

ments of the higher animals, towards the close of the treatise alluded to,* merit particular attention.

It has been observed by an ingenious and learned writer† on this subject—that every species of plant, in the course of the year, exhibits itself in different states. First are seen the succulent stems adorned with the young foliage, next emerge the buds of the flowers, then the calyx opens, and permits the tender and lovely blossoms to expand. The insects destined to feed upon each plant must be simultaneous in their development. If the butterfly came forth before there were any flowers, she would in vain search for the nectar that forms her food; and if the caterpillar was hatched after the leaves had begun to fade and wither, she could not exercise her function.‡ In another passage he thus illustrates this analogy between the metamorphoses of the insect and the successive developments of the plant. If we first place an egg, says he, next to its caterpillar, further on its chrysalis, and lastly the butterfly; what have we but an animal stem, an elongation perfectly analogous to that of the plant proceeding from its seed, by its stem and its appendages to the bud, the blossom, and the seed again?§ For the different kinds and forms of larves and pupes I must refer the reader to another work,|| merely observing that, in their forms, the larves seem to represent all the preceding Classes of Condylopes, and also some Annelidans and Molluscans. The great majority of pupes are not locomotive, and take no food, while the rest are locomotive and continue to feed. This circumstance sometimes exposes the former to the attacks of their enemies, the ichneumons, and thus numbers are destroyed which would otherwise escape; but though, in this state, they are

* Roget, B. T. ii. 631.

† Dr. Virey.

‡ N. D. D'H. N. xx. 348.

§ Ibid. 355.

|| Introd. to Ent. iii. Lett. xxx. xxxi.