

Mr Darwin's eagerly anticipated new book on "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," has been published by Mr Murray. The learned author thus sums up the results of his remarkable labour:—"I have endeavoured to show in considerable detail that all the chief expressions exhibited by man are the same throughout the world. This fact is interesting, as it affords a new argument in favour of the several races being descended from a single parent stock, which must have been almost completely human in structure, and to a large extent in mind, before the period at which the races diverged from each other. No doubt similar structures, adapted for the same purpose, have often been independently acquired through variation and natural selection by distinct species; but this view will not explain close similarity between distinct species in a multitude of unimportant details. Now, if we bear in mind the numerous points of structure having no relation to expression, in which all the races of man closely agree, and then add to them the numerous points, some of the highest importance, and many of the most trifling value, on which the movements of expression directly or indirectly depend, it seems to me improbable in the highest degree that so much similarity, or rather identity, of structure could have been acquired by independent means. Yet this must have been the case if the races of man are descended from several aboriginally distinct species. It is far more probable that the many points of close similarity in the various races are due to inheritance from a single parent-form, which had already assumed a human character.

We have seen that the study of the theory of expression confirms to a certain limited extent the conclusion that man is derived from some lower animal form, and supports the belief of the specific or sub-specific unity of the several races; but, as far as my judgment serves, such confirmation was hardly needed."

Speaking of children, Mr Darwin says:—"With young children sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, "making a pout." When the corners of the mouth are much depressed the lower lip is a little averted and protruded; and this is likewise called a pout. But the pouting here referred to consists of the protrusion of both lips into a tabular form, sometimes to such an extent as to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short. Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a boeing or whooping noise. This expression is remarkable as almost the sole one, as far as I know, which is exhibited much more plainly, during childhood at least, with Europeans, than during maturity. Pouting has also been noticed in eight different districts of Australia. Two observers have also seen pouting with the children of Hindoos; three with those of the Kaffirs and Fingoes of South Africa, and with the Hottentots; and two with the children of the wild Indians of North America. Pouting has been observed with the Chinese, Abyssinians, Malays of Malacca, Dyaks of Borneo, and often with the New Zealanders. We thus see the protrusion of the lips, especially with young children, is characteristic of sulkiness throughout the greater part of the world. This movement apparently results from the retention chiefly during youth of a primordial habit, or from an occasional reversion to it. Young oranges and chimpanzees protrude their lips to an extraordinary degree when they are discontented, somewhat angry, or sulky; also when they are surprised, a little frightened, or even when slightly pleased.