being discharged from the anterior extremity of the dorsal vessel, descends in a wide spreading stream on each side, and beneath that vessel another portion of the blood is conveyed by two lateral trunks, which pass down each side of the body, in a serpentine course, and convey it into the lower extremity of the dorsal vessel, with which they are continuous. These are decidedly vessels, and not portions of the great abdominal cavity, for their boundaries are clearly defined; yet they allow the blood contained in them to escape into that cavity, and mix with the portion previously diffused. All these wandering streams sooner or later find their way into the dorsal vessel, being absorbed by it at various points of its course, where its membranous coat is reflected inwards to form the valves. In the legs, the tail, and the antennæ, the circulation is carried on by means of vessels, which are continuous with the lateral vessels of the body, branching off from them in the form of loops, ascending on one side, and then turning back to form the descending vessel, so that the currents in each, move in contrary directions. Fig. 337 represents the appearance of

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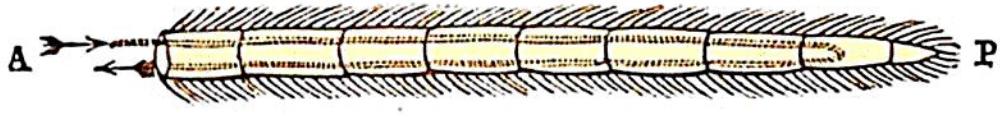
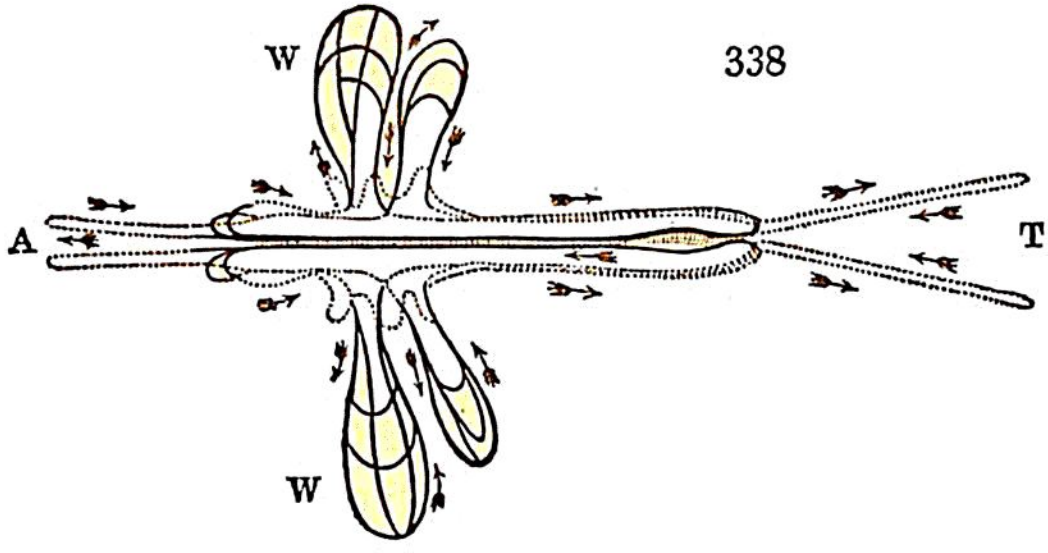


338



these parallel vessels in one of the antennæ of the *Semblis viridis*, magnified thirty times its natural size. The whole