

coriaceous and membranous, and two under ones, formed of membrane, and folded longitudinally when unemployed. These are analogues of the *Homoptera*.

Order 13.—The *Coleoptera* (*Beetles*) have two upper organs, of a horny or leathery substance, called *elytra*, to cover their two membranous wings, which are folded longitudinally and transversely. These are analogues of the *Hemiptera*, especially those with no apical membrane.

In considering the three descriptions of Orders here enumerated and characterized, it must be recollected that we are not following the usual order of arrangement in systems, that of *descending* from the highest to the lowest; but that we are *ascending* in an inverse direction, consequently that, in the above tables, the *lowest* numbers indicate the *lowest*, and not the *highest*, Orders.

I shall now make some remarks, as to their *functions* and *uses*, upon the animals constituting these several Orders, enlivening them occasionally with such histories, not before produced, or not well known, as may interest the reader and answer the great end of this treatise,—the glory of God, as manifested in the history and instincts of animals.

Before, however, I enter upon the separate consideration of these Orders, I must premise a few remarks upon the circumstance which distinguishes them from the preceding Sub-class, their *metamorphoses*. I have, on a former occasion,* mentioned some beneficial effects resulting from this law of the Creator; and its action and the results of it have been so ably explained and illustrated in another treatise,† that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter largely into the subject. The striking remarks made upon the develop-

* See above, p. 19.

† Roget, B. T. i. 302—316.