

very deep and miute investigation, and abundant proof, before it will be safe to adopt it as a principle.

CHAPTER XV.

CRUSTACEAN CONDYLOPES.

WE are now arrived at a class of animals, in which the organs of locomotion assume a new and more perfect form, corresponding in some measure with those of many of the vertebrated animals. The advance in structure, hitherto, from a mouth surrounded by organs like rays, serving various distinct purposes, and by different means contributing to the nutrition, respiration, and motions of the animal, has been, by certain inarticulate organs, more generally distributed over the body, but still in a radiating order; as for instance, the tentacular suckers of the Stelleridans and Echinidans, which they use in their locomotions, and for prehension, as well as the purposes just named. In the Entomostracans, as we have seen, the legs, though jointed, are very anomalous, assume various forms, and are applied to sundry uses: in the sole instance of the king-crab, they take the articulations of those of the Crustaceans, in which we may trace the general structure of the legs of the other classes of Condylopes.

But as I shall have occasion, in a subsequent chapter, to give a concentrated account of the gradual development of the organs of locomotion and prehension, from their first rudiments in the lowest grades of the animal kingdom to their state of perfection in the highest, I shall not here, therefore, enlarge further upon the subject, than by ob-