

locomotions,* and in some they even terminate in suckers;† as these organs are co-ordinate with the jointed tarsus, they seem in some sort a kind of auxiliary digitation. In the *mole-cricket*,‡ the structure is still more anomalous, the cubit terminating in four strong digitations or claws, opposed to which is the so-called tarsus, which seems analogous in some sort to a jointed thumb, so that the whole represents a pentadactyle hand. A similar anomaly distinguishes the posterior pair of legs of one of the Entomostracans, the *king-crab* : in these, besides the tarsus armed with two claws, there are four moveable digitations.§

Though the Creator has evidently connected the sphere of animals by some organs or characters common to the whole, and, that generally speaking, in the tribes we are comparing, has formed the organs which I am considering, as to their articulations, upon a common type ; yet occasionally we see departures from a strict adherence to the likeness, as in the cases here specified, where the circumstances and functions of an animal required such departure.

Adaptation of Legs.—It is by the adaptation of its legs to the circumstances of an animal, and to the functions which it was created to exercise, that the design of an Intelligent Cause is apparent, and the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Creator manifested.

The well-known adage, *Natura non facit saltus*, is exemplified in the passage, with respect to their locomotive organs, from the expansile Annelidans to the rigid Condylopes : for, in numberless instances, we have in the larvæ of insects a kind of intermediate animal, in some degree expansile, some of which move like the leech,|| and others are apodes, like

* Introd. to Ent. iii. 674.

† Philos. Trans. 1816, t. xix. f. 8. 9.

‡ Gryllotalpa.

§ Savigny, Anim. sans Vertèbr. i. t. viii. f. 1. k.

|| The Geometric caterpillars or loopers.