lies in mud, or shallow pools; for in such situations does the lophius find its food; and it angles for it in a very curious manner.

But there are other fishes that move out of the water on dry land, and even ascend trees, without being carried there by floods. The *perca scandens*, by means of the spines of its gill-covers, and the spinous rays of its fins, climbs trees; so that Dr. Shaw calls it the climbing fish.*

All creatures which have their skins protected, whether by feathers, or shells, or scales, have an exquisite sense of touch in their mouth, or in the appendages which hang from it. Fishes have *cirri* which hang from their mouth; and these are equivalent to the feelers or tentacula of insects and crustacea. The fishing lines of the *lophius piscatorius* are examples of these processes: and Pliny relates that this frog-like fish, hiding in the mud, leaves the extremities of these filaments visible; which, from their resemblance to worms, entice the smaller fishes, and they become the prey of their concealed enemy. It is surprising how varied the means are by which fishes obtain their food. The *chætodon* (bandouliere à bec) squirts water at flies as they pass and brings them down. The

* The spines of the Echinus, or Sea Urchin, are moveable; they assist in progression. They are directed towards an advancing enemy! Although these spines may be effectual for their purpose, they are the lowest or least perfect substitutes for the extremities.