

concealed, in part, under its margin. But the most singular kind of eye in the Class, and that in which the forethought of the Deity is most conspicuous, is that of the *Anableps*, a viviparous fish, inhabiting the rivers of Surinam, and called by the natives the *four-eyed* fish. If the cornea of this eye be examined attentively, it will be found that it is divided into two equal portions, each forming part of an individual sphere, placed one above and the other below, and united by a little narrow membranous, but not diaphanous band, which is nearly horizontal when the fish is in its natural position; if the lower portion be examined, a rather large iris and pupil will be seen, with a crystalline humour under it, and a similar one with a still larger pupil in the upper portion. The object of Divine Wisdom in this unparalleled structure, if we may conjecture from the circumstances of the animal, is to enable it to see near and distant objects at the same time—the little worms below it that form its food, with one pupil and iris, and the great fishes above it or at a distance, which it may find it expedient to guard against, with the other.

The senses of smell and hearing have no external avenue in fishes. The former is the most acute of all their senses. Lacepede says it may be called their real eye, since by it they can discover their prey or their enemies at an immense distance; they are directed by it in the thickest darkness and the most agitated waves. The organs of this sense are between the eyes. The extent of the membranes on which the olfactory nerves expand, in a shark twenty-five feet long, is calculated to be twelve or thirteen square feet.

The *teeth* of fishes may be divided into the same kinds as those of quadrupeds; they have their laniary, incisive, and molar teeth; they are differently distributed, according to the species and mode of life; some are almost immoveably fixed in bony sockets, others in membranous capsules, by