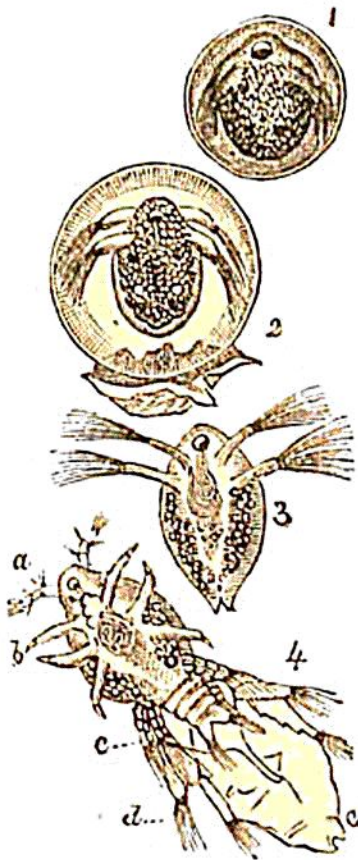
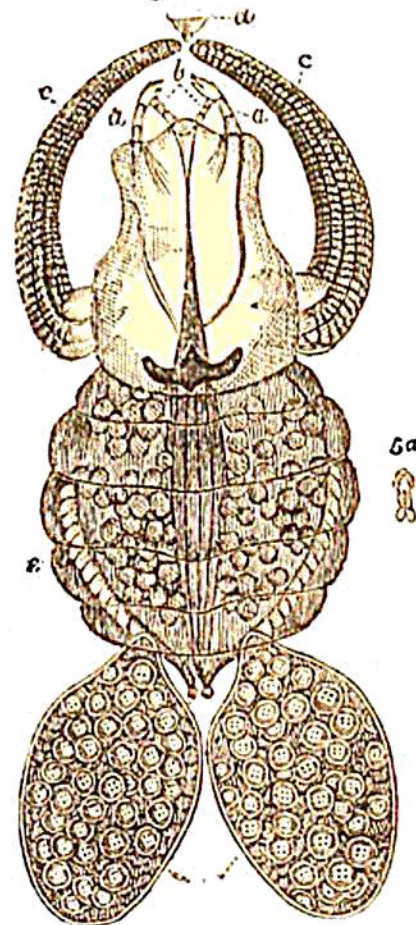


Fig. 68.

**Metamorphosis of Atheres Percarum.**

1. Fœtus in egg. 2. Embryo in a further state of development.
3. Larve. 4. Pups. *a.* Antennæ, *b.* Unguiculate thoracic legs. *c.* Natatory, sub-abdominal ditto. *d. e.* Cast skin.

Fig. 69.

**Imago of Atheres Percarum.**

- a. a.* Maxillary legs. *b. b.* Antennæ
c. c. Two posterior pair of thoracic legs confluent, so as to form one organ, and to each of which the sucker (*d*), by which the animal fixes itself immovably, is attached. *e.* Abdomen, showing the eggs in the ovaries. *f. f.* Egg pouches. *5. a.* Natural size of the animal.

range. Sometimes from being purely aquatic, it becomes a denizen of the earth and the air—or of earth, air, and water at once—and, with this change of character and organs, its Creator wills it to undertake a new charge in the general arrangement of functions and duties.

It will be recollected that a very considerable portion of the food of the higher creatures, especially the birds, is derived from animals that undergo a metamorphosis; and, that the majority of these in their first state, are more bulky, and contain more nutritive substance than they do when arrived at their last, and, therefore, even in this view,