

35. FOSSIL QUADRUMANA OR MONKEYS.—At Sausan, in the department of Gers, are tertiary strata, abounding in remains of the rhinoceros, horse, palæotherium, anoplotherium, and other mammalia. M. Lastel has discovered a jaw of a *monkey*, which, from its proportions, must have belonged to an animal about three feet in height. The molar teeth in the specimen are worn, and very closely resemble those of a man of middle age, reduced to half their natural size. Another fossil monkey has been found in the Sub-Himalaya hills near the Sutlej, by Captain Cautly, associated with remains of mastodons, elephants, crocodiles, turtles, &c. This specimen is the right half of the upper jaw, to which a portion of the orbit of the eye remains attached, and this alone is sufficient to enable an anatomist to determine the nature of the original, the orbits of the *quadrumana* being peculiar. Without entering upon details uninteresting to the general inquirer, it may be stated that evidence is thus afforded of the existence of a gigantic species of monkey, contemporaneously with the pachydermata whose fossil remains occur in the Sub-Himalayas. The important fact is therefore now established, that animals of that type of organization which most nearly resembles the human, existed in the ancient tertiary epochs.*

* THE QUADRUMANA.—These animals come nearest to man in the form and proportion of their skeleton, and of their separate bones; in the general disposition of their muscular system,