

OUR BODILY FRAME

ticularly in the construction of the face and the hands, *man presents all the anatomical marks of a true ape.*

The extensive order of apes was divided by Geoffroi, in 1812, into two sub-orders, which are still universally accepted in systematic zoology—New World and Old World monkeys, according to the hemisphere they respectively inhabit. The American “New World” monkeys are called *Platyrrhinae* (flat-nosed); their nose is flat, and the nostrils divergent, with a broad partition. The “Old World” monkeys, on the contrary, are called collectively *Catarrhinae* (narrow-nosed); their nostrils point downward, like man’s, and the dividing cartilage is narrow. A further difference between the two groups is that the tympanum is superficial in the *platyrrhinae*, but lies deeper, inside the petrous bone, in the *catarrhinae*; in the latter a long and narrow bony passage has been formed, while in the former it is still short and wide, or even altogether wanting. Finally, we have a much more important and decisive difference between the two groups in the circumstance that all the Old World monkeys have the same teeth as man—*i. e.*, twenty deciduous and thirty-two permanent teeth (two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars in each half of the jaw). The New World monkeys, on the other hand, have an additional premolar in each half-jaw, or thirty-six teeth altogether. The fact that these anatomical differences of the two simian groups are universal and conspicuous, and that they harmonize with their geographical distribution in the two hemispheres, fully authorizes a sharp systematic division of the two, as well as the phylogenetic conclusion that for a very long period (for more than a million years) the two sub-orders have been developing quite independently of each other in the western and eastern