

of Savigny make to the *Myriapod Condylopes*,* and that these bristle-bearing legs, in Mr. Guilding's genus *Peripatus*,† begin to assume the appearance of articulations, and are armed at their apex with claws;‡ it seems clear that the bristles of the Annelidans, and the base within which they are retractile, are really legs, and lead the way to the jointed ones of the Condylopes.

I have before noticed the conversion of legs into oral organs, or their use as auxiliaries to them in the case of the Myriapods.§ Mr. Savigny, in his description of an animal || which seems the analogue of the electric centipede,¶ observes that its four anterior legs are converted into tentacular cirri, affording an additional argument for the ancient opinion that the *marine* Myriapods, as they might be denominated, have some affinity with the *terrestrial*, since, at least in this instance, the same number of legs are used as auxiliaries to the mouth.

The great majority of the Annelidans inhabit the water, and the tufts of bristles, sometimes forming fans, issuing in many cases from a dorsal and ventral conical protuberance, denominated by Savigny oars, and occasionally expanding so as somewhat to resemble them, seem in some degree analogous to the branching legs of the Branchiopod and Lernean Entomostracans,** and are probably natatory as well as ambulatory organs, and means by which their Creator has fitted the locomotive ones to make their way through the matted sea-weeds and the mud, when creeping after their prey, as well as to row through the water like a stately bireme. These oary feet, emulating in number those of the terrestrial Myriapods, and forming moreover, as was

* See Vol. i. p. 317. Fig. 55, 56.

‡ Ibid. Fig. 56. c. c.

|| *Lycoris ægyptia*. Fig. 55.

** Fig. 68, 3.

† Ibid. Fig. 56.

§ See above, p. 59.

¶ *Geophilus electricus*.