

*Aristotle.*

γὰρ ὡσπερ τὸ ὄλον ἔχει πρὸς τὸ ὄλον, καὶ τῶν μορίων ἔχει ἕκαστον πρὸς ἕκαστον. p. 1.

All animals have certain common organs, by means of some of which they lay hold of, and into others of which they convey, their food. The organ by which they lay hold of their food is called the mouth; that, into which they convey it, the stomach: but the other parts are called by various names. The form and relative proportions, structure, and position of these parts, are the same in the same species, but vary in different species of animals.

Πάντων δ' ἐστὶ τῶν ζώων κοινὰ μόρια, ᾧ δέχεται τὴν τροφήν καὶ εἰς ὃ δέχεται.—Καλεῖται δ' ἢ μὲν λαμβάνει, στόμα, εἰς ὃ δὲ δέχεται, κοιλία· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν πολυώνυμόν ἐστιν.—Ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα καὶ ἕτερα κατὰ τοὺς εἰρημένους τρόπους, ἢ κατ' εἶδος ἢ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν ἢ κατ' ἀναλογίαν ἢ τῇ θέσει διαφέροντα. p. 6.

In addition to the mouth and stomach, most animals have other common parts by which they exclude the refuse of their food: but in some animals these parts are wanting.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἄλλα κοινὰ μόρια

*Cuvier, tom. I.*

The leading character of animals is derived from the existence of a reservoir for their food, that is, an intestinal canal, the organization of which varies according to circumstances.

De là (le réservoir d'alimens) dérive le premier caractère des animaux, ou leur cavité intestinale.—L'organisation de cette cavité et de ses appartenances a dû varier selon la nature des alimens. p. 21, 22.

The lowest animals have no other outlet for the refuse of their food, than that by which they admit the food itself.

Il n'y a que les derniers des