the fluttering of the fly; which he might easily know how to distinguish from their vibration by the wind. The organ of hearing, in our author's opinion, is situated in the antennæ; both from their position in the part of the head most favourable to such organs, and their inward structure being moveable, the ears of most inferior animals being so. He has never considered the antennæ as being either offensive, or defensive, but has observed them to be endowed with an exquisite sense of feeling; that the animal appeared to be in agony when its antennæ were pinched; and that it takes care to avoid the touching any hard substance with them roughly. " This tenderness in the organ of hearing, says he, is common to all animals; and insects seem to be particularly tender in these parts, by quickly withdrawing them from the touch." That author further observes that the antennæ of all insects are composed of joints varying in size, form, and number. Those who are destined to live chiefly under water, have their antennæ shorter than those who live on land. Some who roam at large in the air, have them long and slender. They are all hollow, and are rendered flexible by the joints. This hollowness, in our author's opinion, is to receive the VOL. V. S sound.