

*reptiles*; the *sharks*\* and *pikes*† amongst *fishes*; the *tiger-beetles*‡ and *ground-beetles*§ amongst *insects*; and, to name no more, the *centipedes* in the class we are treating of.

With regard to the *necrophagous* tribe, I do not recollect any *mammals* that are exclusively of that description, for the *hyæna*|| and *glutton*¶ are ferocious, and eagerly pursue their prey; they will, however, devour any *carcasses* they meet with, and even disinter them when buried; but the *vulture* amongst the *birds* will not attack the *living* when he can gorge himself with the *dead*; the *carrion crow* belongs also to this tribe; amongst *insects*, the *burying*,\*\* *carrion*,†† and *dissecting beetles*,‡‡ the *flesh-fly*, and many other *two-winged flies*, feed upon *putrescent flesh*; and numberless others satiate themselves with all unclean and putrid substances, whether animal or vegetable. In the present class, the *millipedes* belong to the *necrophagous* tribe.

A third description of animals, appearing to be intermediate between the clean and unclean, and partaking of the characters of both, was added to the list—for instance, those that are *ruminant* and do not divide the hoof, as the *camel*, which, though it has separate toes, they are included in an undivided skin; and those that divide the hoof, but are not ruminant, as the *swine*.

It appears clear from St. Peter's vision, recorded in the Acts of the Apostles,§§ that these unclean animals were symbolical, and in that particular case represented the Gentile world, with whom it was not lawful for the Jews to eat or associate,|||| doubtless, lest they should be corrupted in their morals or faith, and seduced into Idolatry, and its natural consequences, with regard to morality, by them. In other

\* *Squalus*.

† *Esox*.

‡ *Cicindela*.

§ *Carabus*, *Harpalus*, &c.

|| *Canis Hyæna*, L.

¶ *Necrophorus*.

\*\* *Silpha*.

†† *Dermestes*.

‡‡ *Sarcophaga carnaria*.

§§ Acts x. 10—15.

|||| Ibid. ver. 28.