

tion. Those, therefore, that never have wings, but creep about till they die, may be considered as constituting the first class of insects. All these, the flea and the wood-louse only excepted, are produced from an egg; and, when once they break the shell, they never suffer any further change of form, but continue to grow larger till they die. The *second* order of insects consists of such as have wings; but which, when produced from the egg, have those wings cased up in such a manner as not to appear. The *third* order of insects is of the moth and butterfly kind. All these have four wings, each covered with a mealy substance of various colours, which when handled, comes off upon the fingers; and, if examined by the microscope, will appear like scales, with which the wing is nicely embroidered over. The *fourth* order is of those winged insects which come from a worm, instead of a caterpillar, and yet go through changes similar to those which moths and butterflies are seen to undergo. To these we add, as a *fifth* order, a numerous tribe lately discovered, to which naturalists have given the name of Zoophytes. These do not go through the ordinary forms of generation, but may be propagated by dissection. They seem a set of