

ed in, will appear a little darkened by having passed through the insect's body.

The male and female of these animals are plainly distinguishable from each other, and the parts of generation are obvious enough. They are often found coupling tail to tail. The female has an ovary filled with eggs, joined together like a bunch of grapes; each egg being oblong, almost cylindrical, inclining to white, and pretty transparent. In about two days after impregnation she deposits her eggs, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, in some concealed place; there they continue for some months, during which time neither cold nor heat, neither moisture nor fumigation, can in the least retard their exclusion, but they come forth active, and ready for mischief. It is this hardiness in the shell that seems to preserve the breed, as the old ones die every winter, or are easily destroyed by fumigation; but the eggs appear proof against destruction. Cleanliness is, most certainly, the best antidote to guard against these nauseous insects, and wherever that is wanting their increase seems but a just punishment. They are sometimes found in such numbers among old furniture, and neglected chambers exposed to the south, that, wanting other