the muscle. The condyle, or articulating surface of the jaw (c,) is received into a deep cavity, constituting a strictly hinge joint, and admitting simply the motions of opening and shutting.

In herbivorous animals, on the contrary, as may be seen in the skull of the *Antelope*, Fig. 275, the greatest force is

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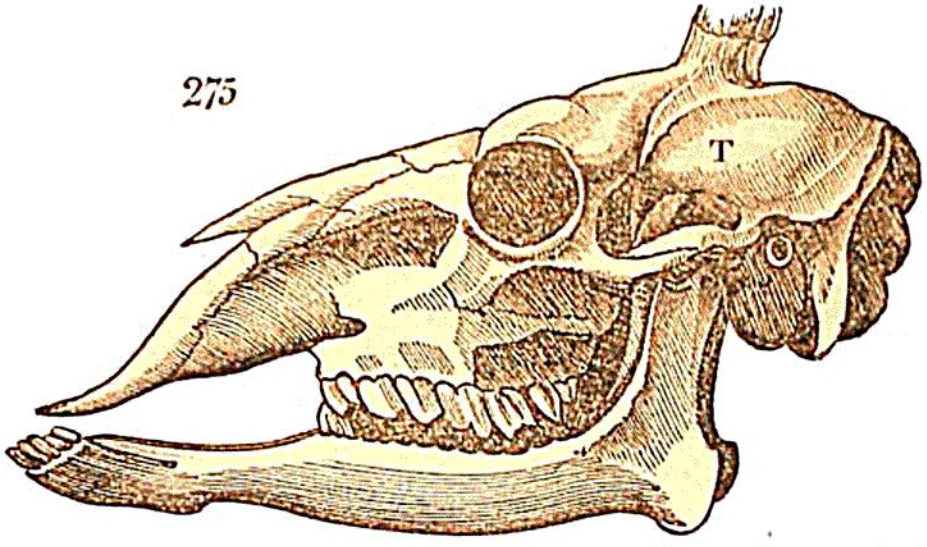

bestowed, not so much on the motions of opening and shutting, as on those which are necessary for grinding, and which act in a lateral direction. The temporal muscles, (occupying the space T,) are comparatively small and feeble; the condyles of the jaw are broad and rounded, and more loosely connected with the skull by ligaments; the muscles in the interior of the jaw, which move it from side to side, are very strong and thick; and the bone itself is extended downwards, so as to afford them a broad basis of attachment. The surfaces of the molar teeth are flattened and of great extent, and they are at the same time, by a provision which will be hereafter explained, kept rough, like those of millstones; their office being in fact very similar to that performed by these implements for grinding. All these circumstances of difference are exemplified in the most marked manner, in comparing together the skulls of the larger beasts of prey, as the tiger, the wolf, or the bear, with those of the antelope, the horse, or the ox.

The *Rodentia*, or gnawing quadrupeds, which I have already had occasion to notice, compose a well-marked family