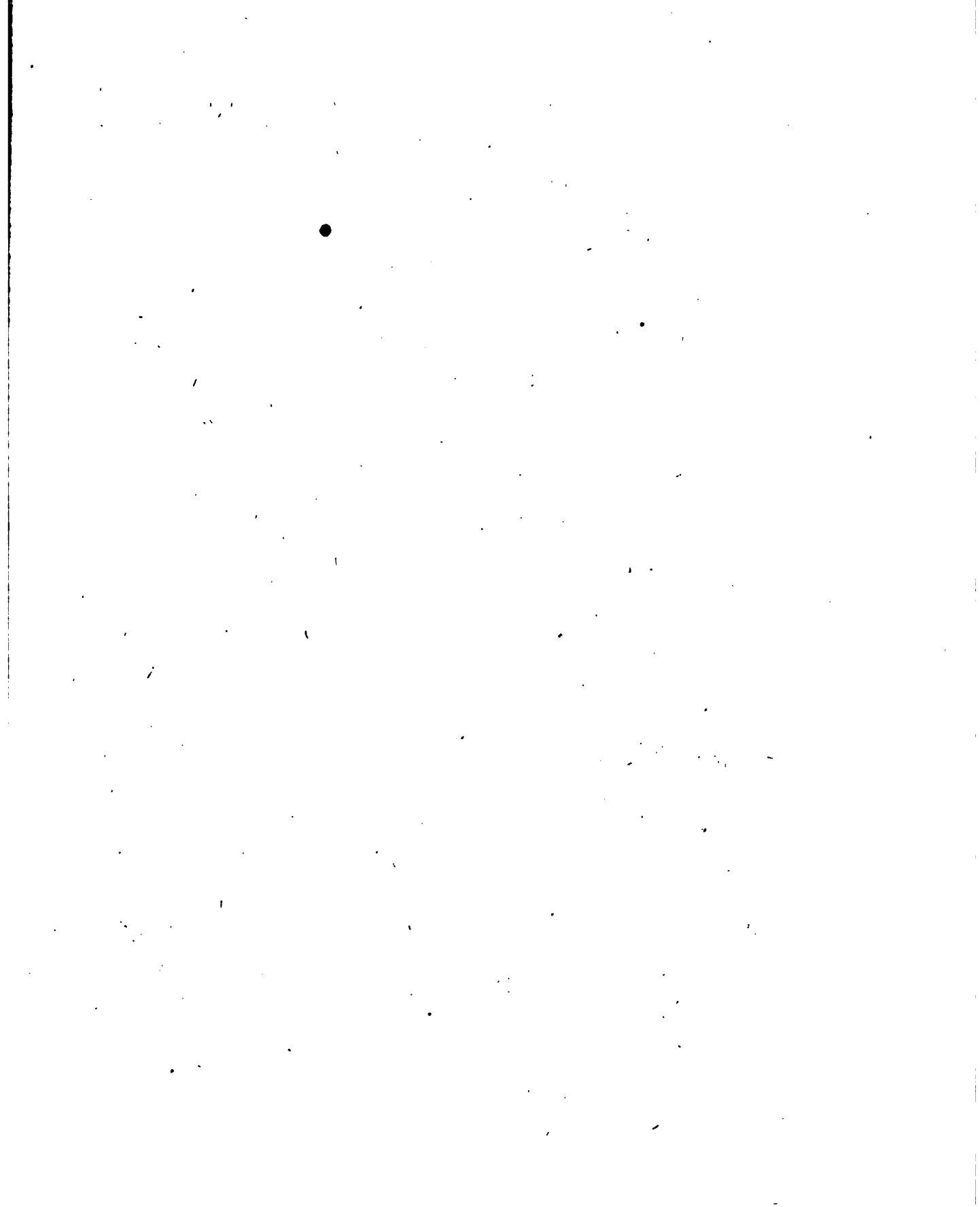


151.

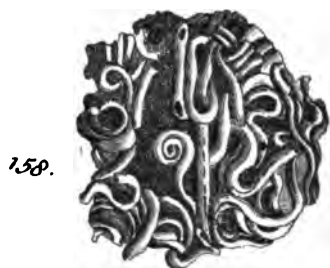


150.





