

is narrow, and the nostrils look forwards and downwards instead of sideways—hence the term ‘Catarrhinæ.’ The external auditory meatus is long and bony. The tail is long, with the exception of *Macacus inuus*. The body is covered with a thick coat of furry hair. Catarrhine monkeys have existed, we know with certainty, since the Miocene.

24. Stage of *Catarrhinæ Anthropoidæ*, or *Apes*. Now represented by the large apes—namely, the Hylobates or gibbon of South-Eastern Asia, *Simia satyrus*, the orang-utan of Sumatra and Borneo, *Troglodytes gorilla*, *T. niger* and *T. calvus*, the gorilla and the chimpanzees from Western Equatorial Africa. Of fossils are to be mentioned Pliopithecus and Dryopithecus from European Miocene, and *Troglodytes sivalensis* from the Pliocene of the Punjaub. The tail is reduced to a few caudal vertebræ, which are transformed into a coccyx, not visible externally; but in the embryos of apes and man the tail is still a conspicuous feature. The walk is semi-