

coördinate with that of Decapods. Being coördinate with Brachyurans and Macrurans, the change of name is necessary.

b. The *Tetradecapods* include two divisions precisely parallel with the first two of the Decapods, the first literally *brachyural*, the second *macrural*. (See p. 335 of this volume.) The *Anisopods*, of the writer, are degradational Isopods, just as the Anomurans are degradational Brachyurans. The Lemodipods (Caprellids, etc.) are only degradational Amphipods, the structure of the two being essentially the same in type. Hence, neither the Lemodipods nor the Anisopods are an independent type corresponding to a *third* subdivision.

The *third* subdivision probably is made up of *Trilobites*, although these are generally regarded as Entomostracans. One of the most prominent marks distinguishing Entomostracans from Tetradecapods is the absence of a series of abdominal appendages. It is highly improbable that the large abdominal (or caudal) plate of an *Asaphus*, or the many-jointed abdomen of a *Paradoxides*, *Calymene*, etc., should have been without foliaceous appendages below; and if these appendages were present, the species were essentially Tetradecapods, although degradational in the excessive number of body-segments.

c. *Entomostracans* (or Colopods, as they are more appropriately styled) embrace four orders. First, *Carcinoids* (as named by Latreille) consisting of the Cyclops group (Copepods of Edwards), whose species have a strong Macrural or shrimp-like habit; to which should be added the Caligoids, (Cormostomes of the writer, Siphonostomes of others,) since they are essentially identical in type of structure with the Cyclopoids, as may be seen on comparing *Sapphirina* of the latter with *Caligus*.—Second, *Ostracoids* (or the *Daphnia*, *Cypris* and *Limnadia* groups), which have, besides a bivalve carapax more or less complete, a much more elliptic abdomen than the Carcinoids, it being short, incurved, and without a lamellar terminal joint or terminal appendages.—Third, *Limuloids*, which have the abdomen still more elliptic, it being reduced to a mere spine, or nearly obsolete, and which have the mouth-organs all perfect feet and the only locomotive organs. (The joint across the carapax of the *Limulus* corresponds in position to a suture or imperfect articulation in the carapax of the *Caligi*, etc.)—Fourth, the *Rotifers*, a low Protozoic grade of degradation, in which all members are wanting, and locomotion is performed by cilia. The Phyllopods are distributed between the first two divisions.

The Rotifers are sometimes arranged under Worms. If they are degradational species of a limitate type, they are Crustaceans; and if of a multiplicate, they are Worms. The very small number of segments present, when any are distinct, the character of the dentate mandibles (for mandibles are *not* found