

mouth are rather lowered ; and the middle of the under lip is raised, in order to join the middle of the upper lip. [*See fig. 16.*]

In laughter the two corners of the mouth are drawn back and somewhat raised ; the upper part of the cheeks is raised ; and the eyes are more or less closed ; the upper lip is raised, while the under one is lowered ; and in immoderate laughter the mouth is opened, and the skin of the nose is shrivelled. [*See fig. 17.*]

The arms, the hands, and the body in general, likewise assist the countenance by different gestures, in the expression of the emotions of the soul. In joy, for example, the eyes, the head, the arms, and the whole body, are agitated by quick and varied movements. In languor and melancholy the eyes are sunk, the head is reclined, and the whole body is motionless. In admiration, surprize, and astonishment, all motion is suspended, and we remain in one and the same attitude. These expressions of the passions are independent on the will ; but there is another sort of expression, which seems to be produced by a reflection of the mind, by a command of the will, and by which the eyes, the head, the arms, and the whole body, are put in action. They appear
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