

relations become more intimate, and acquire a character of intensity unknown among the cold-blooded Vertebrata. In Man, the vertical station renders the whole body better adapted to perform sympathetic motions, and the organs themselves, by which they are performed, are more perfect; the hand especially, still a locomotive organ in the Monkeys, is, next to speech, the most expressive organ of Man. With it he strengthens his word; with it he grasps the hand of his fellow-man; with it he presses his mate upon his heart. Need I add, how expressive are the lips, the eyes, the tongue, the organs of the voice, and even the attitudes of the body, in giving utterance, by their diversified play, to our thoughts, our feelings, and our emotions—joy, love, grief, or hope!

In this series, the true Reptiles occupy an intermediate position between the Batrachians and Birds. But if we apply the same test to the Turtles in particular, we cannot fail to see that, as the complication of their structure assigns to them the highest position in their class, so also is their psychological development highest among Reptiles. No one can fail, on the contrary, to see that the place assigned to the Snakes, at the bottom of their class, while the Lizards stand in an intermediate position between them and the Turtles, is as well justified in a psychological point of view as it is by the complication of their structure. Their whole body is used for locomotion; there are no limbs; the head and neck are buried in the uniform cylindrical body; the eyes are nearly immovable; there is no voice but a kind of hissing, which may express at times fear, at other times fierceness. This, and certain bendings of the whole body, or an uplifting of its front part or of the tail, and a feverish shaking of the latter, as we see it particularly in some poisonous Snakes when near their prey, are the only motions by which Snakes show to other animals or to Man, the state of their mind. Fear and ferocity are indeed the only psychical emotions which have been observed in Snakes by the most attentive observers. If we compare a Snake near its prey with a Lizard in the same employment, we may admire the shrewd prudence of the latter, while we are astonished at the awkwardness of the former. The Lizard, turning its head now on one side then on the other, watches carefully the fly it has espied, and at once catches it by a quick motion, which he makes, however, only when sure of success. On the contrary, we may often see Snakes striking again and again in the direction of their prey before they catch it. There are moreover no eyelids in Snakes, while they are much developed in Lizards, and capable of the liveliest motions. The eyelids render the eyes of the Lizard expressive, and from these alone we may ascertain whether they are lively or depressed, while the eyes of the Snake are unexpressive, cold, and unchanging. Snakes see only; Lizards look. And now what is the further step of psychological development made from the Lizards to the Turtles? The neck, in the first place,