

Thus, like bees, they are divided into males, females, and the neutral, or the working tribe. These are all easily distinguished from each other; the females are much larger than the males; the working are the smallest of all. The two former have wings; which, however, they sometimes are divested of; the latter never have any, and upon them are involved all the labours that tend to the welfare of the community. The female, also, may be distinguished by the colour and structure of her breast, which is a little more brown than that of the common ant, and a little brighter than that of the male. In eight or ten days after their first appearance, the labours of the hill are in some forwardness; the males and females are seen mixed with the working multitude; they seem no way to partake in the common drudgeries, the males pursue the females with great assiduity, and in a manner force them to compliance. They remain coupled for some time; while the males, thus united, suffer themselves to be drawn along by the will of their partners. In the fields of England, ant-hills are formed with but little apparent regularity. In the more southern provinces of Europe, they are constructed with wonderful contrivance, and offer