

(Echinus;) this apparatus, which has been called Aristotle's

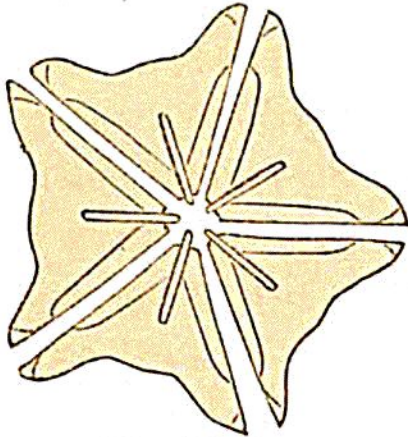


Fig. 55.

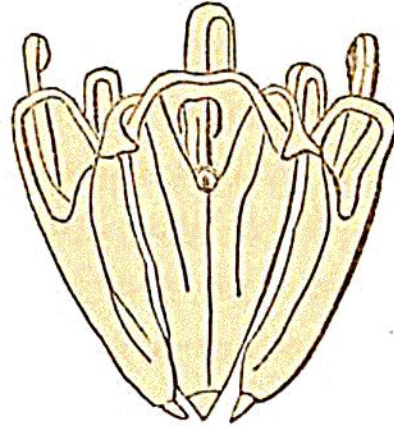


Fig. 56.

lantern, (Fig. 56,) consists of numerous pieces, and is much more complicated. Still, the five fundamental pieces or jaws, each of them bearing a tooth at its point, may be recognized, as in Scutella; only instead of being placed horizontally, they form an inverted pyramid.

213. Among the Mollusks, a few, like the cuttle-fishes, have solid jaws or beaks closely resembling



Fig. 57.

the beak of a parrot, (Fig. 57,) which move up and down as in birds. But a much larger number rasp their food by means of a flat blade coiled up like a watch-

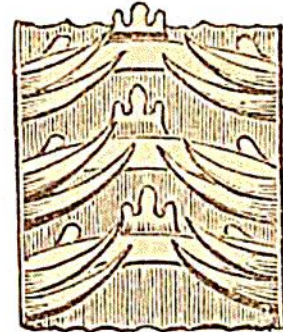


Fig. 58.

spring, the surface of which is covered with innumerable minute tooth-like points of a horny consistence, as seen in a highly magnified portion of the so-called tongue of *Natica*, (Fig. 58, *a*,) which, however, is only a modification of the beaks of cuttle-fishes.

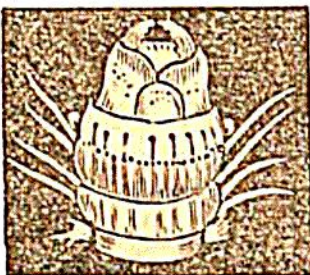


Fig. 59.

214. The Articulata are remarkable, as a class, for the diversity and complication of their apparatus for taking and dividing their food. In some marine worms, *Nereis* for example, the jaws consist of a pair of curved, horny instruments, lodged in a sheath, (Fig. 59.) In spiders, these jaws are external, and