

*Aristotle.*

these the sense of touch is alone common to all animals; and is so generally diffused over the whole body, that it is not said to reside in any specific part. All animals do not possess all the senses; some possess only a part of them. But no animal is without the fifth sense, that of touch.

Εἰσὶ δ' αἱ (αἰσθήσεις) πλείους, καὶ παρ' ἧς οὐδεμία φαίνεται ἴδιος ἑτέρα, πέντε τὸν ἀριθμὸν, ὄψις, ἀκοή, ὁσφρησις, γεῦσις, ἀφή. p. 100. Πᾶσι δὲ τοῖς ζώοις αἴσθησις μία ὑπάρχει κοινὴ μόνη ἢ ἀφή, ὥστε καὶ ἐν ᾧ αὕτη μορίῳ γίνεσθαι πέφυκεν, ἀνώνυμόν ἐστιν. p. 7. Οὐ γὰρ ὁμοίως πᾶσιν ὑπάρχουσιν (αἰσθήσεις), ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν πᾶσαι τοῖς δ' ἐλάττους. p. 100. Τὴν δὲ πέμπτην αἴσθησιν τὴν ἀφήν καλουμένην—πάντ' ἔχει ζῶα. p. 101.

All animals which draw in and breathe out the air have lungs. Those animals which employ water, analogously to air, in respiration, have gills.

Ὅλως δὲ πάντα ὅσα τὸν ἀέρα δεχόμενα ἀναπνεῖ καὶ ἐκπνεῖ, πάντ' ἔχει πνεῦμονα. p. 43. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ἀνάλογον τῇ ἀναπνοῇ χρώμενα τῷ ὑγρῷ βράγχια ἔχει. p. 215.

Animals in general appear to have a certain degree of intellectual power, and some are

*Cuvier, tom. I.*

body. Many animals are without the sense of hearing, and of smell, and of sight. Some have none of the senses except that of touch, which is never wanting.

Le sens extérieur le plus général est le toucher; son siège est à la peau, membrane enveloppant le corps entier. p. 36. Beaucoup d'animaux manquent d'oreilles et de narines; plusieurs d'yeux; il y en a qui sont réduits au toucher, lequel ne manque jamais. p. 37.

When the element subservient to the process of respiration is the air, the organ of respiration is the lungs: when water, the gills.

Quand cet élément est de l'air, la surface est creuse, et se nomme *poumon*; quand c'est de l'eau, elle est saillante, et s'appelle *branchie*. p. 43.

Even the most perfect animals are infinitely inferior to man in the intellectual facul-