

sufficiently far to effect their consolidation into more compact structures.\*

Fishes which live upon other animals of the same class having a soft texture, are furnished with teeth constructed merely for seizing their prey, and perhaps also for slightly dividing it, so as to adapt it to being swallowed. These teeth are of various shapes, though usually sharp at the points, and either conical or hooked at the extremity, with the points always directed backwards, in order to prevent the escape of the animal which has been seized. Fishes which subsist on testaceous mollusca have teeth with grinding surfaces, and their jaws are also adapted for mastication. Every part of the mouth, tongue, and even throat, may afford lodgement for teeth in this class of animals. Almost the whole cavity of the mouth of the *Anarrhichas lupus*, or wolf-fish, may be said to be paved with teeth, a triple row being implanted on each side; so that this fish exerts great power in breaking shells. The *Shark* has numerous rows of sharp teeth, with serrated margins: these, at first sight, appear to be formidable instruments; but as the teeth in the opposite jaws do not meet, it is evident that they are not intended for cutting, like the incisors of mammalia.

Among Reptiles we find the Batrachia almost wholly destitute of teeth. *Frogs*, indeed, exhibit two rows of very fine points; the one in the upper jaw, and the other passing transversely across the palate; they may be considered as teeth existing in a rudimental state; for whatever may be their uses, they are not sufficiently developed to be useful in mastication. There are about forty of these minute teeth on each side in the frog. In the Salamander, there are sixty above and below; and also thirty on each side of the palate.

The tongue of the frog is of great length; its root is attached close to the fore part of the lower jaw, while its point,

\* Attempts have been made to trace analogies between the different segments of the jaws of fishes and corresponding parts of the mouths of crustacea and of insects; but the justness of these analogies is yet far from being satisfactorily proved.