Three of the orders of Mammals, namely, Man, Megasthenes, and Microsthenes, are typical, of different grades, and one, Oötocoids, as explained on pages 316 and 332, is semidegradational.

For remarks on the *subdivisions* of Megasthenes and Microsthenes, see the articles above referred to, and also p. 338, preceding.

The Oötocoids may be divided into three groups—a *megasthenic*, a *microsthenic* and a *degradational;* the *first* to include the genera Phalangista, Dasyurus, Macropus, Diprotodon, etc.; the *second*, Perameles, Didelphys, Phascolomys, Echidna, etc., or Marsupial Insectivores, Rodents and Edentates; the *third*, Ornithorhynchus.

The following table presents to view the subdivisions of Mammals and its orders. Under Oötocoids, the relations of the two higher groups are indicated by the above adjectives, without giving them special names.

	Mammals.	Megasthenes.	Microsthenes.	Oötocoids.
α.	Man.	Quadrumanes.	Chiropters.	———
β.	Megasthenes.	Carnivores.	Insectivores.	Megasthenic.
γ.	Microsthenes.	Herbivores.	Rodents.	Microsthenic.
D.	Oötocoids.	Mutilates.	Edentates.	Ornithorhynchs.

4. *Higher subdivisions of the classes of Birds, Reptiles and Fishes.*—(1.) In the class of *Birds*, there are three grand divisions: the first two, as recognized by Bonaparte, are the *Altrices* (Rapacious birds, Perchers, &c., and other birds that feed their young until they can fly), and the *Præcoces* (or the Gallinæ, Anseres, Ostriches, etc., which feed themselves as soon as hatched). The third includes the Reptilian Birds or Erpetoids (p. 317). The terms *Pterosthenics* and *Podosthenics* apply equally well with *Altrices* and *Præcoces* to the two higher divisions of Birds, as explained on page 323, and have an advantage in their direct dynamical signification.

The type of ordinary Birds (or Pterosthenics and Podosthenics) is stated on page 333 to be essentially *limitate*, like that of Insects, while the type of Erpetoids is *multiplicate*, like that of Myriapods or of ordinary Reptiles; so that the relation of Erpetoids to the higher division of Birds is in an important respect analogous to that of Myriapods to the higher division of Insecteans.

(2.) In the classification of *Reptiles* there are three prominent types of structure recognized by Erpetologists; (1) that of the Chelonians; (2) that of the Lacertoids (including Saurians, Lizards, Snakes); and (3) the degradational or hemitypic one of Amphibians. It is now well known that Snakes and Lizards are alike in type of structure, the two groups graduating almost insensibly into one another, some species ranked as Lizards being