

formerly moved it. The tailless human apes (gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, gibbon) are in this respect exactly like man.

Another case of human rudimentary organs, only belonging to the male, and which obtains in like manner in all male mammals, is furnished by the mammary glands on the breast, which, as a rule, are active only in the female sex. However, cases of different mammals are known, especially of men, sheep, and goats, in which the mammary glands were fully developed in the male sex, and yielded milk as food for their offspring. Humboldt came across a lonely settler in a South American primæval forest, whose wife had died in child-bed. In his despair the man placed the new-born infant to his own breast, and through the continued irritation which its repeated endeavours to suck exercised upon his rudimentary mammary glands, their lost activity was again restored to them. I have already mentioned (p. 12) that the rudimentary auricular muscles in man can still be employed to move their ears, by some persons who have perseveringly practised them. In fact, rudimentary organs are frequently very differently developed in different individuals of the same species; in some they are tolerably large, in others very small. This circumstance is very important for their explanation, as is also the other circumstance that generally in embryos, or in a very early period of life, they are much larger and stronger in proportion to the rest of the body than they are in fully developed and fully grown organisms. This can, in particular, be easily pointed out in the rudimentary sexual organs of plants (stamens and pistil), which I have already mentioned. They are proportionately much larger in the young flower-bud than in the mature flower.