

must concede that man's place is within the order of the Simiæ. On examining this relation with care, and judging with logical persistence, we may even go a step further. Instead of the wider conception of 'Simiæ,' we must use the restricted term of Catarhinæ, and our Pithecometra-thesis has then to be formulated as follows: *The comparative anatomy of all organs of the group of Catarrhine Simiæ leads to the result that the morphological differences between man and the great apes are not so great as are those between the man-like apes and the lowest Catarrhinæ.* In fact, it is very difficult to show why man should not be classed with the large apes in the same zoological family. We all know a man from an ape; but it is quite another thing to find differences which are absolute and not of degree only. Speaking generally, we may say that man alone combines the four following features: (1) Erect walk; (2) extremities differentiated accordingly; (3) articulate speech; (4) higher