

This dissimilarity is still more apparent in some insects, as the coccus, &c. in which the male has wings, and the female none. And as some insects remain a long while in copulation, as we may see in the tipula and silk-worm, the winged males fly with the wingless females, and carry them about from one place to another. It is, however, no certain rule, that when one insect of the same species is found to have wings, and the other to be without, that the former must necessarily be the male, and the other the female. The *aphides*, for instance, are an exception; and besides these, individuals of both sexes, and of the same species, are found without wings, as the carabi, &c.

The *gryllus pedestris* is likewise destitute of wings; and might have passed for a gryllus in its pupa state, had it not been seen in copulation; for it is well known that no insect can propagate its species, till it arrives at its last or perfect state.

Besides those of the male and female, a third sex exists in some insects, which we call *neuter*; and as these have not the distinguishing parts of either sex, they may be considered as eunuchs, or infertile.

We