

*dytes* or *Nocturnus*, of Linnæus, ordinarily called the *Chimpanzé*. Travellers and naturalists have frequently confounded him with the *Pithecus Satyrus* or Orang-outang, which differs materially in many important points. The latter has, for example, a brown or brownish-red fur; possesses a facial angle of 65 degrees; a round head, which bends forwards and forms a considerable angle with the back, and very small ears, closely applied to the head; has no superciliary ridges (at least in the young state); has very long arms; is destitute of the round ligament of the thigh bone (Griffith), and is gifted with a very imperfect thumb to his hind hands. While the Chimpanzé is confined to very narrow limits in south-western Africa, the Orang-outang inhabits the eastern parts of Asia, as Malacca, Borneo, &c.

Much discrepancy of opinion likewise prevails as to the relative position the Chimpanzé should occupy in the scale of animals. Cuvier places him the last in the subgenus of the orangs, rather inconsistently with his own description, while Linnæus evidently designed him to be a man. He calls him, for instance, *homo troglodytes* and *nocturnus*, and ascribes to him many peculiarities of the albinos; and "it is impossible," says Griffith, "to ascertain whether he means to designate an animal or a man." Comparing the structure of the chimpanzé, now detailed, with the descriptions given by naturalists of the orang-outang, there can be no reasons for doubting the propriety of giving priority to the former, and placing him at the head of the quadrumana. His whole "physique," and many anatomical peculiarities, indicating a higher organization, suffice to entitle him to this distinction. Although greatly inferior to man in the structure of the pelvis and the posterior extremities, there is a better adaptation displayed for the erect position than by the orang-outang, and consequently a greater facility in walking on the hind limbs. I do not intend to place him on a par with man, notwithstanding, his organization will compare with him in many respects, with the probability of a still nearer approximation by physical and moral education! It appears to me that naturally the chimpanzé is not strictly a ground animal, for while the pelvis and hind limbs are too imperfectly formed to enable him to assume the erect position constantly, the conformation of the whole frame militates against the horizontal position of the body, besides the utter inadequacy of the anterior members to sustain the weight of the fore part of the body, and otherwise serve the purposes of quadrupedal progression. That he is naturally intended for a forest life is evident, and a careful examination of his corporeal frame will bear testimony to the eminent qualifications he possesses for the contingencies and vicissitudes of an arboreal life. Inhabiting, as he does, the boundless forests of the interior, and depending for existence and safety mainly upon the dexter-