

for those without tails, which they call apes, and the other for those with tails, which they term monkeys. Those which Tyson speaks of by the word *apes* must be the same animals as we have called *pithecos*, or pigmy, and the *cynocephalus*, or Barbary ape. I must also remark, that this author gives some characters of
resemblance

the monkeys have not. 29. He has the *sella equina* exactly the same as in man, while the apes and monkeys have it more prominent. 30. They have the *processus pteregoides* like man, while the others have not. 31. The temporal bones, and the *ossa bregmatis* are the same as in man, but in apes and monkeys these bones are of a different form. 32. The latter have the *os zygomaticus* large, whereas it is small in this animal. 33. The teeth, particularly the grinders, are more like man's than those of the ape or monkey, as also are, 34. The transverse apophyses of the vertebræ of the neck, and the sixth and seventh vertebræ. 35. The vertebræ of the neck are not perforated as in apes, but entire as in man. 36. The vertebræ of the back and their apophyses, are the same as in man; and in the lower vertebræ, there are only two interior apophyses, but in the apes there are four. 37. As in man there are only five lumber vertebræ, but in monkeys there are six or seven. 38. The spinal apophyses of the lumber vertebræ are straight as in man. 39. The *os sacrum* is composed of five vertebræ, as in man, but in apes or monkeys of only three. 40. As in man, the *coccix* is composed of four bones, and not perforated, whereas in apes, it is composed of a greater number of bones, all of which are perforated. 41. In the orang-outang, there are only seven true ribs, and the extremities of the false ribs are all cartilaginous and articulated with the vertebræ; but in apes and monkeys, there are eight true ribs, and the extremities of the

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