

Naturalists, thought was so close, that they considered them as belonging to the same genus,* and it is worthy of remark that in the Class just named, the representatives, if they may be so called, of the Myriapods, are, like them, divided into two tribes, one with a *cylindrical* and the other with a *flat* body.†

The Myriapods exhibit the following general characters.

ANIMAL undergoing a metamorphosis by acquiring, in its progress from the egg to the adult state, several additional segments and legs. *Body* without wings, divided into numerous pedigerous segments, with no distinction of trunk and abdomen. *Head* with a pair of antennæ; two compound eyes, a pair of mandibles; under-lip connate with the maxillæ.

The class naturally divides itself into two *Orders*, distinguished both by their form and habits.

1. *Chilognathans*.‡ **BODY** generally cylindrical; segments half membranaceous and half crustaceous, each half bearing a pair of legs; *antennæ* seven-jointed, filiform, often a little thicker towards the end. These are called Millipedes. *Julus L.*

2. *Chilopodans*.§ *Body* depressed; segments covered by a coriaceous plate, bearing each only a single pair of legs; *antennæ* of fourteen or more joints, setaceous. These are called Centipedes. *Scolopendra L. (fig. 77.)*



Scolopendra morsitans.

* Aristot. Hist. Animal. l. ii. c. 14. Plin. Hist. Nat. l. ix. c. 43.

† See vol. i. p. 317.

‡ Chilognatha, so called because their *lip* is formed of the jaws, from Gr. χειλος, a lip, and γναθος, a jaw.

§ Chilopoda, so called because their *lip* is formed of the *foot*, from Gr. χειλος, a lip, and πους, a foot.