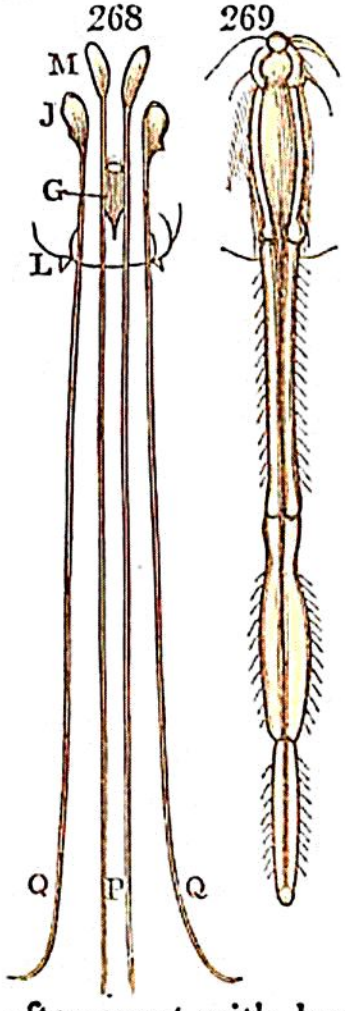
and jaws, and as having, instead of these parts, an apparatus of very different construction, designed to pierce the skin of animals, and suck their juices. But Savigny, on applying the principles of his theory, has recognised, in the proboscis of the Cimex, the existence of all the constituent elements which are found in the mouth of insects formed for the mastication of solid food. This proboscis consists of four elongated filaments, contained in a kind of sheath: the filaments are represented in Fig. 268, separated to a little distance from each other, in order that their respective origins may be distinctly seen; the one set (Q) being prolongations of the mandibles (J,) and the other set (P,) being, in like manner, prolongations of the maxillæ (M.) Between these filaments, and near their commencement, is seen a pointed cartilaginous body (G,) which is the glossa, or tongue; and the aperture seen at its root is the passage into the œsophagus. The sheath is merely the elongated labium, of which the base is seen at L, in Fig. 268; but is represented, in its whole length, in Fig. 269, where the groove for containing the filaments above described, is apparent.



In the mouths of the Annelida we often meet with hard bodies, which serve the purposes of jaws and of teeth. The retractile proboscis of the *Aphrodite*, or sea-mouse, is furnished with four teeth of this description. The Leech has, immediately within its lips, three semi-circular teeth, with round and sharp cutting edges: they are delineated in Fig. 261, in their relative position; and Fig. 262 represents one of the teeth detached from the rest. It is with these teeth that the leech pierces the skin of the animals whose blood it sucks; and, as soon as