

teeth, immediately following the incisors, are called *cuspidate*, or *canine* teeth, from their being particularly conspicuous in dogs; as they are, indeed, in all the purely carnivorous tribes. In the larger beasts of prey, as the lion and the tiger, they become most powerful weapons of destruction; in the boar they are likewise of great size, and constitute the tusks of the animal. All the teeth that are placed farther back in the jaw are designated by the general name of *molar teeth*, or *grinders*, but it is a class which includes several different forms of teeth. Those teeth which are situated next to the canine teeth, partake of the conical form, having pointed eminences; these are called the *false molar teeth*, and, also, from their having generally two points, or cusps, the *bicuspidate teeth*. The posterior molar teeth are differently shaped in carnivorous animals, for they are raised into sharp and often serrated ridges, having many of the properties of cutting teeth. In insectivorous and frugivorous animals their surface presents prominent tubercles, either pointed or rounded, for pounding the food; while in quadrupeds that feed on grass or grain, they are flat and rough, for the purpose simply of grinding.

The apparatus for giving motion to the jaws is likewise varied according to the particular movements required to act upon the food in the different tribes. The articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone of the skull, approaches to a hinge joint; but considerable latitude is allowed to its motions by the interposition of a moveable cartilage between the two surfaces of articulation, a contrivance admirably answering the intended purpose. Hence, in addition to the principal movements of opening and shutting, which are made in a vertical direction, the lower jaw has also some degree of mobility in a horizontal or lateral direction, and is likewise capable of being moved backwards and forwards, to a certain extent. The muscles which effect the closing of the jaw are principally the temporal and the masseter muscles; the former occupying the hollow of the temples, the latter connecting the lower angle of the jaw with the zygo-