

4 *such as or like.* (See LIKE 2(b).) Opinion is neatly divided about the merits of *like* or *such as* used to introduce examples of a class. There is abundant evidence for *like* to be used when only one item, person, etc., is specified (*a writer like Tennyson*), and equally abundant evidence for *such as* to be used in the same way (*Many large gold coins, such as the doubloon*). The choice is often governed by the meaning: if the sense required is 'resembling' then *like* is preferable. And there is much to be said in favour of *such as* when more than one example of a class is mentioned: *All of the cat kind, such as the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the ounce*—Goldsmith, 1774; *Writers such as Theophrastus and La Bruyere*—Mirror, 1779.