

SIPHONOPHORA, p. 43—Compound Jelly-fish, like the 'Portuguese man-of-war.'

SPINAL CORD, p. 54—The central nervous system, as far as it is enclosed by the backbone; hence also called spinal marrow.

SPONGIÆ, p. 43—Sponges.

SQUAMOSO-MANDIBULAR ARTICULATION, p. 36—The hinge or joint of the under jaw with the skull.

STEGOCEPHALI, p. 38—Extinct armoured Amphibia, *e.g.*, Labyrinthodon.

TETRAPODA, p. 38—Amphibia, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

THEROMORPHA, p. 38—See also p. 64.

TRIASSIC AGE, p. 35—From the New Red Sandstone to the Keuper or variegated Marls. See diagram, p. 149.

TUNICATES, p. 43—See p. 54.

TURBELLARIA, p. 46; see p. 52—Free-swimming Flat-worms.

VEDDAHS, p. 24—See pp. 74 and 147.

VERTEBRATA—The animals which possess a backbone composed of vertebræ or joints of the spine.

VESPERTILIO, p. 9—A genus of bats.

VISCERAL ARCHES, p. 57—The jaws and the skeletal framework of the tongue and of the gills.

THE END.