

racic annuli. In the Daphnioids and the Caligoids, they include only *five*. In *Limulus*, only the first *four* can properly be counted as of the cephalic series. In many other Entomostraca, the mouth organs are nearly as perfect legs as in *Limulus*, and the species, although evidently of a low grade, cannot properly be removed from the group *Limulus* has its nearest ally in *Apus*, although this genus has the mouth organs of a *Daphnia*.

The lowest species of the type are the Lernæoids.

A *fourth primary type* includes the Cirripeds. It is of the same rank as regards cephalization as the Entomostraca; yet, it has so many peculiarities of structure, that it should be regarded as a distinct type, rather than a subordinate division of the *third* type.

The mean size of the species of this group is much greater than the same among the higher Entomostraca. But if we regard the young in its active Cypris state, and compare it with the corresponding condition of species of Cyroids, we shall discover that the species have, in fact, an abnormal growth; a growth which takes place at the expense of the powers of motion or action in the individuals. The body, when it commences a sedentary life, increases in magnitude far beyond the Cypris or *Daphnia* size; and there is a corresponding loss of *power*. The same force will not move a heavy structure, that is sufficient for the tiny model; and when the model is enlarged without a corresponding increase in the seat of power, sluggish motion is the necessary consequence. Thus it is with the Medusæ. Individuals of the minuter species, or the larger species, when in the young state, are gifted with active powers of motion; the structure conforms to the forces within: but as the species enlarge, they become slow in movement, or lose almost every attribute of life. The same principle is illustrated again in the Bopyri. The male is a small active animal, related to *Jæra* and *Tanais*. The female, of sedentary habits, becomes grossly enlarged and corpulent, so as to exceed by twenty-fold lineally the length of the male, and nearly ten thousand times its bulk. It is manifest, that the nervous system, or motive power of the female, is absolutely no greater than that of the male; and consequently, the capabilities of locomotion will be ten thousand times less, or the female will move but a ten-thousandth of an inch at the most, while the male is moving one inch, a fact with regard to them, as any one is aware of who has seen the incapability of the female to make any