















to the water-tiger, as I shall have occasion to show in another paper, and it may here be remarked that the pharynx in insects should be defined as the muscular portion of the alimentary canal between the mouth and the oesophagus, which is hung in the cranium by special suspensory muscles; it therefore resembles the rectum at the opposite end of the alimentary tract, likewise muscular and often suspended by muscles from the abdominal walls.

In conclusion we find that the water-tiger, far from being mouthless as ordinarily assumed, has in fact a very wide mouth, though its lips are closely locked together by a dove-tailed grooved joint developed for this purpose. Whether this joint can be unlocked by the animal itself, is another question, which I cannot answer—though De Geer's observation, above quoted, makes this probable. It is at all events easy to open the mouth by manipulation with a pair of forceps.

