state this organ is kept folded under the abdomen, where it is concealed in a groove. The pieces of which it is composed are articulated together in such a manner as to admit of their being rapidly unbent by the action of its muscles, the whole mechanism conspiring to produce the effect of a powerful spring, by which the body is propelled forwards to a considerable distance. In some species, this flexible tail has a flattened form, for the purpose of enabling the insect to leap from the surface of water, an action which it performs with apparently as much ease as if it sprung from a solid resisting plane.

The *Lapisma* leaps by means of moveable appendages, placed in a double row along the under side of the body, and acting like springs. There are eight pairs of these members, corresponding in situation and structure to the false feet of the crustacea, and, like them, terminating in jointed filaments.

The *Julus* and the *Scolopendra*, which compose the family of the *Myriapoda*, so called from the immense number of their feet, undergo, to a certain extent, a kind of metaphorphosis in the progress of their development. When first hatched they have often no feet whatever, and resemble the simpler kinds of worms. Legs at length make their appearance; but they arise in succession, and it is not until the later periods of their growth that these animals acquire their full complement of segments, with their accompanying legs. The *Julus terrestris*, for example, (Fig. 143) has, at its entrance into the world, only eight segments and six feet; but acquires in the course of its development, fifty segments and about two hundred feet. The anterior legs are directed obliquely forwards, and the rest more or less backwards. The mandibles have the form of small feet; as we have seen is frequently the case in crustaceous animals.

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