(7.) In the extremely wide variations as to size and shape under the type, and the occurrence of bizarre features.—As, for example, (1) in the existence of horns on the forehead or nose; (2) in the nose being prolonged into a proboscis; (3) in the teeth being sometimes elongated into tusks which have the size and function of horns, and might be called *jaw-horns;* (4) in the limbs and neck having sometimes extravagant length; (5) in abnormal growths on the body, as in the hump of the Camel and the Brahmin Ox, the dewlaps of Oxen, etc.

(8.) In the forehead, in very many species, being perverted to serve for defense or attack; and the nose sometimes for prehension, digging, etc., as well as defense.

(9.) In the typical species being elliptic as regards one or more of the four types of teeth in one jaw or both, this deficiency in the dental series being a characteristic of the type; also in a void interval in the series of teeth between the molars and canines in the same typical species.

(10.) In being prematurative in development, the young animal having the power of sight and locomotion almost as soon as born.

The abnormal outgrowths from the body or skeleton of Herbivores—as of horns on the forehead or nose, of a proboscis by an elongation of the nose, of tusks, horn-like in function, by an elongation of teeth, of humps of fat as in the Camel—serve to show, and even, if possible, more strikingly than the tendency to amplificate structures, that the vegetative force in Herbivores is far less under systemic control than in Carnivores. The Carnivores may be styled a *tight* type, the Herbivores remarkably a *loose* one. Stepping over the line from Carnivores to Herbivores is passing from a group of marked regularity to one full of abnormities.

B.—The superiority of the urosthenic aquatic Herbivores (Sirenians) to the Mutilates (Cetaceans) is exhibited in their—

(1.) Having the nostrils never defunctionated, nor perverted to blowholes, these organs being essentially like those of terrestrial Mammals.

(2.) Never being multiplicate as to the number of phalanges, or joints, of the digits.

(3.) Never being multiplicate as to the teeth.

(4.) Never being so elementalized as to the teeth that the distinction into the different types (molars, etc.) is lost (Mutilates, like Reptiles, having the teeth all of a kind).

(5.) Having the *primary* potential centre (p. 157) never abnormally remote from the anterior extremity.

Some species of Cetaceans (Balænæ and Physeters) have, like the Limulus among Crustaceans, one-third to one-half of the length of the body anterior to the base of the jaws, so that