

endive; and Frisch fed one that he kept a long time upon sugar.

2. The *Chilopodans* or Centipedes, which constitute the *second* order, Latreille divides into two families, which he denominates *Inæquipedes* and *Æquipedes*. The *Inæquipedes*, so called because the six last pairs of legs are suddenly longer than the rest, belong, as at present known, to a single genus,* which, being less depressed than the other Centipedes, seems to connect the two Orders. They are not found in England, but in France they are stated to frequent houses and outbuildings, where they conceal themselves during the day, between the beams and joists, and sometimes under stones; but when night comes they may be seen running upon the walls, with great velocity coursing their prey, which consists of insects, woodlice, and other minute creatures; these they puncture with their oral fangs, and the venom they instil acts very quickly, thus enabling them easily to secure their victim.

The *Æquipedes*, so called because all their legs, except the last pair, are nearly equal in length, are subdivided into several genera, the most remarkable of which is distinguished by the ancient name of *Scolopendra*. Some species of this genus grow to an enormous size; a specimen of the giant centipede† in the British Museum is more than a foot long. The arms of the animals of the present Order are more tremendous than those of the Millepedes, for their second pair of legs terminates in a strong claw,‡ which is pierced at the apex for the emission of poison; in this family the first or hip-joints of these legs are united and dilated so as to form a lip.§ In warm climates, the centipedes are said to be very venomous.

* *Cermatia*. Illig. Leach. *Scutigera*. Lam. Latr. † *Sc. Gigas*.

‡ *Introd. to Ent. t. vii. f. 13. ii.*

§ *Ibid. Pl. vii. f. 11. d, b.*