when danger presses: and when this is past, it can, with equal facility, emerge from its hiding-place.

The *Cardium* can also advance at the bottom of the sea along the surface of the soft earth, pressing backwards with its foot, as a boatman impels his boat onwards, by pushing with his pole against the ground, in a contrary direction. It is likewise by a similar expedient that the Solen forces its way through the sand, expanding the end of its foot into the form of a club. The course of these locomotive bivalves may readily be traced on the sand by the furrows which they plough up in their progress.

These, as well as many other of the bivalve mollusca, are enabled by the great size and flexibility of this organ to execute various other movements, of which, from the habitual inactivity of animals of this class, we should scarcely have supposed them capable. The Tellina is remarkable for the quickness and agility with which it can spring to considerable distances by first folding the foot into a small compass, and then suddenly extending it; while the shell is at the same time closed with a loud snap.

The *Pinna*, or Marine Muscle, when inhabiting the shores of tempestuous seas, is furnished, in addition, with a singular apparatus for withstanding the fury of the surge, and securing itself from dangerous collisions, which might easily destroy the brittle texture of its shell. The object of this apparatus is to prepare a great number of threads, which are fastened at various points to the adjacent rocks, and then tightly drawn by the animal; just as a ship is moored in a convenient station to avoid the buffeting of the storm. The foot of this bivalve is cylindrical, and has, connected with its base, a round tendon of nearly the same length as itself, the office of which is to retain all the threads in firm adhesion with it, and concentrate their power on one point. The threads themselves are composed of a glutinous matter, prepared by a particular organ. They are not spun by being drawn out of the body like the threads of the silk-worm, or of the spider, but they are cast in a mould, where they harden, and acquire a certain consistence before they are em-