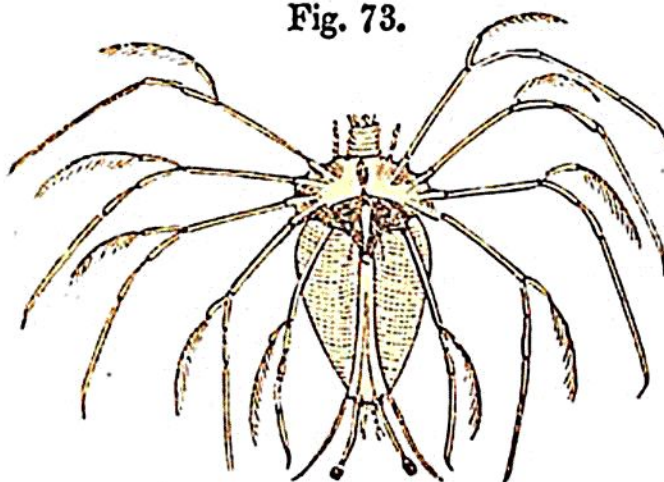


convex ; next it is protruded into a conical shape, and keeps gradually lengthening as the germinating leg is developed ; at last the membrane is ruptured and the leg appears, at first soft, but in a few days it becomes as hard as the old one ; it now wants only size and length, and these it acquires in time ; for at every moult it augments in a more rapid proportion than the legs that have their proper size. The antennæ, maxillæ, &c., are reproduced in the same manner, but if the tail is mutilated, it is never reproduced, and the animal dies. When attacked, Crustaceans, as well as some of their analogues, the grasshoppers, often cast their legs as it were voluntarily.

When we reflect on this history, we cannot help admiring and adoring the goodness of the Creator, and his care over the creatures he has made, in giving to these animals, which, both from the multiplicity and exposure of their legs, and other organs, and their numerous enemies, are particularly liable to mutilations, a power that enables them, in a short period, to pursue the course directed by instinct, with undiminished or little diminished powers.

The *Stomapods*, or mouth-legged Crustaceans, so named because the maxillary legs do not differ materially from the



Phyllosoma brevicorne.

thoracic ones, form the *second* Order of the Class, and the species belonging to it, on account of their general resemblance to the orthopterous tribe forming Linné's genus *Mantis*, are called *Sea-Mantises*. One of them,* in its anterior legs, accurately represents

* Squilla Mantis.