

They feed upon grass, and if their belly be pressed they are seen to return the juices of the plant which they last fed upon. Though unwilling to fly, and slow in flight, particularly when the weather is moist or cool, they are sometimes seen to fly to considerable distances. If caught by one of the hinder legs, they instantly disengage themselves, by leaving the leg behind; this does not grow again, as is the case with the crab and spider species; and the loss of it also prevents them from flying; for being unable to spring into the air, they have not room for the expansion of their wings. If handled roughly, they will bite very fiercely; and when they fly they make a noise with their wings. They generally keep in the low lands, where the grass is luxuriant, and the ground rich and fertile; there they deposit their eggs, particularly in those cracks which are formed by the heat of the sun.

The *Locust* differs from the above only in size, in rapidity of flight, and the powers of injuring mankind. The quantity of grass which a few grasshoppers that sport in the fields can destroy must be trifling; but when a swarm of locusts, two or three miles long, and several yards