

leading towards the Quadrumanes, seem less nearly connected with the insectivorous Predaceans of Cuvier, the hedgehog, mole, &c., and to approach nearer to some Marsupians, as the flying squirrel and the flying opossum. I therefore consider them as forming an Osculant Order, distinguished by their powers and organs of flight before sufficiently noticed.\* They are nocturnal animals, and live entirely upon insects. In the winter they become torpid, and suspend themselves by the claw of the thumb of the fore-foot, which is left free for this and other purposes.

*Order 8.* Linné evidently degraded *man* when he placed him in the same Order with the *monkey*, and even considered his genus *Homo* as consisting of two species, advancing the Ouran Outan† to the honour of being his congener, and a second species of man. Cuvier has, with great propriety, separated man, the heir of immortality, and *whose spirit goeth upward*, from the beast that perisheth, and *whose spirit goeth downward*,‡ and placed them in different Orders. Man has employed some animals in almost every Order, or taken them under his care; but there is only a single instance of a Quadrumane being so used. There is a kind of monkey,§ a native of Madagascar, which, being of a gentle disposition, the natives of the southern part of that island take when they are young, and educate, as we do hounds, for the chase.||

The principal function of these animals is to live and move in the trees, amongst the branches in tropical countries, and they subsist upon fruits, roots, the eggs of birds, and insects. One object of their creation seems to be to hold the mirror to man, that he may see how ugly and

\* See above, p. 116.

† Written also Ourang Outang, and Orang Otang.

‡ Eccles. iii. 21.

§ *Indris brevicaudatus*.

|| N. D. D'H. N. xvi. 171.