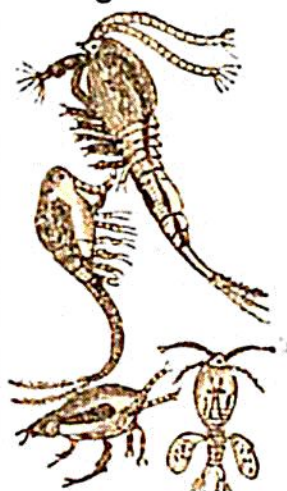


1. The *Branchiopods* (*fig. 67*) are all very minute, and several of them microscopic animals. Their mouth consists of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillæ. Their legs are natatory, connected with their respiration—whence their name of *Branchiopods*, or gill-bearing legs—often branching, varying in number from six to more than a hundred.

2. The *Pæcilopods* differ from the preceding Order by the different structure and uses of their legs, which are not branching, and all of them in some, and part of them in others, are prehensory and ambulatory, in some part are also branchial and natatory. They differ likewise by not having the ordinary mandibles and maxillæ, which are sometimes replaced by the spiny hips of the first six pairs of legs, and, in one tribe by a mouth and oral organs proper for suction.

There is a tribe of parasitic animals, which neither Cuvier nor Latreille have included amongst the Entomostracans, but which Audoin and Milne Edwards conjecture are of a *Crustacean* type. I am speaking of the *Lerneans* of the author first mentioned, which he has placed, but not without hesitation, in his first order\* of Intestinal Worms.† Dr. Nordmann, however, has made it evident that they undergo a metamorphosis little differing from that of the first Order of the Entomostracans, the Branchiopods, especially *Cyclops*; and he is of opinion, that, in a system, they would follow that genus. Their resemblance is indeed striking in their preparatory states, but in their last or perfect state, they differ, and like the Pæcilopods, are parasitic; many of them are furnished with a very conspicuous organ, which I shall afterwards describe, for fixing themselves; and their form is

Fig. 67.



Cyclops quadricornis.

\* Intestinaux cavitaires.

† Entozoa, Rud.