

impregnation is internal, and their subsequent development takes place in one or other of the four following ways.

1. The ovum, when defended by a firm envelope, which contains a store of nutriment, is termed an *egg*, and is deposited in situations most favourable for the development of the embryo; and also for its future support when it emerges from the egg. Birds, as is well known, produce eggs which are incased in a calcareous shell, and hatch them by the warmth they communicate by sitting on them with unwearyed constancy. All animals which thus lay eggs are termed *oviparous*.

2. There are a few tribes, such as the *Viper* and the *Salamander*, whose eggs are never laid, but are hatched in the interior of the parent; so that they bring forth living offspring, although originally contained in eggs. Such animals are said to be *Ovo-viviparous*. There are other tribes, again, which, according to circumstances, are either oviparous, or ovo-viviparous: this is the case with the *Shark*.

3. *Viviparous* animals are those in which no egg, properly so called, is completed; but the ovum, after proceeding through the oviduct, sends out vessels, which form an attachment to the interior of a cavity in the body of the parent, whence it draws nourishment, and therefore has attained a considerable size at the time of its birth.

4. *Marsupial* animals are those, which, like the *Kangaroo*, and the *Opossum*, are provided with abdominal pouches, into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received, and nourished with milk, secreted from glands contained within these pouches. As the young, both in this and in the last case, are nourished with milk prepared by similar glands, or *Mammae*, the whole class of viviparous and marsupial animals has received, from this characteristic circumstance, the name of *Mammalia*.