

2. With feet (*Pedata*),
 - a With six feet (*Hexapoda*).
Land insects (*Terrestria*).
Larger, including lignivorous larvæ (*Majora*).
Less, including lice and springtails (*Minora*).
Water insects including the river shrimp (*Aquatica*).
 - b With eight feet (*Octopoda*).
With tails—scorpions (*Caudata*).
Without tails—spiders, mites (*Non caudata*).
 - c With fourteen feet—woodlice.
 - d With twenty-four feet.
 - e With thirty feet.
 - f With many feet.
- a Land insects (*Terrestria*).
With a roundish body—millipedes (*Tereti seu subrotundi*).
With a flat or compressed body—centipedes (*Plano seu compressa*).
- b Water insects (*Aquatica*).
With a round body (*Corpore tereti*).
With a flat body (*Corpore plano*).
With a double tail (*Bicaudatum*).

II. Insects undergoing transformations.

1. Transformations instantaneous.
 - a Lace-winged flies (*Libellæ seu Perlæ*).
 - b Wild bugs (*Cimices sylvestres*).
 - c Locusts and mantes (*Locustæ*).
 - d Field crickets (*Grylli campestris*).
 - e Hearth crickets (*Grylli domestici*).
 - f Mole crickets (*Grylli talpa*).
 - g Tree hoppers (*Cicadæ*).
 - h Cockroaches (*Blattæ*).
 - i Crane-flies (*Tipulæ*).
 - k Water-scorpion (*Scorpius aquaticus*).
 - l Water flies (*Muscæ aquaticæ*).
 - m May-flies (*Hemerobii*).
 - n Earwigs (*Forficula seu Auricularia*).
2. Transformations twofold, metamorphosis duplex.
 - a With wing-cases—beetles.