

kind, and, at the same time, be necessary, under its present circumstances, for the preservation or propagation of the species of these several animals ?

There is another view that may be taken of this subject, equally showing the attention of the Almighty Father to the wants of every description of his creatures. The migrating tribes of almost every kind are attended by numerous bands of predaceous animals, which, as well as man, partake in the general harvest; the bears, wolves, foxes, dogs, and, in tropical countries, other beasts of prey hang on the flanks of the bands of emigrators, and capture and devour the stragglers. The vultures, and other carnivorous birds, follow and share in the spoil: and the emigrating fishes are attended by whole tribes of predaceous birds and fishes, which thin their numbers before they are taken by the nets of the fisherman.

I am next to say something on the local distribution of animals. By their *local* distribution, I mean their station in any given country. Under this head they may be divided into terrestrial, amphibious, and aquatic.

The local distribution of *terrestrial* animals is very diversified. Some inhabit the loftiest mountains, here the eagle builds its aërie, and the condor* deposits its eggs on the bare rock; and here the chamoist† often laughs at the efforts of the hunter, astonishing him by the ease with which it scours over the rocks, or with which it ascends or descends the most inaccessible precipices.

Some animals, that in high latitudes are found in the plains, in a warmer atmosphere seek the mountains. Of this description is the beautiful Apollo butterfly,‡ which in

* Sarcorhamphus Gryphus.

† Antilope Rupicapra. . .

‡ Parnassius Apollo.