

thus more exposed to the attack of one enemy, they are more effectually concealed from those of another, the insectivorous birds. Those that bury themselves in the earth seem still more privileged from attack.

Orders 1, 2, and 6. There is so close a connection between the *fleas*, the *pupiparous insects*, and the *two-winged flies*, that it will be best to consider them under one head. The former of these, the fleas,* the mosquitos, or gnats,† and the horse-flies,‡ all suck the blood of man, as well as that of beast or bird.§ The wonderful strength and agility of the *flea* are well known;|| and it appears to have been endowed with those faculties by its Creator, to render its change of station from one animal to another, and means of escape, more easy; and though the bite of mosquitos, and other blood-suckers, is, at certain times of the year and in certain climates, an almost intolerable annoyance;¶ yet, doubtless, some good end is answered by it; with regard to *cattle*, it is evident that, while they are suffering from the attack of these blood-letters, their feeding is more or less interrupted; a circumstance which may be attended by beneficial effects to their health; and probably even to man, the torment he experiences may be compensated, in a way that he is not aware of, on account of which, principally, a wise Physician prescribed the painful operation, and furnished his chirurgical operators with the necessary and indeed most curious knives and lancets.

Another group connecting the *bat-mite* and *bat-louse*, and the *Arachnidans*, perhaps, with the *Diptera*, are those two-winged insects, called *pupiparous* or *nymphiparous*, because

* *Pulex*. † *Culex*. ‡ *Tabanus*. *Stomoxys*.

§ *Introd. to Ent.* i. 100, 109, 112, &c.

|| *Ibid.* ii. 310. iv. 195.

¶ *Ibid.* 113.