

appendages of the base of the anterior legs. Their place is uncertain, some placing them between the *Coleoptera* and *Dermaptera*; and others between the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*.

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*Order 6.*—The *Diptera*, (*Two-winged Flies and Gnats*, &c.) as their name indicates, have only *two* membranous wings, usually accompanied by *two winglets*, representing the under wings of the Tetrapterous Orders, and *two poisers*, which appear connected with a spiracle.

*Order 7.*—The *Lepidoptera* (*Butterflies and Moths*) have *four* membranous wings, covered with minute scales, varying in shape.

*Order 8.*—The *Homoptera* (*Tree Locusts, Frog-hoppers, Froth-hoppers*) have four deflexed wings, often of a substance between coriaceous and membranous.

*Order 9.*—The *Hemiptera* (*Bugs, &c.*) have four organs of flight, the upper pair being horny or coriaceous, but tipped, in the generality, with membrane, the lower pair being membranous.

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*Order 10.*—The *Hymenoptera*, (*Saw Flies, Gall Flies, Ichneumon Flies, Bees, Wasps, Ants, &c.*) which are the analogues of the *Diptera*, have four membranous wings, and the tail of the female is usually armed with a sting, or instrument useful in laying their eggs.

*Order 11.*—The *Neuroptera* (*Dragon Flies, Lace-winged Flies, Ephemeral Flies, White Ants, &c.*) have four membranous wings, usually reticulated by numerous nervures, but no sting or ovipositor. They are analogues, especially *Ascalaphus*, of the *Lepidoptera*.

*Order 12.*—The *Orthoptera* (*Cockroaches, Locusts, Praying-insects, Spectres, Grasshoppers, Crickets, &c.*) have mostly two *tegmina*, or upper wings, of a substance between