stitute for bone. These hardened integuments are, therefore, divided into rings; to these the muscles are attached; and as the cellular membrane between the rings is pliant, these annelides can creep and turn in every direction.

Without further argument, we perceive how the skin, by having a hard matter deposited in it, is adapted to all the purposes of the It is worthy of notice that some skeleton. animals, still lower in the scale,-the tubipores, sertularia, cellularia, &c. exhibit something like a skeleton. They are contained within a strong case, from which they can extend themselves; whilst the corals and madrepores, on the other hand, have a central axis of hard material, the soft animal substance being, in a manner, seated upon it. But these substitutes for the skeleton are, like shell, foreign to the living animal; although in office they may resemble bone, in sustaining the softer substance and giving form.

In the proper insect I should say that there is a nearer approach to a skeleton, were it not that the apparatus is more perfect than in some of the animals which have a true skeleton. The resisting material is here deposited externally: and is converted to every purpose which we have seen attained by means of the skeleton. Distinct members are formed, with the power of walking, leaping, flying, holding, spinning, and weaving. The hardened integuments, thus arti-