

coats of which the longitudinal muscular bands are very distinctly seen. Fig. 322 is a magnified view of the gizzard laid open, to show its internal structure. It is furnished with six longitudinal rows of large teeth, and six intermediate double rows of smaller teeth; the total number of teeth being 270. One of the rows of large teeth is seen, detached, and still more magnified, in Fig. 323; it contains at the upper part, five small hooked teeth (ρ ;) succeeded below by four broad teeth (ν ;) consisting of quadrangular plates, and twelve tricuspid teeth (τ ;) that is, teeth having three cusps, or points at their edges. Fig. 324 shows the profile of one of these teeth; λ , being the sharp point by which the anterior acute angle of the base terminates. Fig. 325 exhibits the base of the same tooth seen from below, e, e, e , being the three cusps, and m , the triangular hollow space for the insertion of the muscles which move them, and which compose part of the muscular apparatus of the gizzard. The smaller teeth, which are set in double lines between each of the larger rows, consist of twelve small triangular teeth in each row. All the teeth contained in this organ are of a brown colour and horny texture, resembling tortoise shell.

The same insect, as we have seen, often exhibits, at different periods of its existence, the greatest contrast, not only in external form, but also, in its habits, instincts, and modes of subsistence. The larva is generally remarkable for its voracity, requiring large supplies of food to furnish the materials for its rapid growth, and frequently consuming enormous quantities of fibrous vegetable aliment: the perfect insect, on the other hand, having attained its full dimensions, is sufficiently supported by small quantities of a more nutritious food, consisting either of animal juices, or of the fluids prepared by flowers, which are generally of a saccharine quality, and contain nourishment in a concentrated form. It is evident that the same apparatus, which is necessary for the digestion of the bulky food taken in during the former period, would not be suited to the assimilation of that which is received during the latter; and that in order