

back, and other 'segmentally' arranged and repeated organs.

METAZOA, p. 44—All the multicellular animals with a digestive cavity, as distinct from Protozoa.

MONOPHYLETIC, p. 18—Springing from one common stem or ancestor.

MONOTREMES, p. 36—The collective name of the recent Prototheria. See p. 64.

MORPHOLOGY—The study of the structure and development of organisms (anatomy as distinct from physiology).

ODONTOLOGY, p. 32—The study of teeth.

ONTOGENY—See p. 106.

PALÆONTOLOGY—The study of extinct animals and plants.

PALÆOZOIC AGE, p. 37—From the Laurentian or Precambrian Rocks to the top of the Magnesian Limestone. See diagram, p. 149.

PENTADACTYLE, p. 39—With five fingers or toes.

PERMIAN AGE, p. 36—Chiefly the Magnesian Limestone. See diagram, p. 149.

PHRACTAMPHIBIA, p. 60—Extinct Amphibia, characterized by a considerable amount of bony dermal armour.

PHYLETIC, OR PHYLOGENETIC—Referring to phylum, stem or branch of the ancestral tree of pedigree.

PHYLOGENY—See p. 106.

PLACENTA—A 'cake-like' growth which connects the foetus with the maternal organism, and thereby insures nutrition of the former; so-called 'after-birth.'

PLACENTALIA, p. 19—Mammals possessed of a placenta during their embryonic growth.

PLATYRRHINÆ, p. 10—The American monkeys, with a broad or flat (*platys*) nose (*rhis*).

PREMOLARS AND MOLARS, p. 32—Premolars are those 'grinders' or molar teeth which are preceded by milk-teeth.

PRIMATES, p. 11—The collective term for lemurs, monkeys, and man; the 'highest' or 'first' of Mammals.

PROCHORIATA, p. 19; see p. 33—Chorion, the envelope of the egg or later embryo, part of which enters into formation of the placenta.

QUADRILOCULAR HEART, p. 65—See p. 79.

ROTATORIA, p. 46; see p. 52—The Wheel-animalcules.

SELACHIANS, p. 41—Sharks, dog-fishes.

SIMIÆ, p. 9—Monkeys in the widest sense. See p. 70.