

race, more especially the division of labour undertaken by the fore and hind limbs, and the metergy of the former connected with it; for whereas in climbing monkeys (or *Quadrumana*) all the four limbs remain similar in form and function, in man, who walks upright, the fore limbs took the form of arms for grasping, the back limbs the form of legs for walking. The divergence between the former and the latter led to the development of the human hand, that invaluable instrument of art, whose manifold changes of labour have become the source of the most marvellous accomplishments, as in the painter and sculptor, the pianist and other artists, in the doctor and surgeon; even the division of labour and change of labour in the individual fingers, as is well-known, plays a significant part here.

A series of important phenomena, which appear to stand opposed to those of divergence or separation, are those of so-called *convergence* or resemblance. For while divergent selection makes forms that are perfectly alike absolutely different in the end by adaptation to changed conditions of life and activity, convergent selection, on the other hand, makes forms which were originally altogether different become extremely alike by adaptation to similar conditions of existence and similar functions. Thus, for instance, many fish and whales are externally extremely alike, although the internal structure is entirely different. The warm-blooded whales are genuine mammals, which have assumed the form of fish by having adapted themselves to their mode of life; but they are descended from land mammals, and, moreover, the herbivorous *Sirenia*, probably from hoofed animals, the carnivorous dolphins and bearded whales from rapacious animals. In these two groups,