SERPULA.





PLXCII.

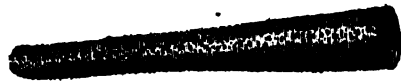
Test.

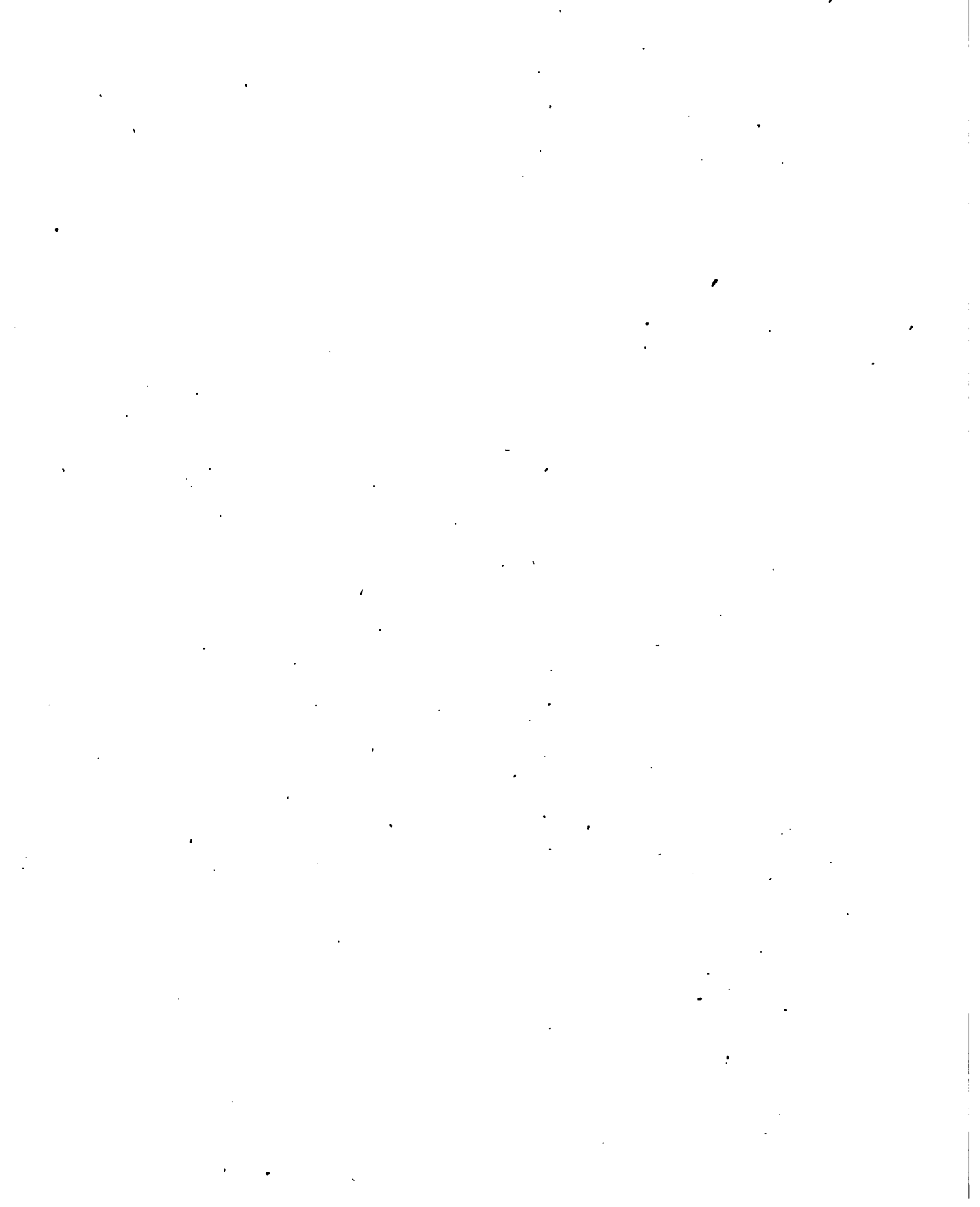
SABELLA.

