

presents the first outline of a shoulder or thigh; the exerted extensile part, that of an arm or leg; and the dilated part with which the animal seizes its prey or walks, the hand or foot: the first two constituting the tentacle, and the last the sucker.

I have, on a former occasion, given some account, under the name of the *Perch-pest*,* of a singular animal, belonging to the *Lerneans*, whose history has been given by Dr. Nordmann, and which is distinguished by a sucker common to two legs. Several other *Lerneans* have similar suckers.†

Amongst insects are a variety of animals which are known to walk against gravity; we see the common flies, and other two-winged and four-winged insects, walk with ease upon the glass of our windows, and course each other over the ceilings of our apartments, without, in either case, falling from their lubricous, or seeming perilous, station. Writers on the subject are not agreed as to the means by which this is effected, some supposing that it is by atmospheric pressure produced by suckers;‡ while others maintain that it is by a thick-set brush, composed of short bristles, on the underside of the foot, or by certain appendages at the apex of the claw joint of that organ.§ Probably both these causes are in action, for though the pulvilli or foot-cushions of flies may adhere by mechanical means, those of some *Hymenoptera* and *Orthoptera* seem evidently furnished with suckers.|| In both cases the design of an Intelligent Cause is apparent: His wisdom, which, under different circumstances, contrives different means to attain the same end; His power, which

* See above, p. 17, 24.

† See Nordmann, t. vii. viii.

‡ Philos. Trans. 1816, 322. t. xviii. Intro. to Ent. ii. 322. White's Selborne, ii. 274. Ed. Markw.

§ Blackwall in Linn. Trans. xvi. 487.

|| Philos. Trans. ubi sup. t. xix. xxi.