

With regard to their migrations, animals may be divided into two classes. The first will consist of those that migrate *casually*, under a certain pressure; and the second of those that migrate *periodically*, or at certain seasons.

1. Of the first description are those infinite armies of Locusts, which, when they have laid bare one country, as an overshadowing and dark cloud pregnant with the wrath of heaven, pass on to another; mighty conquerors of old, of whom they were the symbols, from Sesostris to Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar, also mark their progress by devastation and ruin; to use the graphic language of the prophet—“*The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.*”\*

This plague has generally been considered as belonging to the old world, in which they seldom exceed lat. 42°, but in North America, there is a species of Locust or Grass-hopper, as Dr. Richardson informs me, according to the report of the Indians, becoming prevalent about once in twenty years, which committed great devastations at Lord Selkirk's colony of Red river, as high as lat. 52°. They made their first appearance in vast flights coming from the plains to the westward, and soon destroyed the crops of grain, and every thing green. They re-appeared for three or four successive summers, each year in smaller numbers, and now for several years they have not been seen.

These were evidently insects of the same order and tribe with the locust, though perhaps of a different genus; but, probably the tradition of the Indians might relate to another North American devastator, which is also called there the Locust, but belongs to a genus beloved by the Greeks for its song, and hated by the less imaginative Romans for its stunning noise, which may be called the Tree Locust; a species of which is said to appear, about once in every

\* See on the Locusts, Introd. to Ent. 1 Lett. vii.