162.



163.

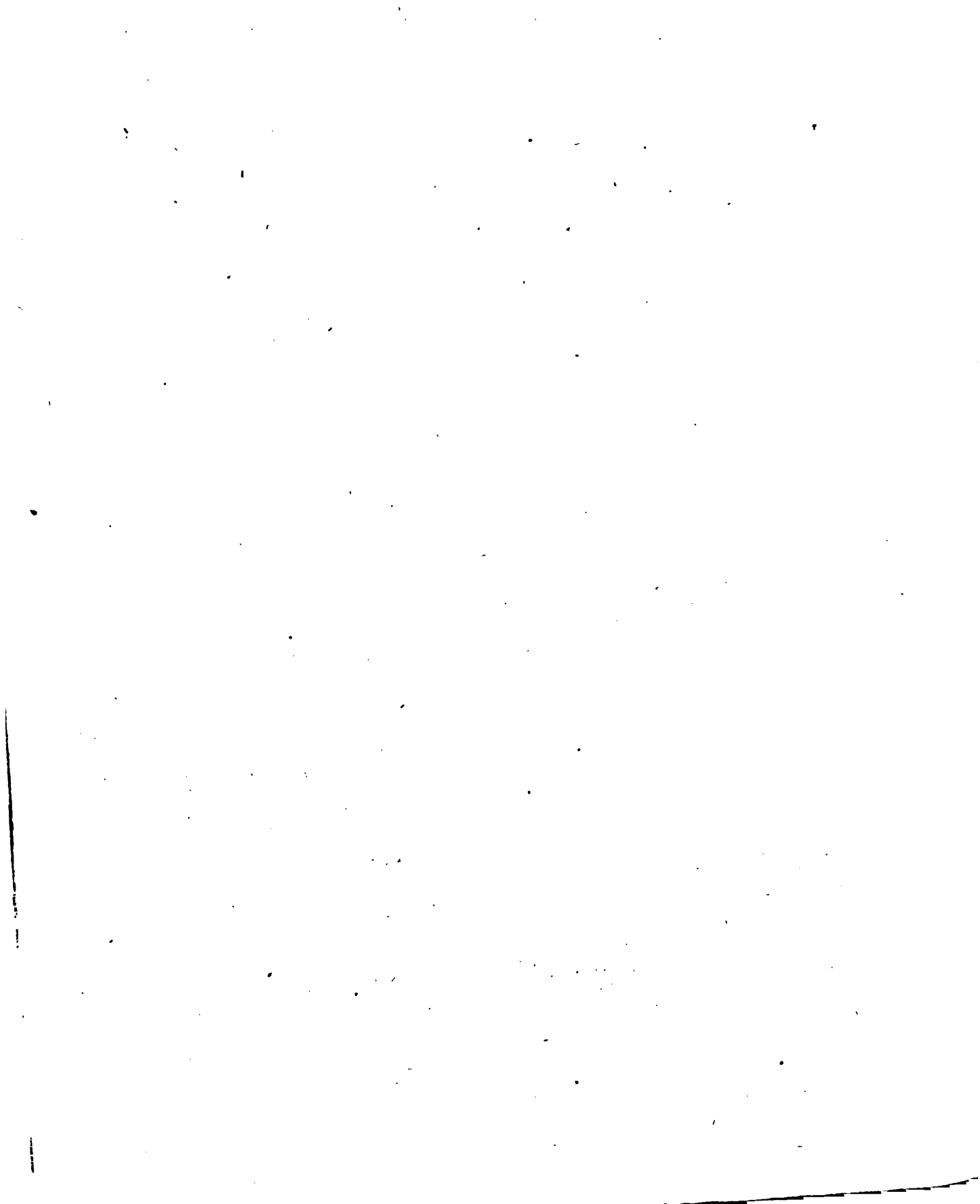




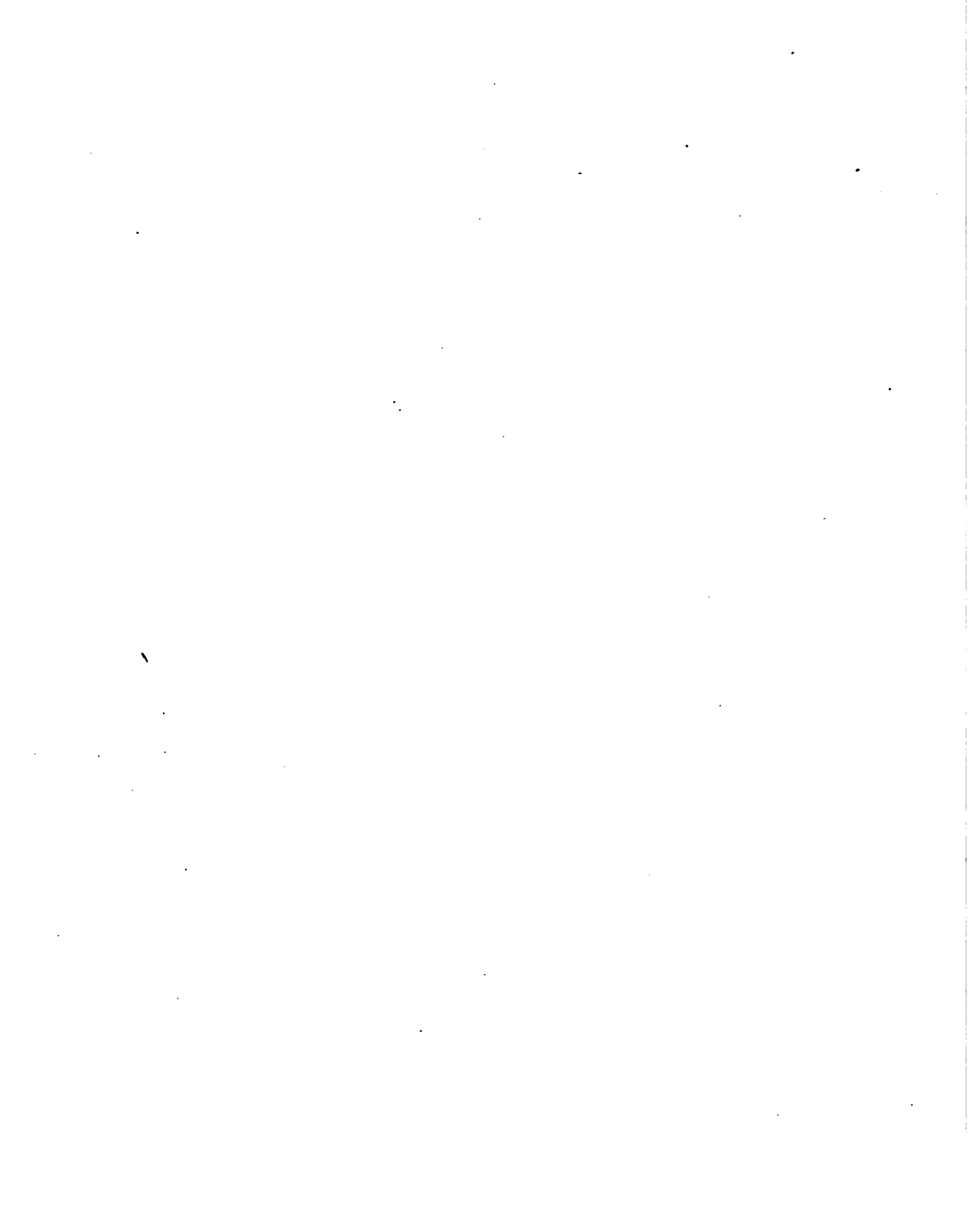
PL. XCIII.

OPHIDIUM *imberbe*.
BR. ZOOLOG. III. APPENDIX.

