or it is even barbed at its point, as in the woodpeckers. In some reptiles, the crocodile for example, the tongue is adherent; in others, on the contrary, it is capable of extensive motion, and serves as an organ of touch, as in the serpents, or it may be thrust out to a great length to take prey, like that of the chameleon, toad, and frog. In fishes, it is usually cartilaginous, as in birds, generally adherent, and its surface is frequently covered with teeth.

115. It is to be presumed, that in animals which have a cartilaginous tongue, the taste must be very obtuse, especially in those which, like most fishes, and many granivorous birds, swallow their prey without mastication. In fishes, especially, the taste is very imperfect, as is proved by their readily swallowing artificial bait. It is probable that they are guided in the choice of their prey by sight, rather than by taste or smell.

116. Some of the inferior animals select their food with no little discernment. Thus, flies will select the sugary portions of bodies. Some of the mollusks, as the snails for example, are particularly dainty in the choice of their food. In general, the taste is but imperfectly developed, except in the mammals, and they are the only animals which enjoy the flavor of their food. With man, this sense, like others, may be greatly improved by exercise; and it is even capable of being brought to a high degree of delicacy.

5. *Of Touch.*

117. The sense of TOUCH is merely a peculiar manifestation of the general sensibility, seated in the skin, and dependent upon the nerves of sensation, which expand over the surface of the body. By the aid of this general sensibility, we learn whether a body is hot or cold, wet or dry. We may also, by simple contact, gain an idea, to a certain