

with his lasso, and reduces them again to the yoke of man. Numerous also are the peculiar animal productions to which different soils afford subsistence. The sea-shore, sandy and barren wastes, woods and forests, arable lands, pasture, meadow, and marsh, all are thus distinguished; every plant almost is inhabited by insects appropriated to it, every bird has its peculiar parasite or louse:* and not only are the living animals so infested, but their carcasses are bequeathed to a numerous and varied army of dissecters, who soon reduce them to a naked skeleton; nay, their very excrements become the habitation of the grubs of sundry kinds of beetles and flies.

But not only is the surface of the earth and its vegetable clothing thickly peopled with animals, but many, even quadrupeds and reptiles, as well as insects and worms, are subterranean, and seek for concealment in dens, caves, and caverns, or make for themselves burrows and tortuous paths at various depths under the soil, or seek for safety and shelter, by lurking under stones or clods, and all the dark places of the earth.

To other animals, in order to pass gradually from such as are purely terrestrial to those that are aquatic, Providence has given the privilege to frequent both the *earth* and the *water*; some of which may be regarded as belonging to the former, and frequenting the latter, as water fowl of various kinds, the amphibious rat,† the architect beaver,‡ many reptiles, and some insects: others again as belonging to the latter, and frequenting the former; for instance, the sea-otter,§ and the different kinds of seal|| and morse,¶ the turtle,** the penguin,†† several insects,‡‡ and the water-

* Nirmus.	† Lemmus amphibius.	‡ Castor Fiber.
§ Enhydra marina.	Phoca.	
¶ Trichechus.	** Chelonia Mydas.	
†† Aptenodytes.	‡‡ Dyticus, Gyrinus, Ranatra, &c.	