

Order 1.—The *Thysanurans* are remarkable for their anal appendages, which consist either of jointed organs resembling antennæ, and approaching very near to the caudal organs of the cockroach,* the use of which is not certainly known; or of an inflexed elastic caudal fork bent under the abdomen, which enables them to leap with great agility. To the first of these tribes belongs the common *sugar-louse*,† and to the last the *spring-tails*.‡

It must be observed, however, that this is not a *natural* Order, for there is no analogy between the jointed tails of the sugar-louse, which some have supposed to belong or approach to the *Orthoptera*, and the unjointed leaping organ of the spring-tail. The latter animals, indeed, seem to form an *osculant* tribe, without the pale of the Class of Insects, and, perhaps, having some reference to the *Chilopodans* amongst the Myriapods, with which they agree, in having only *simple* eyes, like spiders, on each side of the head. Those of the spring-tails consist of eight such eyes, arranged in a double series, and planted in an oval space, in shape resembling an Insect's eye. The Chilopodans have only four on each side. The Insects of this Order probably feed upon detritus, whether animal or vegetable, their masticating organs being very weak, and fitted to comminute only putrescent substances.

Order 2.—The Order of *Parasites*—consisting of the most unclean and disgusting animals of the whole Class, infest both man, beast, and bird, and no less than four§ species, accounted by Linné, &c., as varieties, being attached to the former—may be divided into two sections, those that live by suction, and those that masticate their food. To the first of these belong the human and the dog-

* Blatta.

† Lepisma.

‡ Podura. Sminthurus.

§ Pediculus Capitis, Corporis, Nigritarum, and Phthirus Pubis.