

of the fossils belonging to each class, commencing with the *Cirripedes*, which have testaceous coverings so closely resembling the shells of mollusks, that they are generally figured and described as such in works on Conchology.

CIRRIPEDIA.—These animals have a soft body, enveloped in a membrane, which in some genera is protected only by a horny sheath; but in general is enclosed in a shell composed of several calcareous plates. They have six pairs of feet, terminating in long, slender, articulated tentacula, furnished with cilia, and coiled up like tendrils at the extremities near the mouth. The name of the class (*curled-feet*) has originated from the appearance presented by the curled tentacula when projecting from the oval aperture of the shell. The testaceous Cirripedes or *Barnacles* are divided into two groups; namely, the *sessile*, or those which in their adult state are fixed by the base to other bodies, as the Acorn-shell, or *Balanus*; and the *pedunculated*, which have a process of attachment, peduncle, or stem, as the Duck-barnacle, or *Lepas*. But the young animals of these genera have eyes, and powerful locomotive organs, and are capable of swimming, by sudden jerks, like some of the crustaceans, to which class, in this stage of their existence, they closely approach. But after a short period of freedom, the young Cirripede fixes itself in some locality suitable to its economy, and rapidly