take their place at the head of the lower, before the Ruminants, because *prosthenic*, although decidedly hypotypic in shape, structure and stupidity.

2. *Designations of the grades of subdivisions in the tribe of Herbivores.*—Under the tribe of Herbivores, the subdivisions of the first grade, that is, those of Sthenorhines, Sthenomeres, and Sirenians, may be conveniently named *subtribes*. The subdivisions of the second grade, or those of Proboscideans, Tapirideans, etc., may be called *tribules*, this word being diminutive of *tribe*.

The subdivisions of the third grade are, with three exceptions, *families*. The three exceptions are that of the Tapiroids among Sthenorhines, and those of Cornigers and Nudifronts among Sthenomeres, for each of which the term *stirps*, one already somewhat in use in classification, might be employed. The name of the group of *Rhinocerotids* might be written Rhinocerotoids, so as to make it coördinate with that of Tapiroids; but it would still contain only the single family of *Rhinocerotids*, and the change would be adding words to the system without sufficient reason.

3. *Geological History.*—The earliest of Herbivores in geological history, or those of the opening Tertiary period, were mostly species of Tapiroids and Nudifronts—*Lophiodon* (Tapirid) of the earliest Eocene, being one of the genera of the former, and *Dichobune* (Anoplotherid) of the same epoch, of the latter. The Lophiodonts led off, therefore, the Sthenorhines, and the Dichobunes, the Sthenomeres. Later in the Eocene, if not cotemporaneously, there existed the Paleotheres and the true Anoplotheres, as other representatives, respectively, of these two grand divisions; and with these there were species of Suideans of the Chœropotamid type. The Sirenians were also among the first of Herbivores; and the earliest Eocene genus of these *urosthenic* species, Halitherium, was related to the Halicorids.

It is to these Eocene species, according to all analogy, that we should look for the closest approximation of the two grand divisions of terrestrial Herbivores. And so in actual fact, the Anoplotherids, as long since observed by Cuvier, have near relations in structure to the Tapirids and Suids among the Sthenorhines, as well as to the Camelids among Sthenomeres. This accords in general relation with the facts among Insects mentioned at page 33 in Art. II.

In the Paleotheres, among the earliest of Sthenorhines, moreover, there was, besides an approximation to the Sthenomeres in general structure, an approximation also in long-amplification (p. 168), a feature which is typical for the Sthenomeres, but which disappeared almost entirely from among the Sthenorhines in the later exhibitions of the type.