

culties which we who have given our lives to the study understand likewise, and try our best not only to bridge over, but also to point out. Anyhow, we do not conceal them; while those who reject the explanation offered by Evolution make the most of the gaps, and pass silently over the far more numerous points favourable to our theory.

How fruitful during the last thirty years the astonishing progress in our palæontological knowledge has been for our Pithecometra-thesis is best shown by a short glance at the growth of our knowledge of fossil Primates. Cuvier,\* the founder of palæontology, continued up to the time of his death, in 1832, to assert that fossil remains of monkeys and lemurs did not exist. The only skull of a fossil lemuroid which he described (namely, *Adapis*) he declared to be that of an ungulate. Not until 1836 were the first fragments of extinct monkeys found in India; it was two years later, near Athens,

\* See notes, p. 87.