

from the true viviparous Mammalians, and agree with the oviparous Vertebrates. Recent opportunities of examining the impregnated uterus of the *Kangaroo* and *Ornithorhynchus* have almost determined that they are both ovoviviparous."

Under these impressions, confirmed and illustrated by the observations of so able a comparative anatomist, I shall consider the Class of Mammalians as divisible into two *Sub-classes*, viz., *Ovoviviparous* Mammalians, and *Viviparous* Mammalians.

It may be here observed, with regard to the state of forwardness in which the different tribes of Mammalians leave the matrix, a considerable variation takes place, some requiring a longer time than others, before they can be considered as at all independent of maternal care and protection. The young of the Ruminants, Pachyderms, and Solipeds, come into the world with the organs of the senses, and of locomotion, in a state to be used immediately; they can *see* with their *eyes*, and *hear* with their *ears*, and *walk* with their *legs*, as soon as they are born; whereas the Predaceans and several others, when first born are *blind*, and unable to *walk*, and do not attain to the full use of their eyes and legs till a considerable time after birth. In man, though the infant is born *seeing*, yet a much longer period, and the instruction of the mother or nurse, are required before it can *walk*.

In the first case here noticed—that of the Ruminants and Pachyderms, the young animal requires less care from the mother. She has little to do besides suckling, and watching it in order to protect it if danger threatens. But, in the second case, she must prepare a kind of nest, not exposed to the light, and removed from observation, in which she can attend to her young unmolested, till they can see, and move about upon their legs. Every one