

into a *labium*. In the *Pedipalps*—with the exception of the scorpions,—*e. g.* in *Thelyphonus* and *Phrynus*; especially the latter, the *first* pair of legs of Octopods seems to wear the form, and in some measure to discharge the functions, of *antennæ*.

In the *shepherd-spiders** all the legs, in some degree, imitate antennæ, especially in their *tarsi*, which sometimes consist of more than *fifty* joints, rendering them very flexible, so as to assume any curve, and fit them, as their long legs do the *crane-fly*,† to course rapidly over and among the herbage and the leaves of shrubs, &c. When reposing upon a wall, or the trunk of a tree, this animal arranges its legs so as to form a circle as it were of rays around the body, the thigh forming a very obtuse angle with the rest of the leg, and so, though the body is so small, they occupy a considerable space; but, if a finger, or any insect, &c., touches them, it elevates these angles into very acute ones, so as to form a circle of arcades round the central nucleus or body, under which any small creature can pass; but if this does not succeed, it makes its escape with a velocity wonderful for an animal furnished with legs more than ten times the length of its body.

In the *scorpion* and the *book-crab*,‡ as well as the shepherd-spider, the mandibles, which are short, have a moveable joint, and are converted into a forceps, like the anterior legs of the crab or the lobster; their feelers also, which are very long, terminate in the same way, and form an organ by which they can catch their prey; the former being armed besides with a long jointed tail, furnished at the end with a sting, which they can turn over their back, and thus, either annoy their assailants, or despatch any captive whose resistance they cannot otherwise easily overcome.

* Phalangium.

† Tipula.

‡ Chelifer, Obisium, &c.