

	CEPHALOTHORAX.														ABDOMEN.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
1. DECAPODS (Crab).	Pedunc. eyes.	2 pairs of antennæ.		6 pairs of mouth organs.						5 pairs of feet.					6 pairs of abdominal appendages.							
2. TETRADECA- PODS.	0	2 pairs of antennæ.		4 pairs of mouth organs.			7 pairs of feet.								6 pairs of abdominal appendages.							
3. CYCLOPS.	0	2 pairs of antennæ.		3 pairs of mouth organs.		one pair feet.		4 pairs of natatory feet.			0			0			usually no appendages except to last segment.					

## 2. Worms (*Vermes*).

Worm-like in form, consisting of many segments not always distinct, without jointed legs, though often furnished with tubercles, lamellæ, or bristles. *Examples*: the Earth-worm, marine Annelids, Leeches. Among the Annelids or higher Worms, the *Arenicola*, or Sand-worm family, includes species that burrow in the sands of seashores; Fig. 376 represents the *A. marina*, or Lob-worm, which is common on European and American shores, and grows to the size of the finger. One species of *Eunice* has a length of 4 feet. They are supposed to be related to the *Scolithus* of the Cambrian (Potsdam Sandstone).

Species of *Tubicolæ*, of the Serpula tribe, live in a calcareous or membranous tube, and have a delicate branchial flower, often of great beauty, near the heads. The tubes often penetrate corals, and the branchial flower comes out as a rival of the coral polyps around it.

The *Rotifers* are generally made a subdivision of the Worms. They are minute species, having 3 to 6 body segments; 1 or 2 simple eyes; a pair of jaws; disks, situated anteriorly, which are edged with movable cilia in place of limbs. Many have, in appearance, the cephalothorax and jointed abdomen of an Entomostracan, and in this and other ways show a relation to Crustaceans. They are supposed by Lankester to have comprised the precursor species of Annelids, Crustaceans, Limuloids, and other Arthropods; and others compare the forms of some with the embryos of Mollusks, Molluscoids, and Holothurians, — relations that would make the group the *Embryonoid* division of the higher Invertebrates. For figures of Rotifers and references see article ROTIFERS in the *Encycl. Brit.*

The *Helminths*, or Intestinal Worms, need no especial remarks in this place, as they have no geological importance.

## 3. Mollusks.

Mollusks consist essentially of a soft, fleshy bag containing the stomach and viscera, without joints or jointed appendages. They were named Mollusks from the Latin *mollis*, soft. They have on either side a thin fold of the skin of the back, called the *mantle* or *pallium* (from the Latin for *cloak*), which serves to inclose a cavity between it and the body, where are the gills (*branchiæ*) or aërating organs. The mantle varies from very large to nearly obsolete; and in some (the Pulmonates or land-snails) it is a covering for an internal lung-like organ of respiration. The ventral surface anteriorly has sometimes a firm, fleshy projection which serves as a foot for locomotion, as in the Clam, or for their attachment by horny fibers, as in the Mussel. Again, it is sometimes spread out flat, making a large, flat foot or ventral surface for locomotion, as in the Gastropods; or it has the anterior part divided into a pair of wing-like paddles, as in the Pteropods; or into 4