

whose figure answers in part, and even in essential constitution, to that of the caterpillar, but in which the organs of generation are developed, and may receive and transmit the organic particles of the nutriment which forms the eggs, and the individuals of the species. The individuals which proceed from the butterfly ought not to be butterflies, because the nutriment, from whence the organic particles proceed, was taken while in the form of caterpillars; the produce therefore must be similar, and not butterflies, which is only an occasional production of the superabundant nutriment; a method adapted by Nature to accomplish the purposes of generation in these species, as by the glandular bodies and milts in other animals.

When the superabundant quantity of organic nutriment is not great, as in man and most large animals, generation is not made till the growth of the animal is nearly complete, and then it is confined to the production of a small number of individuals. When these particles are more abundant, as in many kinds of birds, and in oviparous fishes, generation is completed before the animal has received its full growth, and their production of individuals is