

Acerotheres (whether females or not) are among the earliest geological representatives of the Rhinoceros group.

The Hyracids are degradational forms, having the snout not prolonged and not horned, yet having it terminate in a flat naked space with the nostrils on either side, also having the tail reduced to a mere tubercle, and having the small size, as well as some of the habits, of a Rodent of the Hare family. It is good at digging. This abbreviation before and behind in the Hyrax may be an example under the *elliptic* method of decephalization, evincing feebleness in a life-system which is of extreme smallness for the Herbivore-type. The animals of the little Syrian species were long since described as "a feeble folk." (Prov. 30 : 26).

3. The *Suideans* are generally acknowledged to be far more closely related to the Tapiroids than to the other Paridigitates (or Ruminants). Yet they bear many evidences of inferiority to that group. Besides being paridigitate, they have the jaws more amplificate than in the Tapirs, as appears in the fact that the extremity, bearing the incisors and canines, is more remote from the molar portions, and still more strikingly, in many species, in the canines being elongated into tusks, and the incisors also being sometimes large and spaced out. This amplificate condition reaches its extreme in the Hippopotamus. There is also a great tendency to gross-amplification through the development of fat—the lowest kind of amplification. Another hypotypic feature is the graceless and bizarre forms of many species. Still another is the abnormal reverted growth of the upper canines, which, in one species, the Babyroussa, pass out through the facial part of the skull, becoming long curving nasal horns. Still another evidence of inferiority is the very small size of the brain compared with that of the head.

The Hippopotamids are extreme examples among Pachyderms of gross-amplificate structures, and are evidently hypotypic species in this hypotypic group. They manifest this in their size, grossness of head and body, aspect of deformity in every part, soldered radius and ulna, and in their being the most aquatic of the group. Their unusually short legs and spread toes, also, are evidently marks of inferiority; for in a system so low in structure throughout, these peculiarities cannot be a consequence of high cephalization. It is a step toward the Mutilates.

#### B. *Subdivisions of the Sthenomeres.*

1. The *Solipeds* rank the Ruminants, not only because imparidigitate, but also, because of their higher grade of digestive system, and the bare forehead; for in these species absence of horns appears to be a mark of elevation. That they are the highest of Sthenomeres is also evident from the elegance of form,