

the teeth evinces how well they are calculated to masticate without wasting. To enable them to bear great pressure they are socketted deeply in the jaw ; and as the strength of the muscles is not provided merely for closing the jaws, as in the carnivorous animals, but for grinding or drawing the jaw laterally, there is extraordinary space given for the lodgement of the muscle called masseter, which has the double action of closing the teeth and of drawing the lower jaw across the upper, as in mastication. Here then, we have the reason for that large square portion of the jaw under the ear, which peculiarly distinguishes the horse's head.

The maxillary and nasal cavities are very large, but the space which they occupy does not suffice to correspond with the remarkable depth of the lower jaw. In fact, the larynx and pharynx, the contained parts, cannot fill up the whole depth of the head here, so that above these tubes there is a great space, neither required for the lodgement of the brain, nor for the bony cavities of the nose, nor for the pharynx, nor the trachea, but solely resulting from the great size of the jaws. Had this been occupied by solid bone, it would have added materially to the weight of the head ; the space, therefore, betwixt the upper part of the spine, the jaw, and the base of the skull, is filled up by two great membranous cells, which have a communication with