and that of the Quadrumana, as seen in its highest form in the Gorilla. In a paper published as an appendix to his lecture on Sir Robert Reade's foundation, delivered before the University of Cambridge in 1859, Owen had fully given his reasons for continuing to place the Ourangs above the long armed apes, and for regarding the Gorilla as the highest known development of Quadrumana. He now, therefore, by means of a cast from the interior of the Gorilla's skull, brings the brain of this animal, which may be taken as the nearest approach to man, into direct comparison with the Human, and he considers the result as confirming his previous conclusions. "In the brain of man the posterior lobes of the cerebrum overlap, to a considerable extent, the cerebellum; whereas in the Gorilla the posterior lobes of the cerebrum do not project beyond the lobes of the cerebellum. The posterior lobes in the one are prominent and well-marked, in the other deficient. He had placed man—owing to the prominence of the posterior lobes of his brain, the existence of a posterior cornu in the lateral ventricles, and the presence of a hippocampus minor in the posterior cornu,—in a distinct subkingdom, which he had called Archencephala, between which and the other members of the class Mammalia the distinctions were very marked, and the rise was a very abrupt one."

We know not whether Professor Owen availed himself of the cast of the Gorilla's brain, not merely to confirm a previous argument, but specially to invite the renewal of an old controversy; however this might be, in the assembly he addressed he must certainly have anticipated opposition, and this was offered with less of moderation and respectful consideration than a sense of decorum seemed to demand We refer especially to the remarks of Professor Rolleston, though Professor Huxley's observations had enough of vehemence. He commenced with a very just remark that "the question was partly one of facts, and partly one of reasoning." The question of fact was, what are the structural differences between man and the highest apes? The question of reasoning, what is the systematic value of those differences?" But there are difficulties here. A large proportion of those who are interested in such inquiries, and know how to appreciate evidence brought before them, have never, or very seldom, had the opportunity of examining the brain of any monkey, or even in favourable cases have seen for themselves a very small variety. They must, therefore, receive the facts from others, and if those on whose knowledge, skill, experience, and intention to make known the truth they most rely, flatly contradict one another on the most essential points, what becomes of the foundations of their belief, or with what advantage can they proceed to reason on the application of facts themselves altogether uncertain?

Here is Professor Huxley's statement as reported: "Professor Owen had made three distinct assertions respecting the differences which obtained between the brain of man and that of the highest apes. He asserted that three structures were 'peculiar to and characteristic' of man's brain—these being the 'posterior lobe,' the 'posterior cornu,' and the 'hippocampus minor.' In a controversy which had lasted for some years, Professor Owen had not qualified these assertions, but had repeatedly reiterated them. He, (Professor Huxley) on the other hand, had controverted these statements; and affirmed, on the contrary, that