

rightly to denominate every part of an insect. The student is first to ascertain what an insect is, lest he mistake hippocampi, and other amphibious animals, for them, as was formerly done ; or confound them with the *vermes* which Linnæus first distinguished from insects, and which differ as essentially from them, as the class *mammalia* do from birds. Every insect is furnished with a head, antennæ, and feet, of all which the *vermes* are destitute. All insects have six or more feet ; they respire through pores placed on the sides of their bodies, and which are termed *spiracula* ; their skin is extremely hard, and serves them instead of bones, of which they have internally none. From this definition, the *acus marina* is evidently no insect. But the antennæ placed on the fore part of the head, constitute the principal distinction ; these are jointed and moveable in every part, in which they differ from the horns of other animals ; they are organs conveying some kind of sense ; but we have no more idea of what this kind of sense is, than a man has, who, without eyes, attempts to determine the particular action of the rays of light on the retina of the eye, or to explain the changes which thence take place in the human mind. That they