

is like a mouse (bat) thus we find in Isaiah it is joined to *chefer perot* (ch. ii. v. 20). (Ang. Vers. moles,) its root *ngatalef*, as in Latin *talpa*; if so the *ngain* becomes paragogic, whence is derivable the bird's name which is like it.—F. "The winged mouse which flies at night."—K. "Vespertilio quæ in caligine volitat, et interdiu se velat."—Crit. Sac. "Perhaps from *ngat* to fly and *ngalaf* obscurity. A bat, which flies abroad only in the dusk of the evening and in the night, according to Ovid, Metam. lib. iv. fab. 10, lin. 415. Nocte volant, seroque trahunt, a vespere nomen"—P. "R. David Kimchi writes that it means the winged mouse that flies at nights. If so, we find that the sacred book commences its enumeration with the king among birds, viz: the eagle, and finishes with that which is intermediate between a bird and a reptile"—W. Cuvier places the bats among the Carnaria, the third order of Mammalia.

Of *flying reptiles* (sherets hangof) we have mentioned 1. ארבה (arbeh) rendered by the Anglican version, locust; 2. סלעם (solngam) bald locust; 3. חרגול (chargole) beetle; 4. חגב (chagab) grasshopper. This first is translated *locust*, but the other three are left untranslated by the Spanish Jewish Translators, Casiodoro de Reyna, most of the German translators and Mendelssohn. They are rendered by Buxtorf, respectively, locusta; species attelabum; cantharus; and locusta; by Furst, locusta; species locustæ a voracitate nominatæ; genus locustæ, a saliendo, &c.; locusta gregaria. According to Kimchi, 1. locust; 2, one of the species of locusts, the rashon רשון (bald locust) of our sages [see Chol. fol. 65 a, and Vayikra Rabba, sec. 14] it has a bald forehead, no tail, but elongated head. 3. Species of locust; 4, the same. Parkhurst thus renders them, with the following remarks: 1, a locust; some place the word under this root, (arab) to lie in wait, because these insects suddenly and unexpectedly come forth upon countries as from *lurking* places, plundering and destroying, &c., 2. from *salang* to cut, &c., a kind of locust, probably so called from its rugged craggy form as represented in Scheuchzer's Physica Sacra tab. cel. fig. 1 which see, &c., 3. a kind of locust; it appears to be derived from *charag*, to shake, and *regel*, the foot, and so to denote the nimbleness of its motions. Thus, in English we call an animal of the locust kind, a grasshopper, the French name of which is likewise *sauterelle* from the V. *sauter* to leap. 4. \* \* I should rather think that *chagab* denotes the cucullated species of locust, so denominated by naturalists from the *cucullus*, cowlor hood with which they are naturally furnished, and which serves to distinguish them from the other birds, &c." P. The Arabas eat them in a fried state with salt and butter; and the writer of this has seen several Jews from Barbary eat the locust with much apparent gusto in the city of London, evidently considering it a great luxury, and themselves, much favored in being able to procure these native delicacies where the public taste has not yet called for them, though it requires, in abundance, creatures of most loathsome appearance and character, which it cannot, in justice, be said, the locusts present. The locusts are classed by Cuvier among the Insecta, 2nd family of the Orthoptera, viz: the Saltatoria.

With respect to *reptiles*, it will be seen from an examination of the word שרץ (sherets) on page 52, of the Sanatory Institutions of the Hebrews, to which the reader is referred, that in Hebrew this word has a much wider acceptation than in English, and includes things moving swiftly in the waters, as *swimming* fishes, or on the earth, as weazels, mice, &c. This premised, the scriptural classification will be better appreciated.

1. חולר (choled) weasel v. 29, T. O., חולדא (choolda,) S. J. T., comadreja, (mustela vulgaris, Linn.) G. T. and M., wiesel; B., mustela; F., talpa, called so in the Talmud, because of its digging or scooping; we find "the Eternal hollowed for