The gut is “the nervous system that extends well beyond the skull, and as it so travels through the body, it takes the psyche with it.” (Elizabeth Wilson, Psychosomatics, p.47)

The enteric nervous system, which handles digestion, develops profound psychological responses that cannot be explained simply by a brain-based central nervous system.
The mouth is geological: *geo-* from C18 Old Norse *gjā* means ravine, but it is also related to Old English *gionian* meaning to yawn. The mouth – and its equivalents in other organisms – is a geological opening that works as the threshold between the inner realm of the human, and the Earth as its outer environment significant to it as an organism.
Having three ossicles in the middle ear is one of the defining features of mammals. All reptiles and birds have only one middle ear ossicle, the stapes or columella.

From fossil data, comparative anatomy and developmental biology it is now clear that the two new bones in the mammalian middle ear, the malleus and incus, are homologous to the quadrate and articular, which form the articulation for the upper and lower jaws in non-mammalian jawed vertebrates.
Taste illuminates fractures that characterise Western metaphysics – the division of epistemic objects (knowledge) into truth and beauty, and the division of human ethics from theoria which is the undivided teleia eudaimonia – [perfect happiness], into knowledge and pleasure. Giorgio Agamben, Taste, p. 8