

Aristotle.

οὐκ ἐν τῷ στήθει ἔλλα πρὸς τῷ
στήθει. p. 26.

Τὰ δὲ ζῳοτόκα καὶ τετράποδα
ζῳα ἄλλο ἄλλην ἀφίησι φωνήν,
διάλεκτον δ' οὐδὲν ἔχει, ἀλλ' ἴδιον
τοῦτ' ἀνθρώπου ἐστίν· (p. 107.)
διάλεκτος δ' ἡ τῆς φωνῆς ἐστὶ τῇ
γλώττῃ διάρθρωσις. τὰ μὲν οὖν
φωνήεντα ἢ φωνὴ καὶ ὁ λάρυγξ
ἀφίησιν, τὰ δ' ἄφωνα ἢ γλῶττα
καὶ τὰ χεῖλη· ἐξ ὧν ἡ διάλεκτός
ἐστίν. p. 105. Ἀφίησι δὲ καὶ ὁ
δελφὶς τριγμὸν καὶ μύζει—ἔστι γὰρ
τούτῳ φωνή—ἀλλὰ τὴν γλῶτταν
οὐκ ἀπολελυμένην (ἔχει) οὐδὲ χεῖλη
ὥστε ἄρθρον τι τῆς φωνῆς ποιεῖν.
p. 106.

Cuvier, tom. I.

L'homme a une prééminence
particulière dans les organes
de sa voix ; il peut seul arti-
culer des sons ; la forme de sa
bouche et la grande mobilité
de ses lèvres en sont probable-
ment les causes. p. 86.

APES, &c.

The feet of apes are pecu-
liar, and resemble large hands,
the toes being like fingers, and
the under surface of the hind
foot like the palm of the hand,
but terminating in a badly
shaped heel. Hence they often
use their feet as hands. Their
arms resemble those of man,
as also their hands, and fingers,
and nails ; and they bend their
extremities in the same direc-
tion as man does^e. The upper
part of their body being larger
than the lower part, as is the
case with decided quadrupeds ;
and their feet partaking of the

The hind feet of the quad-
rumana (to which *order* apes
belong) have a thumb capable
of being opposed to the other
toes, which are as long and as
flexible as the fingers ; whence
they are capable of climbing
well : but they do not easily
walk, or support themselves in
an erect position, because their
pelvis is narrow, and the plane
of the under surface of their
feet is not horizontal.

^d The same is true of quadrupeds in general : in most of which, however,
Aristotle mistook the joint at the heel and wrist, for that of the knee and elbow.