

- The three first abdominal segments have each a ganglion. Close upon the last follows the little last ganglion corresponding to three reduced and coalesced ganglia. The ganglion having a constituent from each side of the body is sometimes spoken of as the ganglion-pair or double-ganglion. 132, 219, 260, 304, 364, 438, 471, 489, 567, 597, 1646.
- Garnell, 6, 7.
- Gasteruri (*γαστήρ*, abdomen, *οὐρά*, tail), 83, 85.
- Gattung, 120.
- Genealogy, 134, 406, 423, 455, 479, 482, 526, 537.
- Genera, rejection of, 140, 144, 187, 229, 256, 270, 356, 516, 568, 582.
- Genou (genu, a knee). See Carpopodite.
- Genu. See Ischiopodite.
- Geschlecht, 120.
- Gibbous (Latin gibbosus), protuberant, convex, hump-backed.
- Gimnocefali (*γυμνός*, naked, *κεφαλή*, head), 145.
- Ginglymus (*γίγγλυμος*, a joint), a kind of articulation admitting of only two motions, as in a hinge or the elbow-joint. In the legs of the Arthropoda, as a rule only flexion and extension of the joints are possible. Latreille, *Le Règne Animal*, p. 1, 1817, says of them, "Chaque article est tubuleux, et contient, dans son intérieur, les muscles de l'article suivant, qui se meut toujours par gynglyme, c'est-à-dire dans un seul sens."
- Gland (glans, an acorn), "a cell or collection of cells, having the power of secreting or separating some peculiar substance from the blood or animal fluids." Anal-gland, 505; antennary gland, 372, 481, 506, 510, 549; cement-glands, 432, 496, 522, 1651; frontal-gland, 477, 478; hand or leg-glands, 432, 483, 489, 496, 518, 519, 1651; liver-glands, 525; oil-glands, 548; renal-glands, 504, 506, 549, 552; salivary-glands, 489, 538; sexual-glands, ovigerous and spermatic, 535.
- Gliedfüssler. See Arthropoda, 544.
- Gnathaptères (*γνάθος*, jaw, Aptera, wingless), 65.
- Gnathopoda (*γνάθος*, jaw, *πούς*, a foot), 289, 332, 362, 394, 487, 516; a term proposed by Milne-Edwards, and in 1856 adopted by Bate and Westwood for the appendages of the first and second segments of the pereon. Gerstaecker objects to the name because in numerous cases he can find no connection between these limbs and the taking up of food, while Claus retains it because in so many cases there is such a connection. The equivalents are—first and second pairs of anterior feet or legs, 81, 82, 84, 90, 100, 141, 179, 186; claws, 101; *piedi-mani*, 145, 150; *Pedes thoracici primi et secundi paris*, 211, 217, 284, 286; *Manus* or hands, 220; first and second pairs of feet, 286, 323, 326, 347, 351, 376, 397; *Pedes trunci primi et secundi paris*, 360; *pattes thoraciques*, 383, 417; *quatrième et cinquième siagonopodes*, 454; *Handbeine*, 427; first and second pereopods, 516; second and third pairs of appendages, 563.
- Gnathopoda, a name proposed by H. Woodward for the Entomostraca, "in allusion to the prevailing character in the Entomostraca, in which the head and mouth-organs are also mainly used in locomotion" (*Encycl. Brit.*, art. Crustacea, 1878).
- Gnathopoda, = Arthropoda, 478.
- Gnathopodes, Straus-Dureckheim, 134.
- Greifhand, subchelate hand, 487, 537, 597.
- Greifzange, chelate hand, 487.
- Gymnobranches (*γυμνός*, naked, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), "branchies extérieures, ou inconnues," the character, "branchies cachées ou inconnues," found in Risso's definition in 1816, was probably due to a slip of the pen, 96.
- Haltopoden (*ἄλλομα*, I leap, *πούς*, a foot), 1654. See Uropods.
- Hanche, 93, 140, 155. See Basipodite.
- Hand. See Propodite.
- Heart, 184, 219, 280, 304, 338, 350, 364, 372, 383, 422, 471, 476, 480, 489, 505, 526, 549, 598.
- Hedrioftalmos, 1632.
- Hedriophthalma, 477.
- Hedriophthalmata, 473.
- Hepato-pancreas (*ἥπαρ*, the liver, *πάγκρεας*, the sweetbread), 525, 1636.
- Heterobranchia (*ἕτερος*, other, *βράγχια*, breathing-organs), 131.
- Heteropa (*ἑτερόπους*, with uneven feet, or *ἕτερος*, other, *πούς*, foot, with the feet varied), the definition given by Latreille does not well accord with the apparent meaning of the name, 125, 126, 138.
- Histology (*ἰστός*, a web or tissue, *λόγος*, discussion), "the science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, etc.," 535.
- Homology (*ὁμολογία*, agreement), conformity in the plan of organisation, correspondence in type of structure; thus the arm of a man is homologous with the foreleg of a horse, the maxillipeds of an Amphipod with its gnathopods, and its gnathopods with the second and third maxillipeds of a crayfish. Analogy, on the other hand, is correspondence not in type but in function, as the legs of an Amphipod and the legs of a horse are alike denominated legs from analogy, because of their application to similar purposes. 280, 289, 462, 473.
- Hüfte, 485. See Basipodite.
- Hüftglied, 365. See Coxopodite.
- Hyperexapi (*ὑπέρ*, over, *ἕξ*, six, *πόδες*, feet), 125.
- Hypodermis, 503, 597, 1652.
- Hypopharynx (*ὑπό*, under, *φάρυγξ*, the throat), the floor of the throat, between the mouth-opening and the œsophagus.
- Hypostome (*ὑπό*, under, *στόμα*, the mouth), the ventral piece of the mouth, in which the two pairs of maxillæ are socketed, and which supplies a fulcrum to the labium. From its analogy to the os sphenoidium of vertebrates Schiødtte (*Naturh. Tidssk.*, ser. 3, Bd. iv. 1866) proposes to call it the sphenoid plate.
- Imbricated (imbrex, a tile), said of plates overlapping one another in order like tiles on a roof. In the Amphipoda the segments of the body overlap from before backwards, and when the hinder edges are notably raised the structure is said to be imbricated.
- Incubatory pouch, also called incubatory lamellæ, appendices flabelliformes, marsupial plates, marsupium, ovigerous lamellæ, oostegites, ovarial plates, scales (Schuppen). These plates are developed in the female of the Gammarina within the side-plates of the second, third, fourth, (and occasionally the fifth) segments, between the branchial vesicles and the body. They are generally fringed with long hairs. When needed for use they fold