

same purpose, (Figs. 61–64.) Many Annelides, the leeches for example, have a sucker, which enables them to produce a vacuum, and thereby draw out blood from the perforations they make in other animals. Many microscopic animals are provided with hairs or cilia around the mouth, (Fig. 65,) which by their incessant motion produce currents that bring within reach the still more minute creatures or particles in which they feed.

225. Among the Vertebrata, the herbivora generally employ their lips or their tongue, or both together, for seizing the grass or leaves they feed upon. The carnivora use their jaws, teeth, and especially their claws, which are long, sharp even movable, and admirably adapted for the purpose. The woodpeckers have long, bony tongues, barbed at the tip, with which they draw out insects from deep holes and crevices in the bark of trees. Some reptiles also use their tongue to take their prey. Thus, the chameleon obtains flies at a distance of three or four inches, by darting out his tongue, the enlarged end of which is covered with a glutinous substance to which they adhere. The elephant, whose tusks and short neck prevent him from bringing his mouth to the ground, has the nose prolonged into a trunk, which he uses with great dexterity for bringing food and drink to his mouth. Doubtless the mastodon, once so abundant in this country, was furnished with a similar organ. Man and the monkeys employ the hand exclusively, for prehension.

226. Some animals drink by suction, like the ox, others by lapping, like the dog. Birds simply fill the beak with water, then, raising the head, allow it to run down into the crop. It is difficult to say how far aquatic animals require water with their food; it seems, however, impossible that they should swallow their prey without introducing at the same time some water into their stomach. Of many among the lowest animals, such as the Polyps it is well