

(2.) Tapiroids.—Without a nasal horn. Snout elongate, often imperfectly prehensile.

a. Tapirids.

b. Paleotherids.

(3.) Hyracids.—Without a nasal horn. Snout not elongated.

3. SUIDEANS.—Snout elongate, but not at all prehensile. Paridigitate.

(1.) Suids.

(2.) Hippopotamids.

II. Sthenomeres.

Metasthenic. Long-amplificate, even when gross-amplificate. Snout not a power-organ. Horns, when any, proceeding from the endoskeleton, frontal.

1. SOLIPEDES.—Without horns. Imparidigitate.

(1.) Equids.

(2.) Macrauchenids. (?)

2. RUMINANTS.—Having horns in the typical group, except often in females. Paridigitate.

(1.) Cornigers.—Having horns. Frontiferent.

a. Cervids.

b. Antilopids.

c. Camelopardalids.

(2.) Nudifronts.—Without horns. Not frontiferent, feeble in self-defense.

a. Camelids.

b. Moschids.

c. Anoplotherids.

3. —————?

III. Sirenians.

Urosthentic, natatorial. Having a large caudal fin for swimming. Posterior limbs wanting.

Manatus, Halicore or Dugong, Rytina, etc.

In the following enumeration of the distinctions of the several subdivisions, I confine myself almost entirely to those characteristics which are obviously based on the principle of cephalization, omitting the many anatomical details to be found in zoological treatises.

A. Subdivisions of the Sthenorhines.

(1.) The *Proboscideans* are distinguished by the high characteristic of having in the proboscis a prehensile organ of great