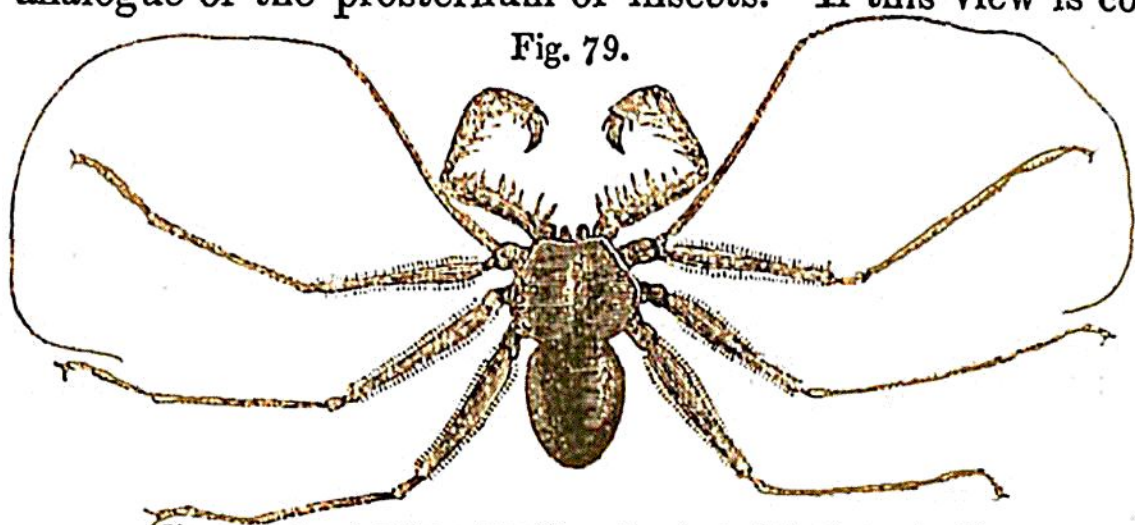


sent the lower-lip and maxillæ of the hexapods, and in this case the two pair of feelers that issue from the coxo-maxillæ, as they are sometimes called, or sciatic joints in the *Solpuga*, may be regarded as representing the *labial* and *maxillary* feelers of the hexapods; the second pair are also analogous, both in their place and their function, to the first pair, or tentacular legs of *Thelyphonus* and *Phrynus*. In the *Solpuga*, the labium, or under-lip, of the spiders, is represented by a bilobed organ, which Savigny calls a *sternal tongue*.

From the consideration of this animal we seem to have obtained the elements, or type, in reference to which the oral, prehensory, and locomotive organs of the Arachnidans were formed; that their mandibles, maxillæ, and feelers, their second maxillæ, and the, so-called, anterior legs emerging from them, are analogous to the mandibles, labium and labial feelers, and maxillæ and maxillary feelers of the hexapods; and the remaining three pairs of legs, of their six legs; the sternal tongue, so called by Savigny because it is a process of the sternum, will thus be an organ *sui generis*, unless it may be regarded as, in some sort, the analogue of the prosternum of insects. If this view is cor-

Fig. 79.



*Phrynus*, showing the antenniform structure of the first pair of legs.

rect, we have here various conversions, as of *maxillæ* and *palpi* into *legs*; a *labium* into *maxillæ*; and a *prosternum*