

bearing three pairs of "stumpy" legs in the abdominal region with reduced terminal appendages, etc., etc., are "foreshadowed," so to speak, in the *Bathynella* type of Crustacea, in which the body is also long and slender, and appears to be composed of approximately twenty-one segments. In *Bathynella* also, there is a marked tendency toward the reduction (or shortening) of the terminal appendages, and the last five segments of the body have lost their limbs completely, while the hindmost legs exhibit a marked tendency to become shortened and reduced—a condition which, if carried a little further, would result in the production of a creature in many respects quite similar to a proturan insect.

On the other hand, the "Isopoda-Amphipoda" group of Crustacea (including the Tanaidacea) exhibit many developmental tendencies which find opportunity for expression in certain other Apterygota. Thus the multiarticulate terminal appendages of such forms as *Apseudes* are suggestive of the many-segmented, paired cerci of such Apterygota as *Lepisma*, *Machilis*, etc., and the nature of the limbs, head, mouth-parts, and other structures in the Isopod-Amphipod group, is strongly suggestive of the condition found in certain Apterygota, even in regard to the minuter details. If we admit the possibility of the ancestors of insects differing markedly among themselves (as there is every reason to suppose was the case) it is, therefore, quite probable that some of them resembled the anomostracan type of Crustacea, while others probably resembled the isopod or amphipod type of crustacean.

It is quite probable that the ancestral "myriopods" were similar in many respects to the members of the "Symphylo-Pauropoda" group, and it would be a comparatively simple matter to derive these types from crustacean forms allied to *Bathynella* or other Anomotraca. If we assume that both the apterygotan type of insect and the Symphylo-Pauropodan type of "myriopod" were derived from crustacean forms allied to those mentioned above, it is evident that the myriopodan type in question has followed a course of development very close to that of the lower apterygotan insects; and in certain respects these "Myriopoda" have departed less from the ancestral condition than the most