

a pore at the extremity for the emission of poison, connected with an *Ioterium* or poison bag.

Here then, in these two Orders of the Myriapods, we have a regular *conversion* of organs: those that in the Millipedes are used for locomotion, in the Centipedes exchange that function for that of prehension, both agreeing in being auxiliary, at their base, to mastication, but the latter with a greater momentum.

The reason of this change in the functions of these organs we shall readily see, when we consider the habits and food of these respective Orders. The Chilognathans deriving in general their nutriment from *putrescent* substances whether animal or vegetable, have no resistance to overcome, and therefore require not the aid of additional prehensory organs to enable them to execute their offices; while the Chilopodans, having to contend with *living* animals, must put them *Hors de combat*, either by killing them, or deadening their efforts, before they can devour them. In this last Order we find that though the two first pairs of legs have a new office, the third pair are still used for locomotion.

From the oral organs and their auxiliaries of the Myriapods to those of the *Crustaceans*, the interval is not very wide; and amongst the latter the *Isopods*, especially the terrestrial ones, as might be expected, approach the nearest to them. De Geer observes that the common wood-louse,* which in its adult state has fourteen legs, when it first leaves the egg has only six pairs and six segments;† thus doubling the number of the Hexapods and *Julus*; and in this animal and its relation, *Ligia*, the thoracic legs are all used in locomotion; but when we examine the *aquatic*, especially the *marine*, genera of this Order, as *Idotea*, *Stenosoma*, &c.,

* *Oniscus Asellus*.

† vii. 551.