Of these three subdivisions both among the Pteroprosthenics and Pterometasthenics—the first and second grand divisions of Insects—the *two* higher are *typical*, of different grades, and the *third* is *hypotypic*. The same is true of the three subdivisions of each the Apipens and Amplipens, or the first and second grand divisions of the Pteroprosthenics. This is exhibited in the following table, in which the grades are expressed by the same terms as in Article I.

	Pteroprosthenics.	Pterometasthenics.	Apipens.	Amplipens.
Betatypic,	Apipens.	Coleopters.	Hymenopters.	Lepidopters.
Gammatypic,	Amplipens.	Hemipters.	Dipters.	Homopters.
Hypotypic,	Attenuates.	Orthopters.	Aphanipters.	Trichopters.

In the *third* or *hypotypic* division of both the Pteroprosthenics and Pterometasthenics, on the contrary, the first and second of the three subdivisions appear to be *hypertypic* groups, while the *third* is *typical;* and the hypertypic groups are more or less closely representatives respectively of the first and second grand divisions, as follows:

	Attenuates, or Neuropters.	Orthopters.
A-Hypertypic,	Apipenniforms.	Coleopteroids, or Cursors.
B-Hypertypic,	Amplipenniforms.	Hemipteroids, or Ambulators.
Typical,	Perattenuates.	Saltators.

In the fact that these hypotypic divisions include *two hypertypic* subdivsions and *one*, the inferior, *typical*, there is a parallelism with the subdivisions of Fishes, (Art. I, p. 343,) and those of many other hypotypic groups of animals.

Methods of cephalization, or decephalization, at the basis of the successive grades of subdivisions.

A. In the subkingdom of Articulates, as shown by the writer (last volume, p. 7) and long held by Agassiz, the classes or highest subdivisions are *Insecteans*, *Crustaceans*, and *Worms*.

In passing from *Insecteans* to *Crustaceans*, the principal methods of decephalization illustrated are the *amplificative*, there being a great enlargement through apocentric or circumferential extension; the *dilutive*, or a change from perterrestrial to aquatic life and respiration (See Char. V, p. 12,); and, over and above these, a fundamental change of type not expressed in any of the special methods of decephalization laid down, (page 12).

In passing from *Crustaceans* to *Worms*, the methods illustrated are the *analytic*, in the resolution of the body mostly into its normal annuli; the *multiplicative*, in the indefinite number of segments; the *elliptic*, in the absence of antennæ, feet, &c.