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lars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones.— <i>Webster</i> , . . . . .	95
<b>Infusorial.</b> Animalcules are found in many infusions; but the term infusorial, or infusory, is applied to all minute living creatures found in liquids, whether infused or not, as in stagnant water or vinegar, . . . . .	96
<b>Insects.</b> ( <i>Insectus</i> , cut into or divided into segments.) This name seems to have been originally given to small animals whose bodies appear cut in and almost divided.— <i>Webster</i> . A class of articulated animals, which are furnished with two antennæ, six thoracic legs, and spiracula for respiration.— <i>Palmer</i> , . . . . .	92
<b>JOINTS.</b> In geology, fissures or lines of parting in rocks often at right angles to the places of stratification. The partings which separate columnar basalt into prisms, are joints. Professor Sedgwick mentions that the portion of rock intervening between two joints has no tendency to cleave in a direction parallel to the planes of the joints, whereas a rock is susceptible of indefinite subdivision in the direction of its slaty cleavage. Joints and cleavage are thus discriminated, . . . . .	36
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<b>La Marck</b> , character and notions of, . . . . .	175