

observations upon the muscular anomalies in man is so great, and the agreement of many of these with the condition normal in apes is so marked, that the gap which usually separates the muscular system of man from that of the apes appears to be completely bridged over.'

There are, for example, the muscles of the ear. In most people the majority, or even all of them, are no longer movable at will, while in the apes they are still in use. The important point, however, is that these muscles are still present in man, although often in a reduced condition. They are the following: (1) *Musculus auricularis anterior* or *attrahens auris*, which is frequently much reduced and no longer reaches the ear at all, being then absolutely useless; (2) *Musculus auricularis superior* or *attollens auris*, more constant than the former; (3) *Musculus auricularis posterior* or *retrahens auris*, likewise often functional. Occasionally smaller slips differentiated from these three muscles are present, and as so-called intrinsic muscles