

dispersed; after laying their eggs they directed their course northward, and probably perished in the sea. It is said that the holes these animals make to deposit their eggs are four feet deep in the ground; each lays about fourscore eggs, which are about the size of carraway comfits, and bundled up together in clusters.

In some parts of the world, the inhabitants turn, what seems a plague, to their own advantage. Locusts are eaten by the natives in many kingdoms of the east, and are caught in small nets provided for that purpose. They parch these insects over the fire in an earthen pan, and when their wings and legs are fallen off, they turn reddish, like boiled shrimps. Dampier says he has eaten them, thus prepared, and they are a tolerable dish. The natives of Barbary also eat them fried with salt, and they are said to taste like cray-fish. Vaillant also, in his Travels into the Interior part of Africa, in 1781, relates that his Hottentot attendants were much delighted at the appearance of a swarm of locusts, which resembled a cloud; as these insects passed over their heads they caught them in great numbers, and eat them with much avidity; he too was induced to partake of them, but declares that he did not like them.

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