

even stronger than, the *third*; and, at the same time, the *fifth* is as strong as, or stronger than, the *second*, if both are not altogether wanting; while the *first* is obsolete. The examples include all the so-called *paradigitate* species, as the Hog, Stag, Ox, etc., in which the toes are equal (or approximately so) in pairs, the larger pair consisting of the *third* and *fourth* toes, and the other, of the *second* and *fifth*. In the common Ox, the *fourth* toe appears to exceed slightly the *third* in size, and so also, the rudimentary *fifth* the *second*. In the Hog, also, the *fourth* toe is sometimes a little the largest.

This sthenic distinction partially fails among degradational forms, such as the Seals, Sirenians and Cetaceans, in which the structure is so far degenerated that this delicate mark of grade has not its full normal exhibition.

3. *Distinction depending on the existence, or not, of a power-organ to aid in feeding, additional to those of the jaws.*—Carnivores have, as one of their characteristics, organs apart from the teeth to aid in seizing or gathering their food. Among Herbivores, the Elephant has an organ of prehension of great power and perfection in the trunk or elongated nose. The Tapirs and Hogs have also an elongated nose, which, although incapable of prehension, except to a slight degree in the former, is a power-organ essential to the animal for the collection of its food. The Rhinoceros has a nose-horn serving in the same way. The nose is thus in all these groups, from the Elephant to the lowest of the Suids or Hog-group, not merely a nose, but an organ of special power and use for obtaining the food of the animal; and the species might be described in a word as *Sthenorhines* (from the Greek *σθερος* strong and *ῥίς* nose).

The Horses and the Ruminants feed themselves by grazing, using their lips, teeth and tongue for the purpose, but having no aid from the nose.

4. *Distinction of gross-amplificate and long-amplificate.*—*Gross-amplification* consists in a general enlargement of the structure beyond the type-size for a given amount of systemic force, and does not necessarily imply a change in the relative sizes of the parts, or in their proportions. It may be manifested both in the skeleton and in its fleshy covering; and when in the latter it is often apparent in the production of an abnormal amount of fat over the body. This fatty overgrowth is the lowest grade of gross-amplification.

*Long-amplification* is exhibited in an increased proportional length of the body and its limbs or members, involving in Vertebrates an elongation of the bony structure.

The *gross-amplificate* terrestrial Herbivores are those of the Elephant, Tapir and Hog groups, in which there is little difference in the proportions of the body from those of the Carnivores.