

even in horns and the odd or even in the toes. The true distinction with regard to the horns appears to be that already mentioned:—that the Sthenorhines have only the *nose*—not the forehead—elongated or amplified through a growth of horns, and this is an epidermic amplification, while among the Sthenomeres, an inferior group, the bony structure of the *forehead* is long-amplificate.

If it be sustained that the Camelopard has a central horn on the front of the head, as has been claimed and recently reaffirmed, a case of an odd or medial horn occurs among the *Paridigitates*; but it is a forehead-horn.

We should therefore make the statement thus:

The Sthenorhines, *gross-amplificate* species, may have one or two *nasal epidermic* horns, or *horns proceeding from the exoskeleton*.

The Sthenomeres, *long-amplificate* species, may have two or more *frontal bony* horns, or *horns proceeding from the endoskeleton*. In addition, the exoskeleton, under this inferior type, sometimes contributes large epidermic additions in the shape of sheaths to the horns, as well as hoofs to the feet.

III. The *third* group of Herbivores includes only the *Sirenians*—aquatic species that fail of hind-limbs, like Whales, but bear various marks of superiority to the Mutilates, as already briefly indicated.

The grand divisions of the tribe of Herbivores, which have been pointed out and elucidated in the preceding pages, are indicated in the following Synopsis, together with the subdivisions to which we appear to be led by the further application of the principle of cephalization. In connection, one or two of the more prominent distinctions of the higher groups are mentioned.

Synopsis of the proposed classification of Herbivores.

I. Sthenorhines.

Prosthenic. Snout serving as a power-organ, usually elongated. Gross-amplificate, rarely long-amplificate in extinct species. Horns, when any, proceeding from the exoskeleton alone, nasal.

1. PROBOSCIDEANS.—Snout an organ of digital as well as brachial prehension. Imparidigitate.

- (1.) Elephantids.
- (2.) Dinotherids. (?)

2. TAPIRIDEANS.—Snout imperfectly, or not at all, prehensile, there never being prehension at the extremity (or digital prehension). Imparidigitate.

- (1.) Rhinocerotids.—Having a nasal horn.