(6) From large aquatic structures to smaller and more concentrated terrestrial structures.

2. Approximate parallelism, in many cases under any tribe, between the geological succession of structures and embryological succession in the development of living organisms. — On this subject see the remarks on page 401.

3. Degeneration. — (1) In cases where progress is upward, or where there is no manifest decline in grade: (a) Degeneration of an organ to a more primitive form; (b) diminished size and often complete disappearance of an organ (either from disuse, or in consequence of accelerated enlargement in associated organs). (2) In cases of decline in grade: Degeneration widely in a structure through changes that have the reverse order of those enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, leading often through youth-like to embryonic forms; producing low-grade structures that are nearly normal in form and activity; also lower down, variously defective structures, sluggish in movement; and at the extreme limit of degradation in Invertebrates, structures that are incapable of locomotion after leaving the young stage; also, where an animal becomes aquatic among Vertebrates, producing structures which retain activity, become urosthenic and multiplicate, and often have great length of body and large size.

Degeneration has its limits. Degenerate Mammals are mammalian in their more fundamental characteristics. Degenerate Crustaceans are Crustaceans still, as they show in their embryonic development.

4. From diffuse structures to concentrated. - Since the brain or cephalic ganglion, besides being the source of physical energy, and the chief seat of sensorial energy, is the center of control of all the forces of the structures except the involuntary, concentration consists in a shortening of the radius of control, or the distance through which it has to act. Compare a Lobster with the highest of Crustaceans, a Crab; or a Crab with its superior, an Ant. Some of the cases included are the following: (1) From a much elongate structure - the elongation chiefly posterior - to an abbreviated structure. (2) From a multiplicate structure, or one having an excessive or indefinite number of body segments, pairs of limbs, articulations of limbs, etc. - a prevailing feature of Articulates of the early Paleozoic - to one consisting of a normally limited number of such parts and usually also an arrangement of these parts in two or three groups. (3) From a structure having the posterior part of the body the chief locomotive organ to one having regular pairs of limbs as the organs of locomotion, and having these pairs of limbs situated anteriorly in the structure; in which case the structure is styled podosthenic (from the Greek for foot and strong). (4) From a structure in which the posterior pair of limbs in Vertebrates is the strongest, and which is therefore merosthenic (so-named from the Greek for thigh and strong), to one in which the anterior feet are the strongest, - a structure styled prosthenic.