

be divided into *three* distinct kinds. 1. Jointed legs dilated towards their extremities, as in the common whirl-wig,\* the little beetle that forms circles in the water, and in the tribe of crabs termed swimmers,† these I would call *Pediremes*. 2. Jointed legs, that terminate in a fasciculus of setiform branches, and are also connected with the respiration of the animal, these might be denominated *Branchiremes*, and are found in the Branchiopod Entomostracans.‡ 3. Those in which the inner side of the jointed leg has a dense fringe of hairs, called by Linné, by way of eminence, *pedes natatorii*, such as are found in many diving§ and other aquatic beetles, these might be named *Setiremes*. As the spurious legs to which the eggs are attached, observable on the underside of the abdomen of the female lobster, cray-fish, and other long-tailed Crustaceans, are used also as natatory organs, they are ciliated for that purpose, and belong to this tribe. The same observation will also apply both to maxillary legs, and other legs of several animals of that class. The velocity with which the diving-beetles move in the water by the action of these legs, and their suspension of themselves at the surface, by extending them so as to form a right angle with the body, when they come up for air, and the weather is fine and the water clear, affords a very interesting spectacle.

Amongst natatory organs I must not overlook the *tails* of the long-tailed Decapod and several other Crustaceans, which terminate in a powerful natatory organ, consisting usually of five plates, densely ciliated at their apex, the intermediate one formed of the last segment of the abdomen, and the lateral ones articulating with a common foot-stalk giving them separate motion, the outer consisting sometimes of two articulations, as in the common lobster; and sometimes of only one, as in the thorny lobster; the inter-

\* Gyrinus.      † Nageurs. Lam.      ‡ Fig. 68. c.      § Dyticus.