

joints in general, adapted to a greater variety of movements. All these provisions are evidently directed to confer great freedom and facility of motion, and to enlarge the sphere of action of the body generally, as well as of the limbs.

§ 11. *Quadrumana*.

WE may trace in the series of quadrupeds which have come under our review, a gradual increase in the development of the hind feet; beginning from the horse, which is single-hoofed, or *solipede*; next to which rank, the cloven-footed ruminants, a tribe which includes the camel, whose foot is widely expanded, for the purpose of treading securely on sand; then come the Rhinoceros, which has three hoofed toes; the Hippopotamus, which has four; and the Elephant, which has five. To these succeed another series, where nails, or claws, are substituted for hoofs, as is the case with all the *Carnivora*, which, standing on the extremities of their toes, have been termed *Digitigrades*. Then follow the *Plantigrade* quadrupeds, such as the bear, the badger, the hedgehog and the mole, which rest with the whole foot on the ground, and are, in consequence, able to make great use of their fore paws. These conduct us to the family of the *Quadrumana*, comprehending the Monkey and the Lemur tribes, which are characterized by having the inner toe quite distinct from the others, like the human thumb, and which appear, therefore, as if they had four hands.

The *Quadrumana* present the nearest approximation to the human structure; they are naturally inhabitants of the forest, and their conformation is adapted to the actions of climbing upon trees, of grasping the branches, and of springing from the one to the other, with precision and agility. It is here that they are at home; it is here that they gather the food which is most suited to their nature; it is here that they engage in successful combats with serpents and other enemies; retaining their positions in perfect security on the moving