

Sugar-louse tribe;\* with other forms that might be enumerated, some of which are perfectly anomalous, so that it appears almost indifferent where they are placed. As there is however, evidently some affinity between the Entomostracans and the Cirripedes, not only in both being furnished with jointed organs for their motions, but also in some of the former being inclosed in shells, and in others by the brisk agitation of their legs, producing a current in the water to their mouths, as De Geer states of the Water-flea:† this furnishes a further argument for placing them next to the latter tribe.

It is difficult, and next to impossible, to fix upon any characters that are common to the whole of this remarkable Class. Generally speaking, but not invariably, they are covered, not by a calcareous and solid, but by a horny and thin integument. They vary considerably in the number of their antennæ and legs, the former often branching, and used as oars, and the latter usually being connected with their respiration, evincing the analogy between these legs and the ciliæ of the Rotatories, and tentacles of the Polypes;‡ in the majority these organs are not calculated for prehension. One group of them lives by suction, and is parasitic upon other aquatic animals: the great body, however, masticate their food, but without the aid of maxillary legs. Their eyes are generally sessile, and a considerable number of them have only one, or rather two eyes enveloped by a common cornea.§

Latreille, in his *Cours D' Entolomogie*, divides this Class—regarded by Linné as forming one genus, which he named *Monoculus*—into *six* Orders; but it will be sufficient here to adopt his division of them in the *Règne Animal*, into *two*, which, as separating the fresh-water from the marine genera, is more simple, and better suited to my purpose. These Orders he names Branchiopods and Pœcilopods.

\* Cyclops. † Daphnia Pulex. De Geer, vii. 453.

‡ See above, vol. i. p. 167, 174.

§ Roget, B. T. ii. 493.