

the stomach invariably accompanies the habit of preying upon other fish, yet there is one species of animal food, namely, shell-fish, which requires to be broken down by powerful means before it can be digested. In many fish, which consume food of this kind, its trituration is effected by the mouth, which is, for this purpose, as I have already noticed in the wolf-fish, armed with strong grinding teeth. But in others, an apparatus similar to that of birds is employed; the office of mastication being transferred to the stomach. Thus, the *Mullet* has a stomach endowed with a degree of muscular power, adapting it, like the gizzard of birds, to the double office of mastication and digestion; and the stomach of the *Gillaroo trout*, a fish peculiar to Ireland, exhibits nearly the same structure as that of the turtle. The common trout, also, occasionally lives upon shell-fish, and swallows stones to assist in breaking the shells.

Among the invertebrated classes we occasionally meet with instances of structures exceedingly analogous to a gizzard, and probably performing the same functions. Such is the organ found in the *Sepia*; the earth-worm has both a crop and a gizzard; and insects offer numerous instances, presently to be noticed, of great complexity in the structure of the stomach, which is often provided, not only with a mechanism analogous to a gizzard, but also with rows of gastric teeth.