

worthy of observation, that while the muscles of mere animal motion, as of the trunk and extremities, are derived from the spinal marrow; the muscles of the face, which may be called pre-eminently the muscles of moral and intellectual expression, are derived from the brain itself.

In ascending then from fish, the lowest of the four classes of vertebral animals, to quadrupeds which constitute the highest class, the general mass of the brain upon the whole increases in proportional size; and at the same time it also more and more resembles that of man both in its general form, and in the character and proportions of its several parts. But the human brain, when fully developed, contains parts which do not exist in the brain of those animal species which approach nearest to man in the structure of this part^s.

It cannot be uninteresting in an inquiry like the present to add, with respect to those occasional deviations from the common form, called monsters and *lusus naturæ*, that nature never elevates the brain of an individual of a lower to

^s It may be convenient here to state that the human brain is naturally divisible into two parts, called the *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*; of which the former is eight or nine times larger than the latter. The cerebrum, which occupies nearly the whole of the cavity of the skull, consists of two parts, called *hemispheres*: and it should be particularly borne in mind that it is with reference to the great size of its hemispheres that the human brain exceeds that of all other animals.