

sound communicated to the extremities of the antennæ by the repercussion of the air affected by any noise, and convey it, by means of the joints, from one to another, till it arrives in that lessened degree of tone best suited to the timid nature of the animal. In this circumstance there may be many variations in point of perfection in those organs; the strength, utility, and degree of power in receiving sound, being proportioned to the necessities of the animals, different in their nature and requisites. In most animals the entrance to the auricular organ is patulous; but in this case the animal would suffer great inconvenience from such an organization, as the organ would often be clogged with dirt, &c.

It has also appeared dubious whether they have the sense of smell, no organ being found in them which seems to be adapted to that purpose: and although it was evident they had a preception of agreeable and foetid effluvia, it was thought to be in a manner altogether unknown to us. Mr. Barbut is of opinion however that the organs of smell reside in the palpi, or feelers. Many insects have four, and some six; two of which are in general chaliciform, in order to assist the insect in conveying its food to its mouth.

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