

of the water contained in these reservoirs, which they always find to be pure and wholesome. It is stated by those who have travelled in Egypt, that camels, when accustomed to go journeys, during which they are for a long time deprived of water, acquire the power of dilating the cells, so as to make them contain a more than ordinary quantity, as a supply for their journey.*

When the Elephant, while travelling in very hot weather, is tormented by insects, it has been observed to throw out from its proboscis, directly upon the part on which the flies fix themselves, a quantity of water, with such force as to dislodge them. The quantity of water thrown out is in proportion to the distance of the part attacked, and is commonly half a pint at a time: and this, Mr. Pierard, who resided many years in India, has known the elephant to repeat eight or ten times within the hour. This water is not only ejected immediately after drinking, but six or eight hours afterwards. The quantity of water at the animal's command for this purpose, observes Sir E. Home, cannot be less than six quarts; and on examining the structure of the stomach of that animal, he found in it a cavity, like that of the camel, perfectly well adapted to afford this occasional supply of water, which may probably, at other times, be employed in moistening dry food for the purposes of digestion.†

In every series of animals belonging to other classes, a correspondence may be traced, as has been done in the Mammalia, between the nature of the food and the conformation of the digestive organs. The stomachs of birds, reptiles, and fishes, are, with certain modifications, formed very much upon the models of those already described, according as the food consists of animal or of vegetable materials, or presents more or less resistance from the cohesion of its texture. As it would be impossible, in this place, to enter into all the de-

* Home, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, vol. i. p. 171.

† Supplement to Sir E. Home's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, vol. vi. p. 9.