

1. Very little is known with respect to the habits and instincts of the animals belonging to either of these Orders, except that they frequent close and dark places, being usually found under stones, under bark, in moss, and the like.

Latreille names the three families into which he divides the *first* of them, *Onisciform*, *Anguiform*, and *Penicillate*; one\* resembling a wood-louse, like the mammalian armadillo, the trilobites, and chitons, when alarmed, rolls itself up into a spherical ball; besides the ordinary dorsal and ventral segments, these have, on each side underneath, between the lateral margin and the legs, a series of rounded plates, which Latreille conjectures may be related to the organs of respiration, which seems to give them some further affinity to the Trilobites. They are found mostly under stones, and creep out before rain.

Another,† in its cylindrical body, gliding motion, and coiling itself up spirally, presents a striking resemblance to a snake. Some species‡ emit, through pores that have been mistaken for spiracles, a strong and rather unpleasant odour.

The *penicillate* family, of which only a single species is known,§ is remarkable for several pencils or tufts of long and short scales, which distinguish the sides of the body. These are found principally under the bark of trees.

The myriapods belonging to this order, De Geer describes as very harmless animals. They appear to feed upon decaying vegetable or animal matter. The author just named thinks that the common *Julus*,|| or Gallyworm, feeds upon earth; one that he kept devoured a considerable portion of the pupae of a fly; other species are stated to eat strawberries and

\* Glomeris.

† *Julus*, &c.

‡ *J. foetidissimus*.

§ *Pollyxenus lagurus*.

|| *J. terrestris*.