

in the intestines are ejected at the same time, to make room for this new supply.

The louse has neither beak, teeth nor any kind of mouth. In the place of all these it has a proboscis, or trunk ; or as it may otherwise be called, a pointed hollow sucker, with which it pierces the skin, and sucks the human blood, taking that alone for food. The stomach is lodged partly in the breast and back ; but the greatest portion of it is in the abdomen. When empty, it is colourless, but when filled, it is plainly discernible, and its motion seems very extraordinary. It then appears working with very strong agitations, and somewhat resembles an animal within an animal. Superficial observers are apt to take this for the pulsation of the heart ; but if the animal be observed when sucking, it will then be seen that the food takes a direct passage from the trunk to the stomach, where the remainder of the old aliment may be observed mixing with the new, and agitated up and down on every side. If this creature be kept from food two or three days, and then placed upon the back of the hand, or any soft part of the body, it will immediately seek for food ; and which it will the more readily find if the place be rubbed until it grows red. The
animal