

the principal food, would subject us to incredible annoyance.*

The scorpions and other Pedipalps are found only in warm climates, where they are often very numerous, and, like the centipedes, creep into beds.* Insects multiply beyond conception in such climates, and, unless Providence had reinforced his army of insectivorous animals, it would have been impossible to exist in tropical regions. The animals we are speaking of not only destroy all kinds of beetles, grasshoppers, and other insects, but also their larves, and even eggs.

PSEUDARACHNIDAN CONDYLOPES.

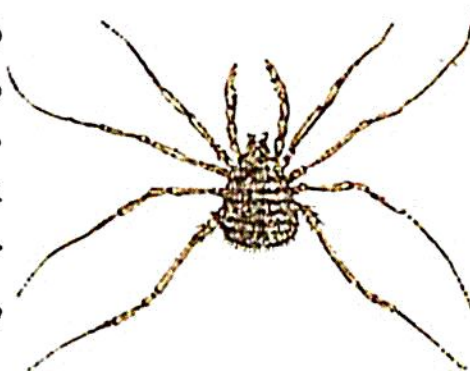
This class, which is formed from the *Tracheary Arachnidans* of Latreille, differs from the preceding principally in the organs of *Respiration* and *Circulation*.

BODY coriaceous or crustaceous. *Spiracles* connecting with *tracheæ* for respiration. *Circulation* obscure. *Eyes*, 2—4. *Legs*, 6—8. *Sexual organs* single.

The Class consists of two Orders, perfectly analogous to those of the Arachnidans, which may be denominated, *Pseudo-scorpions* and *Phalangidans*.

Fig. 93.

1. *Pseudo-scorpions*. Body oblong, divided into several segments. *Eyes*, 2—4. *Legs*, 6—8. 2. *Phalangidans*. Body consisting of one segment, with the analogue of the abdomen consisting of folds. *Eyes*, 2. *Legs*, 8, elongated.



Phalangium rugorum.

1. I have already given an account of the most interesting genus of this Order, the *Solpuga*, on a former occasion;† and there is little known of the history of the *book-crabs*,‡ except that they are often found in

* See above, p. 52.

† Ibid. p. 64.

‡ Chelifer.