

There is this consideration, too, which should not be overlooked, that the question is not

freedom of motion of this foot-hand gives the animal an unsteady and tottering gait, and renders walking on two feet most insecure. In short, the hinder limb of the ape is not made for walking, but for climbing trees; and it is, therefore, as opposite in function and arrangement of parts as can well be imagined. It is also to be remembered that a foot-hand is eminently a brutal conformation. It is possessed not merely by the monkeys, but by many climbing animals very low in the scale, such as some of the squirrel tribe and opossums. If the foot of the ape is, so to speak, the contradictory of the human, the anterior extremity is equally so. No animal has a hand comparable to that of man, which, useless for progression, is such a perfect instrument for prehension that we use the term manipulation as equivalent to the highest degree of dexterity. On the contrary, the anterior extremity of the ape has a very mutilated thumb; and the American monkeys of the genus *Ateles*, are so called from the circumstance that the thumb is altogether absent; so in man and in apes the anterior extremity stands in the relation not of resemblance, but of contrast. To follow out this view would be to institute almost as many comparisons as there are organs in the ape and in man, and we shall only quote another. In all other animals, the skull is joined to the first of the vertebræ of the neck in such a manner as fits the animal for quadruped motion; and the ourang-outang is no exception to this law. On the other hand, in man the skull is poised upon the top of the erect vertebral column, so that the additional weight in front, caused by the jaws and organs of sense, is compensated for by a slight effort of the muscles of the back of the neck—and hence the head is erect, and the face directed to the sky; and in this respect, also, there is no resemblance between man and the ape. **We must remember**