

appear to have their representatives; yet though he has figured he does not notice them as feelers.*

The six original or natural legs of the *Julus* are its first organs of locomotion, which when the animal is arrived at its complete development, as to number of legs and segments,—are said still to maintain their original function, although probably diminished in energy; the first two pairs are, however, as it were, applied to the mouth, the segments that bear them being very short. The sciatic joint or hip† of the first pair forms a single piece; those of the second are also united and more elevated; but those of the third are distinct: so that in this Order of the Myriapods we see the first tendency towards employing what in Hexapods wear the form and perform the functions of *legs* as auxiliaries of the *mouth*, and of the locomotive function being devolved upon organs which have no representative in Hexapods, except in their incipient state.

To proceed next to the *Chilopodans*—it has not yet been ascertained what changes they undergo in the progress of their growth, save that the number of legs and segments increases till they have arrived at their full size,‡ nor is it known how many they have when first hatched, but, from their structure, it seems evident that the analogues of the first two pairs of legs of the Chilognathans can never be employed in locomotion; and further, that not only is their first or hip-joint united with its fellow, so as to form a kind of auxiliary lip, but the other articulations are converted into prehensory organs, instead of a locomotive one, in the first pair armed at the end with a minute forceps, and in the second with a fang resembling the tooth of a serpent, having

* He says that the pieces forming the labium are *Dénuées des palpes*. Anim. sans Vertèbr. p. 44.

† Coxæ.

‡ De Geer, vii. 562.