

*canine*, or *corner teeth*, usually placed near the angles of the jaw ; the *Molares*, *grinding*, or *lateral* teeth, which always occupy the sides and back part of the jaw. In man, and in those animals which most nearly resemble him in their structure, teeth exist of all the above varieties of form. But many species want one or other of these varieties ; while the teeth they possess, are of a form and size very unlike the same teeth in man. Thus, in animals which live chiefly on the harder vegetable substances, and which, from their peculiar mode of feeding, have been termed *gnawing* animals, the *incisor* teeth are the most remarkably developed ; as these teeth are the best adapted, and indeed are the most necessary, to their habits. In *carnivorous* animals, on the other hand, the *canine* teeth are of chief importance ; as enabling these animals to seize and hold their prey : in such animals, accordingly, the canine teeth are the most perfectly formed. Lastly, in the animals that feed on grass, and other *herbaceous* substances, and whose aliments require long and complete mastication, the *Molares*, or grinding teeth, attain the greatest enlargement ; and in many of these animals, the incisor and the canine teeth are entirely wanting. Besides the adaptation of the form ; the enamel or harder cutting portion of the teeth, is distributed over and throughout their texture, according to their intended uses, in a manner that is