

But, what is more extraordinary, those young ones themselves, that continue attached to their parent, are seen to protrude, and propagate their own young ones also, each holding the same dependence upon its respective parents, and possessed of the same advantages that have been already described in the first connection.

This seems to be the most natural way by which these insects are multiplied; for their production from the egg is not so common; and though some of this kind are found with a little bladder attached to their bodies, which is supposed to be filled with eggs, yet the artificial method of propagating them, is much more expeditious, and equally certain: it is indifferent whether one of them be cut into ten, or ten hundred parts, each becomes as perfect an animal as that which was originally divided.

Besides these kinds mentioned by Mr. Trembly, there are various others which have been lately discovered, by succeeding observers, and some of them so strongly resemble a flowering vegetable in their forms, that they have been mistaken by many naturalists for such.

Mr. Hughes, the author of the *Natural History of Barbadoes*, has described a species of this animal, but has mistaken its nature, and called