

immigrated from Asia, and partly perhaps from Polynesia (or even from Europe).

There still exist great difficulties in establishing an accurate pedigree of the Human Race; this only can we further assert, that the nearest progenitors of man were tail-less Catarrhini (Lipocerca), resembling the still living Man-like Apes. These evidently developed at a late period out of tailed Catarrhini (Menocerca), the original form of Ape. Of those tail-less Catarrhini, which are now frequently called Man-like Apes, or Anthropoides, there still exist four different genera containing about a dozen different species.

The largest Man-like Ape is the famous *Gorilla* (called *Gorilla engena*, or *Pongo gorilla*), which is indigenous to the tropics of western Africa, and was first discovered by the missionary, Dr. Savage, in 1847, on the banks of the river Gaboon. Its nearest relative is the *Chimpanzee* (*Engeco troglodytes*, or *Pongo troglodytes*), also indigenous to western Africa, but considerably smaller than the *Gorilla*, which surpasses man in size and strength. The third of the three large Man-like Apes is the *Orang*, or *Orang Outang*, indigenous to Borneo and the other Sunda Islands, of which two kindred species have recently been distinguished, namely, the large *Orang* (*Satyrus orang*, or *Pithecus satyrus*) and the small *Orang* (*Satyrus morio*, or *Pithecus morio*). Lastly, there still exists in southern Asia the genus *Gibbon* (*Hylobates*), of which from four to eight different species are distinguished. They are considerably smaller than the three first-named Anthropoides, and in most characteristics differ more from Man.

The tail-less Man-like Apes—especially since we have