

sometimes mounted on long, jointed stems. Insects which *masticate* their food have, for the most part, at least two pairs of horny jaws, (Figs. 60, 61, *m, j,*) besides several additional pieces which serve for seizing and holding their food. Those which live on the fluids which they extract either from plants or from other animals, have the masticatory organs transformed into a trunk or tube for that purpose. This trunk is sometimes rolled up in a spiral manner, as in the butterfly, (Fig. 64;) or it is stiff, and folded beneath the

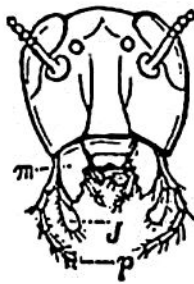


Fig. 60.



Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.

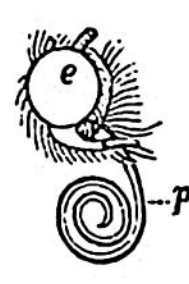


Fig. 64.

chest, as in the squash-bugs, (Fig. 62,) containing several piercers of extreme delicacy, (Fig. 63,) adapted to penetrate the skin of animals or other objects whose juices they extract; or they are prolonged so as to shield the tongue when thrust out in search of food, as in the bees, (Fig. 61, *t.*) The crabs have their anterior feet transformed into a kind of jaws, and several other pairs of articulated appendages performing ex-

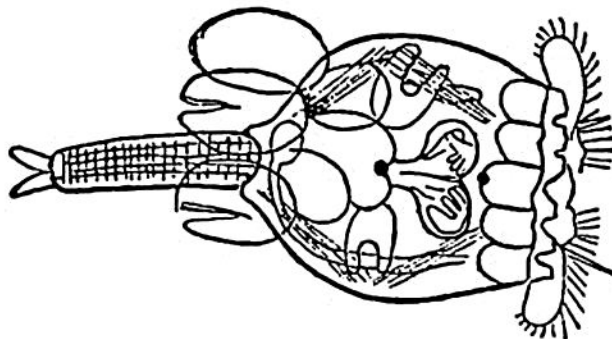


Fig. 65.



Fig. 66.

clusively masticatory functions. Even in the microscopic Rotifers, we find very complicated jaws, as seen in a *Brachionus*, (Fig. 65,) and still more magnified in Fig. 66. But