

1. Tyson gives, as a particular character of man and the orang-outang, the having the hair on their shoulders inclined downward, and that on the arms upwards. It is true that most quadrupeds have their hair directed downwards, or backwards, but this is not without some exceptions. The sloth and the smallest species of ant-eater have the hair on their anterior parts inclined backward, and that on the crupper and loins directed forwards; therefore this
 character

the *tella turica*. 15. The mastoid and styloid processes are extremely small. 16. The bones of the nose are flat. 17. The vertebræ of the neck are short, flat before, and their spinal apophyses are not forked. 18. He has no spinal apophyses in the first vertebræ of the neck. 19. He has thirteen ribs on each side. 20. The *essa ilia* are longer, narrower, and less concave than in man. 21. He also wants the following muscles, which are found in man: the *occipitales, frontales, dilatorias alarum nasi seu elevatoras labij superioris, interspinales colli glutæi minimi extensor digitorum pedis brevis et transversalis pedis*. 22. The following muscles are sometimes found in man, but not in the orang-outang, the *pyramidales, caro muscosa quadrata*, the long tendon and the fleshy body of the *palmaris*, the *attolens*, and *retrobans oriculam*. 23. The *elevator* muscles of the clavicles of the orang-outang are like those of the ape, and different from man; as are also 24. The muscles called, *longus colli, pectoralis, latissimus dorsi, glutæus maximus et medius, psoas magnus et parvus, iliacus, internus, et gasteronamius internus*. And 25. He differs from man in the figure of the *deltoides, pronator, radi teres, et extensor pollicis brevii*.—Tyson's Anat. of the Orang-Outang.