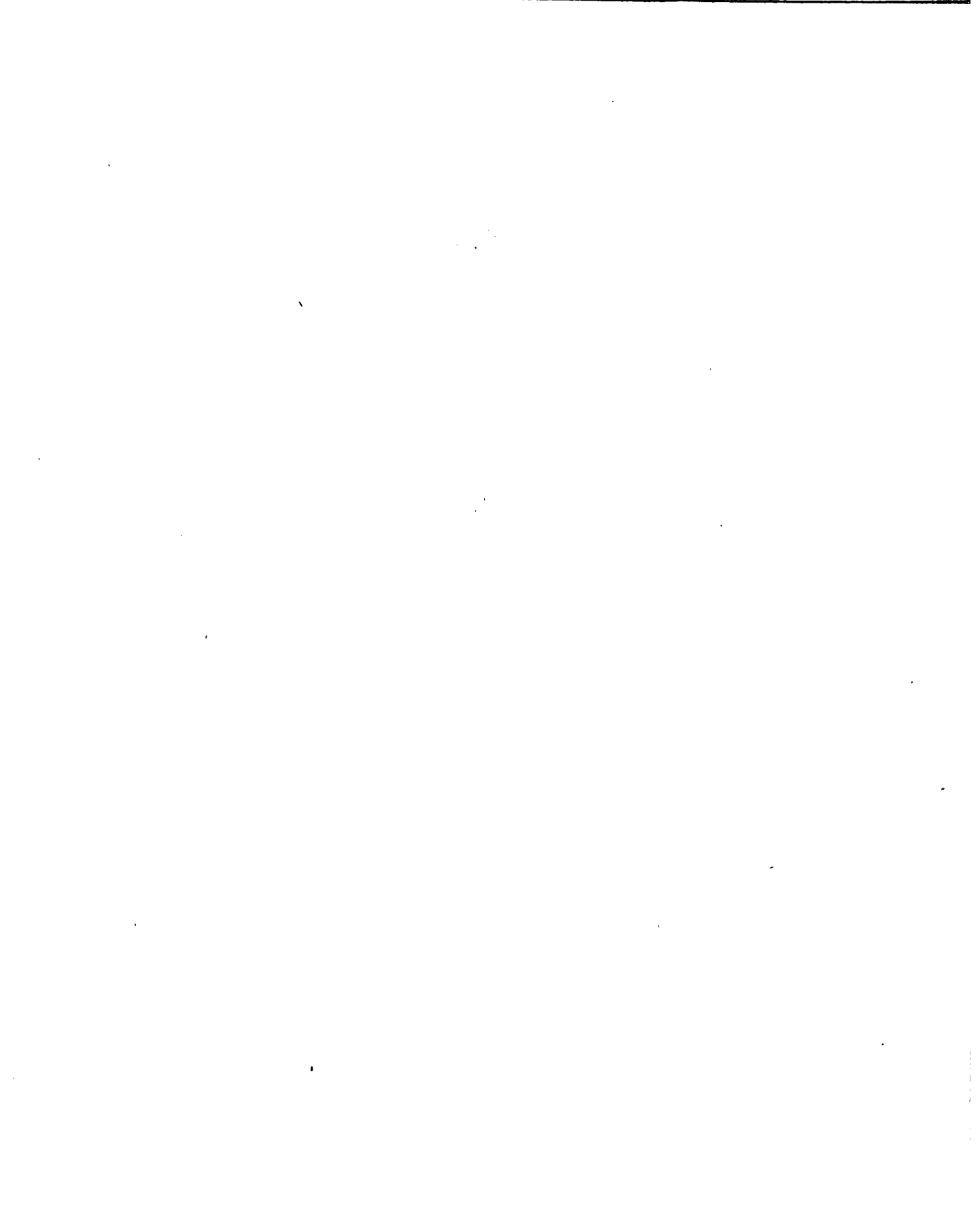














PL. XCII.

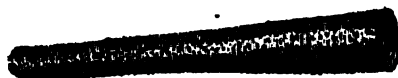
Test.

SABELLA.

162.



163.





PL. XCIII.

OPHIDIUM *imberbe*.
BR. ZOO L. III. APPENDIX.







