

losing their spurious *legs* or *prolegs*, and by *acquiring* organs of *flight*; whereas in the *Myriapods*, the reverse of this takes place; instead of losing legs and shortening their body, some of them, when first hatched, have only *six* legs, representing the six legs of Hexapods, and all in their progress to their adult state acquire a large number of what may be denominated spurious legs which support many additional segments.

Fig. 78.



Julus terrestris.

As the *Chilognathans*, in their young state, come nearest to the insect or hexapod tribes, I shall begin by stating the changes they undergo. In the most common species (*fig. 78*), according to De Geer's description and figure, the animal is divided into three principal parts, as in Hexapods; first, there is a *head* with antennæ, and the usual *oral* organs, though a little aberrant in their structure; next, there is a *trunk*, consisting of three segments, each bearing a pair of legs; and lastly, there is an *abdomen*, divided into five segments, without legs.\* With regard to their oral organs, they correspond with those of Hexapods, both in number and kind, for in the mouth above is a representative of the upper lip; below this is a pair of mandibles or upper jaws; next follows a lower lip, consisting of three pieces united together, the two lateral ones analogous both to the lower jaws of Hexapods, and the first pair of maxillæ of Crustaceans; and the intermediate one, resolvable into two pieces, representing the lip of the former and the second pair of maxillæ, according to Savigny, of the latter, from his figures,† the maxillary and labial feelers

\* De Geer, vii. 583. t. xxxvi. f. 20, 21.

† Anim. sans Vertèbr. Mem. ii. t. i. f. l. o. 2. o.