move about as a monad or a vibrio, multiplies itself by scissions or germes, one of which being stimulated by a want to take its food by a mouth, its fluids move obediently towards its anterior extremity, and in time a mouth is obtained; in another generation, a more talented individual discovering that one or more stomachs and other intestines would be a convenient addition to a mouth, the fluids immediately take a contrary direction, and at length this wish is accomplished; next a nervous collar round the gullet is acquired, and this centre of sensation being gained, the usual organs of the senses of course follow. But enough of this.

Let any one examine the whole organization and structure, both internal and external, of any animal, and he will find that it forms a *whole*, in which the different organs and members have a mutual relation and dependence, and that if one is supposed to be abstracted, the whole is put out of order and cannot fulfil its evident functions. If we select, as a well known instance, the *Hive-bee* for an example. Its long tongue is specially formed to collect honey: its honey stomach to receive and elaborate it either for regurgitation, or for the formation of wax; and other organs or pores are added, by which the latter can be transmitted to the wax pockets under its abdomen; connected with these, are its means and instruments to build its cells, either for store cells to contain its honey and bee-bread, or its young brood, such as the form of its jaws, and the structure and furniture of its hind legs. Now here are a number of organs and parts that must have been contemporary, since one is evidently constructed with a view to the other: and the whole organization and structure of the whole body forming the societies of these wonder-working beings; that, I mean, of the males, females, and workers, is so nicely adjusted, as to concur exactly in producing the end that an intelligent