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<b>EARTHS.</b> An earth in chemistry is a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible; it is thus distinguished from metals on the one hand, and from carbon and other combustible substances on the other.— <i>Hoblyn</i> , . . . . .	141
Echinus, Remarks on—(See spine,) . . . . .	34, 35
Edinburgh Review. See Preface.	
Elephant, Structure of, . . . . .	107
Encrinites, Remarks on, . . . . .	92
<b>Entozoa.</b> ( <i>εντος</i> , within; <i>ζωον</i> , an animal;) intestinal worms; a class of articulated animals comprising the parasites, which inhabit the internal parts of other animals, . . . . .	96
<b>Epiglottis.</b> ( <i>επι</i> , upon, and <i>γλωττα</i> , the tongue;) in anatomy, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to cover the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach, to prevent it from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath.— <i>Quincy</i> , . . . . .	186
<b>Equinoxes.</b> ( <i>Æquus</i> , equal, and <i>nox</i> , the night, implying the signification, <i>day equal to night</i> ;) the two times of the year at which the sun passes over head at the equator, or at which the day is equal to the night over all the world. The precession of the equinoxes denotes a slow, regular retrogradation of the equinox along the ecliptic from east to west, or in the contrary direction to the apparent motion of the sun, . . . . .	64
<b>Equivocal generation is the supposed production</b>	