

according to its kind, covering the face of the earth, so that it is not easy to avoid crushing them.

The most careless observer of God's creatures must be struck by the correspondence between this foot and the animal to which it is given; had its locomotions been by means of an organ of a solid substance, or by means of several such organs, the harmony of structure which now strikes us, and relationship between its different parts would be done away, and we should think we beheld a mongrel monster engendered by strange mixtures of animals, rather than a creature harmoniously moulded by the hands of an all-wise Creator.

I may also mention here a few other organs which seem to present some analogy to suckers, and which, though aiding in locomotion, are not, strictly speaking, locomotive organs, or those by which locomotion is effected. I allude to the spurious legs, or prolegs of the larves of insects. These are usually retractile fleshy organs, analogous to the bristle-armed protuberances of the Annelidans, rendered necessary by the length of these animals, and supporting them as props, and which usually, by means of a coronet or semicoronet of hooked spines or claws, and by applying their prone surface to the plane of position, take strong hold of it: these legs do not step; the six anterior jointed legs, where they exist, are the walking legs; but these organs having been fully described in another joint work of Mr. Spence and myself,\* I must therefore refer the reader for further information on the subject to that work.

What are called the *pectines* or comb-like organs of scorpions, and those pedunculated ones which are attached to the hind legs of the *Solpuga* or *Galeodes*, are conjectured by M. Latreille to be connected with the respiration of these animals. Amouroux seems to regard the former as a

\* Introd. to Ent. iii. 134.