

a general picture to the manners and habits of the other tribes of this class. These are, the sea-snail, of which naturalists have, from the apparent difference of their shells, mentioned fifteen kinds; the fresh water snail, of which there are eight kinds; and the land-snail, of which there are five. All these bear a strong resemblance to the garden snail in the formation of their shell, in their hermaphrodite natures, in the slimy substance with which they are so amply supplied, and from which they derive so much assistance, in the peculiar opening in the neck, and in the mode of propagating their species.

But although possessed of these great resemblances, yet the *water-snails*, both *river* and *sea*, are found in some things to differ very materially. In the first place, all snails which live in water are furnished by Nature with a contrivance that enables them either to rise to the surface, or sink to the bottom of the water; this is performed by opening and shutting the orifice on the right side of the neck, which is supplied with muscles for that purpose. The snail sometimes gathers this aperture into an oblong tube, and stretches it above the surface of the water, in order to draw in, or expel the