

- in beneath the body forming a pouch in which the fertilised eggs and young attain their development. In the Caprellidæ they appear only on the third and fourth segments. Rudiments of them are said to be occasionally found in male Amphipods. 153, 185, 321, 418, 502, 522, 558, 1621.
- Insecta**, 62, 65, 92.
- Integument**, 290. See Cuticle, Epithelium.
- Internal structure**, 290, 315.
- Intestine**, that part of the alimentary canal which extends from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, 489, 504, 562, 598.
- Intina**, 489, 504.
- Ionelles**, so called from *Ionæ*, one of the genera included, 105.
- Ischiopodite** (*ἰσχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-joint, *μηρός*, turns, and *πούς*, a foot), the third (second free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—second joint, third joint, knee, trochanter, second trochanter, Drehgelenk, Rollstück, genu, ischium, rotula, trochlea, tarsus, 140, 149, 155, 290, 485.
- Isopoda** (*ἴσος*, equal, *πούς*, a foot), "tous les pieds simples et uniquement propres à la locomotion ou à la préhension" (Latreille, *Le Règne Animal*, t. iii. p. 49), 99, 105, 122, 125, 155, 160, 169, 174, 184, 215, 282, 368.
- Jambe**, 93, 155. See Carpopodite.
- Kaumagen**, 482.
- Kaupplatten**, 482.
- Kaube**, 365, 366. See Branchiæ.
- Kleistagnatha** (*κλειώ*, I shut, *γνάθος*, a jaw), 64.
- Kupferschiefer**, marl-slate, in the Permian system; in certain parts of Germany this is charged with ores of copper, hence the German name, is 148.
- Labium** (in Latin, a lip), a deeply bifid organ, attached centrally to the hypostome and forming the lower side of the mouth-opening; equivalent names are—lower lip, tongue, langue, languette, Paragnathen, Zunge, metastoma, Paragnatha, labium inferius; 93, 154, 449, 486, 532.
- Labium**, applied by Fabricius to three of the mouth organs, 43, 56; la lèvre inférieure of Olivier is equivalent to the maxillipeds, the terminal joints of which are called palpi by Fabricius, 43, and antennules by Olivier, 57; Say uses the expression "labium (pedipalpi)" for these organs, 102, and Savigny the term lèvre auxiliaire, 93.
- Labrum** (in Latin, a lip), upper lip, lèvre supérieure, labium superius. "The labrum is divided into two parts, the lower of which moves on the upper by a slight hinge, and assists in perfecting the shutting of the mouth. The free margin is generally clothed with short hairs, often of club-shaped and deformed appearance" (Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. xiii.), 56, 154, 449, 450.
- Læmodipoda** (*λαίμωδς*, throat, *δίπους*, two-footed), "gorge à deux pattes."
- Langue**, languette. See Labium.
- Lavalette'sche Kolbenorgane**, 427, 429. See Calceolus.
- Leg**, joints of, 93, 140, 149, 155, 290, 360, 365, 485, 1654.
- Leydig'sche Cylinder**, 427, 429, 480.
- Liver**, 184, 300, 304, 364, 487, 504, 598.
- Lumbe**. In Gmelin's Linnæus, t. i. p. 585, Martens' Lumbe (in the form Lumme) is given as a synonym of *Colymbus Troile*, Guillemot or Sea-hen, Foolish Guillemot, 7.
- Magendarm**, 482, 489.
- Main**, 155. See Propodite.
- Malacostraca** (*μαλακός*, soft, *ὄστρακον*, a shell), 1, 2, 4, 6, 79, 83, 107, 136, 1655. See Crustata.
- Mandibles**, also called protognathes, Kiefer, Oberkiefer, 43, 56, 62, 71, 92, 107, 116, 117, 154, 170, 184, 449, 450, 597, 1653.
- Mandibulata**, 157, 254.
- Marginate**; "the term 'marginate' refers to a peculiar margin or thin cutting edge that is found on the palm in some species, the form and appearance of which are liable to variation" (Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 212).
- Markssubstanz**, 489, 567.
- Marsupium**, a pouch. See Incubatory pouch.
- Matrix**, 504, 597. See Hypodermis.
- Maxilados**, 231. See Maxillosa.
- Maxillæ primi et secundi paris**, also called first and second maxillæ, Mâchoires de la première et de la seconde paire, deutognathes and tritognathes, first and second siagonopoda, Unterkiefer and Unterlippe, innere Maxillen and äussere Maxillen; 57, 64, 92, 154, 217, 454, 532, 600.
- Maxillipeds**, also called foot-jaws, maxillary feet, pattes-mâchoires, pieds-mâchoires, feuillets maxillaires extérieurs, lèvre inférieure, tetartognathes, third siagonopoda, Unterkiefer, Unterkieferbeine, Kieferfüsse, Maxillarfüsse, Unterlippe, labium (pedipalpi), palpi, pedes maxillares; 57, 62, 64, 92, 144, 154, 185, 217, 226, 231, 256, 323, 360, 454, 488, 532, 552, 1654.
- Maxillosa**, Crustacés maxillés, Crustaceos maxilados, 125, 174, 231.
- Medioliform** (probably for modioliform, from Latin modiolus, the nave of a wheel), an epithet applied by Say to the second (in his terminology the third) joint of the second gnathopod of *Cerapus tubularis*, 100.
- Meropodite** (*μηρός*, thigh-joint, *πούς*, a foot), fourth (third free) joint of the leg; the equivalents are—third joint, fourth joint, bras, cuisse, Schenkel, Schienbein, Unterarm, metacarpus, tibia, meros; 93, 140, 155, 290, 485, 491.
- Mesenteries** (*μεσεντέριον*, an internal membrane), septa, membranes dividing the interior of the body into distinct cavities, of which one is called the dorsal or pericardiac sinus, another the ventral sinus, 489, 507.
- Metacarpus**. See Meropodite.
- Metastoma**. See Labium.
- Metatarsus**, used by Zenker for the fourth, fifth, and sixth (third, fourth, and fifth free) joints of the leg, 149; by Dybowski for the fifth (fourth free) joint, by Claus and in the form metatarsæ by Milne-Edwards for the sixth (fifth free) joint, 155, 532.
- Micropyllic apparatus** (*μικρός*, small, *πύλη*, a gate), 320, 350, 403, 553.
- Millimètre**, 0.03937 of an inch.
- Mitosata**, 63.
- Monilliform** (monile, a necklace), with numerous small joints like the links in a chain, 58.
- Monodactyle** (*μόνος*, single, *δάκτυλος*, a finger), "hands without fangs," 69; used rather vaguely by the older authors, but generally implying a subchelate hand, as opposed to a chelate one, which they called didactyle, 19, 27, 45, 89, 100.