

CŒLEENTERATA, p. 43—Sea-anemones, Jelly-fish, and Hydroids.

CŒNOBIUM, pp. 44, 50—*Koinos*, common, united; *bios*, life.

CRANIOTA, p. 37—Those animals which are possessed of a cranium, or skull—namely, all the Vertebrata except Amphioxus.

CRETACEOUS PERIOD—Chalk, Gault and Greensand. See diagram, p. 149.

CROSSOPTERYGII, p. 40—See also p. 58.

CYCLOSTOMES, p. 42—Lampreys and hag-fishes.

CYNOPITHECI, p. 10—The Baboons; literally, dog (*kyon*), monkeys (*pitheci*).

DIAPHRAGM, p. 36—The midriff, or muscular and tendinous transverse partition below the lungs and the heart.

DIPNEUSTA, OR DIPNOI, p. 38—The Lung-fishes. See also p. 59.

ECHINODERMS, p. 56—Sea-urchins, star-fishes, brittle-stars, and sea-cucumbers.

ELASMOBRANCHI, p. 40—Sharks, dog-fishes, rays, and skates.

EMBRYOLOGY—The study of the development of any particular organism; strictly speaking, of its earlier stages, as an embryo, larva, or foetus.

EMPIRICAL, p. 22—Based upon observation.

FRONTONIA, p. 46—See p. 52.

HYDRA, p. 51—The fresh-water Polype.

JURASSIC PERIOD—The Oolites. See diagram, p. 149.

LEMURAVIDA, p. 32—Ancestral lemurs.

LEMURS, pp. 9, 19—'Half-apes,' or Prosimiæ. See p. 68.

LEPTOBOS, p. 23—A kind of extinct ox-like ruminant.

LISSAMPHIBIA, p. 60—The recent Amphibia (newts, frogs, etc.), all with a smooth and soft skin.

MARSUPIUM, p. 66—The pouch of the female kangaroo and other Marsupialia, or pouched mammals. See p. 66.

MEDUSÆ, p. 43—Jelly-fish.

MESODERM, p. 54—Muscular, connective, and skeletal tissues.

MESOZOIC AGE, p. 35—From the New Red Sandstone to the top of the Chalk. See diagram, p. 149.

METABOLISM, p. 48—The assimilation of food.

METAMERISM—Repetition of parts, *e.g.*, the vertebræ, ribs, visceral arches, spinal nerves, many muscles of the