

louse, and to the other the various lice that inhabit the birds,* of which almost every species has a peculiar one.

I have, on a former occasion, alluded to the Order of *Parasites*, when speaking of punitive animals:† here I must observe, that like other instruments employed by God to visit the sins of mankind, they are intended to produce a *sanative* effect, as well as to punish.‡ It is generally known that they abound only on those whose habits are dirty, in whom they may prevent the diseases which such habits would otherwise generate, as well as stimulate them to greater attention to personal cleanliness. The *bird-louse* is probably useful to birds, in devouring the sordes which must accumulate at the root of their plumes.

Sub-class 2.—Metabolians, by most modern writers on Insects, are considered, from their oral organs, as constituting *two* Sections, which are denominated *Haustellate* and *Mandibulate* Insects. I may here observe, that the instrument of suction in a *Haustellate* mouth consists of pieces, though differently circumstanced, precisely analogous to those employed in mastication in a *Mandibulate* one, which has been most satisfactorily demonstrated, and with great elegance, by M. Savigny, in the first part of his *Animaux sans Vertèbres*.§

As there are several Orders called *Osculant*, that are intermediate between these Sections, I shall arrange the whole in three columns.

OSCULANT ORDERS.

1. Aphaniptera.
2. Homaloptera.
3. Trichoptera.
4. Dermaptera.
5. Strepsiptera.

* Nirmus.

† Vol. i. p. 63. See *Introd. to Ent.* i. 83.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 253.

§ t. i.—iv.