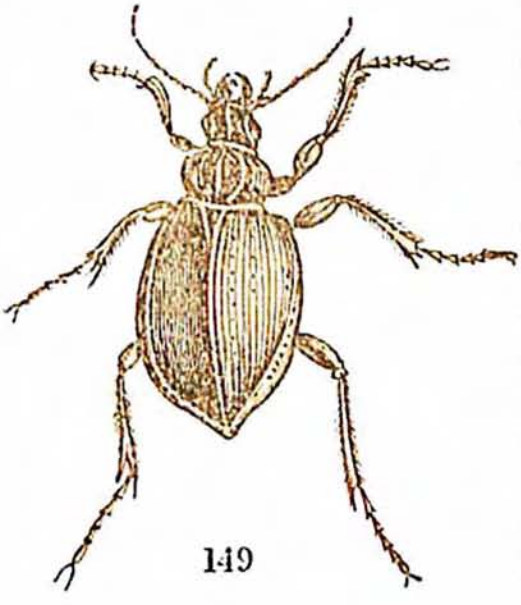
ly, entomoline. The purposes served by the hairs are not always obvious. In many cases they seem intended to protect the integuments from the water, which they repel from their surfaces. They also tend to prevent injury arising from friction; and are accordingly found to be more abundant in those parts, as the joints, which are liable to rub much against one another.

The divisions of the body are frequently marked by deep incisions, whence has originated the term *insect*, expressive of this separation into sections. It is, however, a character which they possess in common with all articulated animals, the typical form of which consists, as we have seen, of a series of rings, or segments, joined endwise in the direction of a longitudinal axis. The principal portions into which the body is divided are the *head* the *trunk*, and the *abdomen*: each of which is composed of several segments. I have here given, in illustration, the annexed figures, showing the successive portions into which the solid frame-work, or skeleton, of one of the beetle tribe, the *Calosoma sycophanta*,* may be separated. The entire insect, which presents the most perfect specimen of a complete skeleton in this class of animals, is represented in Fig. 149; and the several detached segments, on an enlarged scale, in Fig. 150. The head, c, as seen in the latter figure, may be regarded as being composed of three segments: the trunk, x, y, z, of three; and the abdomen, a, of nine. Fig. 151, is a view of the head separated from the trunk, and seen from behind, in order to show that its form is essentially annular, and that it resembles in this respect the rings of which the thorax consists, and to which it forms a natural sequel.



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* *Carabus sycophanta.* Linn.