the Myriapod type, and beyond this, to the memberless condition of the Worm. This accords with a common fact that the higher the species, the longer the stage of youth.

The relations in body segments and limbs between the classes of Crustaceans, Limuloids, Arachnids, Myriapods, and Insects, are shown in the following table. The segments of the parts of the body are numbered along the left margin; the zero opposite signifies that the segment, though present, has no appendage.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ORUSTA- } \\ & \text { OEANS } \end{aligned}$ | LIMULOIDS |  |  | ARAOHNIDS |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { MYRIA- } \\ \text { PODS } \end{array}$ | INSEOTS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tetradeoapods | Earypterus | Pterygotus | Limulus | Soorpion | Phrynus | Lithobins |  |
| 1. 1 st Ant. 2. 2 d Ant. 3. M . 4. Mx . 5. Mx. 6. Mx. (e山 | $\left.\begin{gathered} 0 \\ \text { M-P. } \\ \text { M-P. } \\ \text { M-P. } \\ \text { M-P. } \\ \text { M-P. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\, \text { تّ̈ }$ | Ant.  <br> M-P.  <br> M-P. M <br> M-P.  <br> M-P.  <br> M-P.  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ant. } \\ & \text { M-P. } \\ & \text { M-P. } \\ & \text { M-P. } \\ & \text { M-P. } \\ & \text { M-P. } \end{aligned} \quad \text { 彁 }$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Falces } \\ \text { M. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. } \\ \text { P. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Ant. } \\ \text { M. } \\ \text { Mx. } \end{array} \\ & \hline \text { P. } \\ & \hline \text { ב. } \\ & \text { P. } \\ & \hline \text { P. } \\ & \text { P. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1. P. 2. P. 3. P. 4. P. 5. P. 6. P. 7. P. | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right.\right)$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ \text { Fol. P. } \\ 0 \end{array}$ | 0 Comb 0 0 0 0 0 |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { P. } & \\ \text { P. } & \\ \text { P. } & 0 \\ \text { P. } & 0 \\ \text { P. } & 0 \\ \text { P. } & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 0 & \\ 0 & \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \\ 0 & \\ 0 & \text { ed } \\ 0 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $0$ |

In this table, the following abbreviations are used: Ant., antenna; App., pairs of jointed appendages, either pediform or branchial ; M., mandible ; Mx., maxilla; P., feet; M-P., feet that serve also as jaws ; Mx. \& L. (under Insects), maxillæ and labium; Fol. P., foliaceous or lamellar feet or appendages.

Under the Limuloids, the genus Eurypterus fails of antennæ; but they are present in Pterygotus, and are chelate ; and this chelate (or thumb-andfinger) form characterizes also the modern Limulus, the Scorpions, and the common Spiders. In the table, the two pairs of maxillæ of Insects are assumed to belong to a single body segment, as held by many zoölogists, including (as he himself informs the author) S. I. Smith ; the table shows

