

jaws when none elsewhere. The male Musk-deer is aided by long canines; yet it is a very timid animal, and although it takes extraordinary bounds when fleeing from a pursuer, it is said to become very soon exhausted, and thus is a little after the Grasshopper-style among hypotypic Insects. The Llamas spit.

The Camel has a body out of proportion to its legs, and exhibits awkwardness in features and gait; its hump is an abnormal growth of fatty and cellular tissue, having no functional value beyond that of serving as fuel for the craft when out on the desert; and its formation evinces large vegetative powers with consequently feeble systemic control.

(d.) In the presence of canines in most of the species; and in the Anoplotherids the set of teeth, besides being complete, having the canines short and not projecting, as in Man.—

The variation from the Ruminant type in the teeth shows a tendency to return to normal regularity and simplicity, as is common in *inferior* species (Art. I, pp. 326, 440), and is not a mark of elevation toward the Pachyderms.

Owen observes that an Anoplotherid resembles, in its absence of horns, its divided metatarsals and metacarpals, its lax toes, and its even and normal number of teeth, "the embryo Ruminant," these characteristics of the embryo being retained in them through adult life. He speaks of it, again, as exhibiting the features of the more generalized (or less specialized) Mammalian type, and remarks upon the same as also shown, though less strikingly, in the Camel. This relation, so correctly presented, accords with the view we hold, that these species are low in grade of cephalization; for a condition analogous to that of an animal in an unfinished or young state is one of comparative feebleness. The embryological resemblance, on this view, extends not only to *form* but also to *force*.

The *Pachydermatoid* qualities in the Moschids, and some among those so regarded in the Camelids, correspond therefore to a *degradation* of the Ruminant-type.

On page 165, the long-amplificate jaws and limbs of Solipeds and typical Ruminants are shown to be mutually dependent on that condition of the systemic force which is essential in order to bring out the Ruminant type-structure. It here appears that the *relaxed* or enfeebled condition of that force which leads to a lax state of the digits or extremities of the limbs is attended by modifications of the teeth—the dental series losing its type-character by the development of some or all of the missing teeth, and so returning toward elemental regularity. The two extremes of the body, the jaws and the limbs, thus vary together with the enfeebling or relaxation of the systemic force.

It is apparent, from this survey, that the Nudifronts are distinct from the higher Sthenomeres in several important characteristics,