circumferential diffusion, and may be designated apocentric; in the other, the ascending, it is cephalic concentration or epicentric—the systemic centre here referred to corresponding in position to the cephalic nervous mass or brain (p. 322).

The degrees of concentration do not generally shade indefinitely into one another. There is a range of variations under a given type or specific condition of the systemic force; and then a drop-down or sallus to another typical grade, or condition. Such conditions, in all probability, have specific mathematical relations, like other conditions of force in nature, (as in chemistry,) although science may never succeed in giving them a written expression.

II. In a superior group, (A) compactness, regularity and perfection of structure, with normal proportions and narrow limits of variation.

In an *inferior* group, (B) a condition of inferiority in general structure, attended with a wide diversity of form and size, and sometimes bizarre shapes; (C) an amplificate condition, manifested either in a widening of the structure (broad-amplificate), or in a lengthening of body anteriorly and posteriorly (mostly the latter), or a lengthening or attenuation of limbs (long amplificate), or in a general enlargement (large-amplificate, gross-amplificate); (D) a multiplicate condition, or an indefinite multiplication of segments or members, as in Myriapods and Worms, and opposed to a *limitate* condition like that of Insects, Spiders, and Crustaceans; (E) an analyzed or elementalized condition, being a more or less complete resolution into elemental segments or parts, each more or less nearly of normal equality; (F) an *elliptic* condition exhibited in either a diminution of size of parts or members, or of number of segments, organs or parts, through abnormal weakness of the life-system, and manifested especially in inferior or degradational species. (Pages 324-328, 337, 440.)

III. Sup., (A) a highly differentiated condition of structure corresponding to highly specialized or subdivided functions.—Inf., (B) a simplified condition, or one less specialized in functions and therefore less differentiated in structure. (P. 327.)

IV. Sup., (A) a perfunctionate condition of any organ or part, that is, one in which an organ is characterized by its highest normal functions. Inf., (B) a perverted condition of an organ, or a prostitution of it to other than the normal function; (C) a more or less completely defunctionated condition of any organs or members. (P. 324.)

V. Sup., (A) a terrestrial mode of life in all stages.—Inf., (B) an aquatic mode of life, (a) in the adult stage, but not connected with aquatic respiration; (b) in the larval stage only; (c) in all stages, with aquatic respiration throughout each. A terrestrial mode of life in all stages may be distinguished as perterrestrial; and an aquatic mode of life in all stages with aquatic