

Condylopes, with the exception of some beetles and jumping insects, where a powerful muscular apparatus was requisite, they are not conspicuously incrassated, so as to contain muscles of great volume.

From these circumstances I am induced to confine my observations to the *numerical* composition of the locomotive and prehensory organs of Condylopes, and animals that give suck to their young.

In order to perceive clearly how far they agree or disagree in this respect, it will be advisable first to inquire whether these organs in Condylopes themselves can be reduced to a common type.

The Crustaceans and Arachnidans, including under the latter denomination all regarded by Latreille as belonging to the Class, at the first inspection of the organs in question, appear to have one joint more than insects. This supernumerary joint is the *fourth*, in *The Introduction to Entomology*, named the *Epicnemis*,\* which is there regarded as an accessory of the shank. But from further observation, and from a comparison of this joint of the Arachnidans with an analogous one in the Crustaceans, in which it is longer and more conspicuous, I feel convinced that, short as it is in them, it is really the *shank* in that Class, and that the long joint usually regarded as the shank is analogous to the first, often dilated and elongated, † joint of the tarsus in insects. That this joint belongs to the tarsus or foot will be further evident from the following circumstance. If we examine the anterior leg, or arm, of the *lobster* or *crab*, we shall find that the joint in question, which is the fifth of the leg, † is what is called the metacarpal joint, a process of which forms the index or finger of the didactyle hand or forceps of these animals, and the succeeding and terminal

\* Vol. iii. 668.

† E. G. In the Bees and many other Hymenoptera.

‡ Fig. 71.