

mundæ tantummodo binæ, ad generis propagationem."* Lightfoot here speaks of *three* pairs and *a half*, and some writers, quoted by Poole, seem to think that the same number were received into the ark, and that the seventh, a male, was intended for sacrifice after the deluge; others think there were seven *pairs*.

NOTE 5, p. 63.—*In the fiercest enmity and opposition to each other.* There was a show-man, who, in the year 1831, exhibited on one of the London bridges, as I was informed by a friend, upon whose accuracy I could rely, the animals here spoken of in a state of reconciliation. In one cage were *cats, rats, and mice*, and in another *hawks and small birds*, living together in the utmost harmony, and without any attempt on the part of the predaceous ones to injure their natural prey.

NOTE 6, p. 66.—*Concerning the kind of which interpreters differ.* The Septuagint renders the Hebrew word כנם, which our translation renders *lice*, by σκνιφες, which is supposed to mean the *mosquito* or *gnat*; but I cannot help thinking with Bochart,† that it rather means the *louse*, not only on account of its derivation from a root, כן, which signifies to fix firmly, which agrees better with the animal just named than with the *mosquito*, but also because it was produced from the *dust* of the earth like other apterous animals, and not from the *waters*, like the winged ones.‡ The African negroes, as was before observed, have a peculiar louse.§

NOTE 7, p. 67.—*Geologists have observed, from the remains of plants and animals embedded in the strata of this and other*

* Lightfooti Opera, Ed. Leusden, i. 154. conf. 2. † Hierozoic. 574.

‡ Gen. i. 21.

§ Fabr. Syst. Antliat. 340. 2.