

ANIMAL, not fixed by its base, but locomotive.

*Body*, in the great majority, consisting of two or more segments.

*Legs*, jointed.

The first of these characters distinguishes the *Condylopes* from the last class, the *Cirripedes*, which are fixed by their base, whereas the present tribe are more free in their motions than most of the animals of the preceding groups; and the two last from the *Annelidans*, which, though annulated, are not insected, and have no jointed legs.

Cuvier, Latreille, and most other zoologists, consider this section of the animal kingdom as subdivided into three great Classes—*Crustaceans*, *Arachnidans*, and *Insects*. Dr. Leach, taking the respiratory organs for his guide, also begins with three *primary* Sections, those, namely, which have *gills*, those which have *sacs*, and those which have *tracheæ*, for respiration: and out of these he forms five Classes, viz. *Crustaceans*, *Arachnoidans*, *Acarines*, *Myriapods*, and *Insects*. The first and last of these Classes he further subdivides, each into two Sub-classes: the Crustaceans into *Entomostracans* and *Malacostracans*; and Insects into *Ametabolians* and *Metabolians*, or those that do not undergo a metamorphosis, and those that do. So that, according to his *primary* Section, his system is *ternary*; according to his *secondary* it is *quinary*; and according to his *tertiary* it is *septenary*. I shall mostly follow him in each of these last sub-divisions.

Having made these remarks upon the *Condylopes* in general, I must now proceed to one of the Classes above enumerated: but here, at first, it seems difficult to ascertain which ought to be regarded as forming the first step in an ascending series,—a difficulty, indeed, which often arrests the course of the student of the works of his Creator, for, when any one, in a philosophic spirit,