

something to attach themselves to, on which they can protrude their tentacular gills, and seize their prey. They must contribute largely, as well as the mining Annelidans of this order, to the production of calcareous matter. Mr. Sowerly suspects that their proboscis may be instrumental in forming the shell, but it seems not properly a proboscis, but merely an operculum on a long footstalk, which was requisite that it might be protruded so far as not to interfere with the action of the gills.

The animals included in Mr. Savigny's first Order, the *Nerëideans*, bring us very near to the Condylopes. They have a distinct head, jointed organs like antennæ, eyes, a proboscis armed with maxillæ, and spurious legs. They have also certain dorsal scales, which M. Savigny calls elytra, and deems analogous to the organs of flight in insects. These animals seem to afford the first example of the conversion of organs of locomotion into others, employed for a different purpose. I do not mean by Fig. 55. this, that, in the progress of the animal's growth, one organ is really converted into another, but that analogous organs, in different tribes or genera, are employed for different purposes. Thus, what in most Annelidans are locomotive organs, in *Lycoris*, *Phyllodoce*, and some other Nerëideans* become a kind of tentacle. The marine *Scolopendra* of Aristotle most probably belonged to this Order, and many species make a near approach to the terrestrial ones. (*fig. 55*). Like them they are long and often flat, consisting of a great number of segments, some having between two and three hundred, furnished according to the species, with one, two, or three pairs of legs in each; like them



Lycoris
ægyptia.

* Savigny, Syst. des Annel. 9, 12, 13.