

perate climates, are various tribes of *Water-fowl* that subsist on fish and on insects. Of the smaller land birds, the various *Songsters* offer a remarkable contrast to the birds of similar form within the Tropics; not only from their more melodious notes, but from the simple colouring of their feathers. In temperate countries the *Insects* are still exceedingly multiplied; though, in general, like the other animals, they are much smaller in size than the Tropical insects; their forms, their colours, and other peculiarities, are, also, much less remarkable.

As we advance toward the Poles; the animals of temperate climates are observed gradually to decline in number. The vegetable feeders become reduced to a few hardy species; and at length in the remote north and south scarcely any vegetable feeders remain. So far as shrubby plants continue to grow in these inhospitable regions, individuals of the *Squirrel* tribe find subsistence on their seeds and roots. But the most remarkable herbivorous animal is the *Reindeer*; whose principal food is afforded by nature, in a species of moss peculiar to very cold climates. Those animals which exist beyond, are either carnivorous or piscivorous. The *Arctic Fox* and the *Bear* are familiar instances, as terminating the Zoological series, viewed in connection with the influence of climate.

We have, in the last place, to notice what is