

very different, their body consisting of two segments, like that of the Arachnidans, though attached to the abdomen, like many of the Branchiopods, they have two egg-pouches (vide *fig.* 69). In fact the Lerneans seem scarcely more anomalous amongst the Entomostracans, than the King-crab, and other Pœcilopods. All things considered, perhaps, they may be regarded as forming an osculant group between the two Orders.

The animals of the first Order mostly frequent stagnant waters, moving about with great rapidity. They are generally regarded as predaceous, and are stated to make the infusory animalcules their prey, but some are supposed to be herbivorous, and they abound particularly in waters, in which plants are vegetating. As the places that they frequent are very subject to be dried up in the summer-time, it seems probable that a kind Providence has fitted them for this event, by giving them, as well as the Infusories, powers of reviviscence. Latreille thinks that those of them, which, for the protection of their slender and frail branching antennæ and legs, are enclosed in shells, have the power, after drawing in all their organs, of hermetically sealing their shells till the return of moisture.

These little animals differ from the Molluscans, and the other preceding Classes, by the changes of their integument; they do not, like them, when their advance in growth requires it, add to their shells; but, fixing themselves to some substance at hand, they move their limbs, and the valves of their old shells, new ones being already formed underneath, and thus loosening their exuviæ, in a short time they cast those of the whole body; of all their limbs, hairs, plumes, even those that are invisible to the naked eye. Amongst these exuviæ may be detected, not merely the cast skin of the external parts, but that of the internal also. These moults