

This Order is principally distinguished from the terrestrial Mammalians, by having the *hind-legs* converted into a horizontal (so called) fin, moving up and down. They have little or no neck, and their anterior extremities are covered with a tendinous membrane, which enables the animal to use them as fins.

The *Predaceous* Cetaceans are distinguished from the *Herbivorous* by having their *mammary* organs *inguinal*, and by their *fins* not being prehensory.

In the *Herbivorous* Sub-order, the *mammary* organs are *pectoral*, and they can use their *anterior* extremities, in some degree, as hands, to carry their young, and in locomotion.* They are also armed with *tusks*, a circumstance which appears to connect them with the *Morse* or *Walrus*,† which is said by Cuvier to be both herbivorous and carnivorous, and to differ considerably from the rest of the *Amphibians*.

Order 2.—Pachyderms. The external characters which distinguish the *Solipeds* from the *typical* Pachyderms are so striking, that they seem almost entitled to be placed in a separate Order. I shall, however, consider them as forming a Sub-order. (To this Order belong the *Hippopotamus*; the *Tapir*; the *Swine* tribe; the *Rhinoceros*; the *Elephant*; the *Horse*; and the *Ass*; &c.) The principal characters of this Order, are *Feet* armed with *hoofs* incapable of prehension. In the *typical* Pachyderms the hoof is divided more or less, but in the *Solipeds* it is not.

Order 3.—Ruminants. The *Camel* tribe seems to form another Sub-order in the present Sub-class, distinguished by the remarkable circumstance, mentioned upon a former occasion, that its hoof, though superficially divided, has an entire sole,‡ and the males have no horns. (This Order includes the *Camel*; *Dromedary*; *Lama*; *Giraffe*; the *Ox*

* See above, p. 101.

† *Trichecus rosmarus*.

‡ See above, p. 150