

The greatest part of insects have the number of their legs confined to six; mites, spiders, and scorpions, however, have eight; the oniscus has fourteen; and there are some few which have still more. The first joint of the leg is generally thickest, and is called *femur*; the second, which is of the same size throughout, *tibia*; the third, which is jointed, *tarsus*; and the last, which in most insects is double, *unguis*. The claws are the fore-feet enlarged towards their extremities, each of which is furnished with two lesser claws, which act like a thumb and finger.

Their wings are membranous and undivided, except in the instance of the *phalana alucita*, in which they are in part divided. Most insects have four; but the diptera-class and the coccus have only two. The wing is divided into its inferior and superior surfaces; its anterior part in a butterfly, is that towards the anterior margin, or next to the head; its posterior part that towards the anus; its exterior part that towards the outer edge; and the inferior that next the abdomen.

The tails of insects, with very few exceptions, are simple, capable of being extended and drawn back at pleasure.