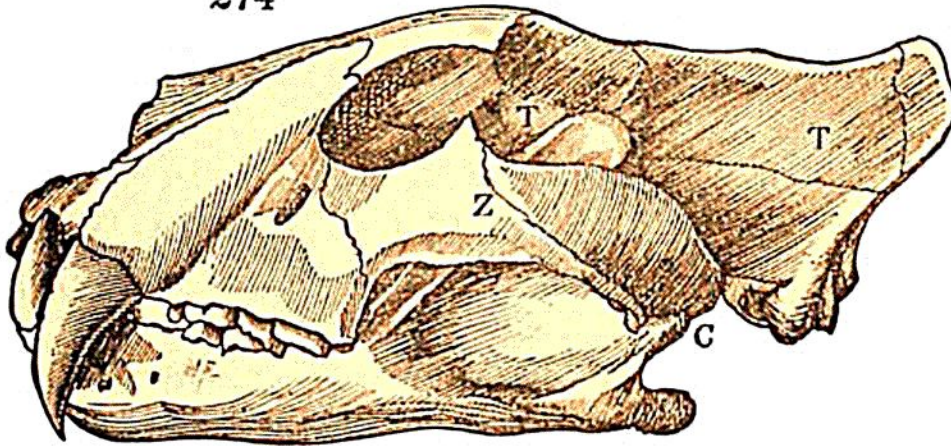


matic arch. The lateral motions of the jaw are effected by muscles placed internally between the sides of the jaw and the basis of the skull.

In the conformation of the teeth and jaws, a remarkable contrast is presented between carnivorous and herbivorous animals. In the former, of which the *Tiger*, Fig. 274, may

274



be taken as an example, the whole apparatus for mastication is calculated for the destruction of life, and for tearing and dividing the fleshy fibres. The molar teeth are armed with pointed eminences, which correspond in the opposite jaws so as exactly to lock into one another, like wheel-work, when the mouth is closed. All the muscles which close the jaw are of enormous size and strength, and they imprint the bones of the skull with deep hollows, in which we trace marks of the most powerful action. The temporal muscles occupy the whole of the sides of the skull ( $\tau$ ,  $\tau$ ;) and by the continuance of their vigorous exertions, during the growth of the animal, alter so considerably the form of the bones, that the skulls of the young and the old animals are often with difficulty recognised as belonging to the same species.\* The process of the lower jaw (seen between  $\tau$  and  $\tau$ ;) to which this temporal muscle is attached, is large and prominent; and the arch bone ( $z$ ;) from which the masseter arises, takes a wide span outwards, so as to give great strength to

\* This is remarkably the case with the *Bear*, the skull of which exhibits, in old animals, a large vertical crest, not met with at an early period of life.