

animals that are truly amphibious, has but one ventricle, so that the blood can circulate without the assistance of the lungs, while it keeps under water. The lungs resemble a number of small bladders joined together, like the cells of a honeycomb: they are connected to the back by muscles, and can be distended or exhausted at the animal's pleasure. The male has two testiculi lying near the kidneys; and the female has two ovaries lying near the same place: but neither male nor female have any of the external instruments of generation, the anus serving for that purpose in both. Such are the most striking peculiarities in the anatomy of a frog; and in these it agrees with the toad, the lizard, and the serpent. They are all internally formed in nearly the same manner, with spongy lungs, a simple heart, and are destitute of the external instruments that serve for continuing their kind.

Of all naturalists who have enquired into the nature and habits of the frog, Mr. Ræsel, of Nurembergh, is generally admitted to be the most particular and accurate. He says, “ the
“ common brown frog begins to couple early
“ in the season, and as soon as the ice is thawed
“ from the stagnated waters. In some places