inch board. As the head of a Camelopard is raised seventeen or eighteen feet above the ground, the systemic force in this inferior Herbivore is diffused through a sphere whose radius is nearly twice that of the Lion, and six to eight times that of its superior among Herbivores, a common Stag or Goat—a condition betokening very low grade. Its inferiority among Cornigers is also apparent in the small head and brains for so large a body, its singularly awkward use of its long limbs when running, and its being a mute animal.

(2.) The Nudifronts.—The Nudifronts manifest their inferior-

ity to the preceding in different ways.—

(a.) In a comparatively relaxed condition of the extremities. In the Camelids, the toes spread forward so that the animal walks on a pad or pads beneath the foot and toes; the hoofs are small, of symmetrical shape instead of being fitted to one another, and cover only the extremities of the toes; the scaphoid and cuboid bones of the tarsus are disjunct; and the cannon-bone, though single, is divided at its lower extremity to a higher point than in the Cornigers.

In the Moschids, the toes are lax, as in the Camelids, and similarly covered with short hoofs, so that there is not the appearance of a single cloven hoof; moreover the two posterior toes are elongated so as to touch the ground in walking; and, in one species, not only are the scaphoid and cuboid bones disjunct, but also the metacarpals and metatarsals which make up the cannon-bone of the Cornigers and Solipeds. In others, also, the metacarpals are not completely coalesced.

The Anoplotherids are like the Moschids in the lax condition of the two large toes; and, as in the Moschus aquaticus, the scaphoid and cuboid bones are disjunct and also the metacarpals

and the metatarsals.

(b.) In the forehead not being a power-organ, and not furnished with horns.—

This condition in an animal may be a mark either of a highly cephalized, or of an enfeebled, life-system. In the Horse it appears to be the former. But in the Nudifronts, it is so associated with other proofs of inferiority that it is unquestionably additional evidence of this inferiority. Absence of horns characterizes the *females* of many Cornigers, which shows that it might naturally be a feature of related inferior species.

The Camel and Musk-deer have feeble heads, both as respects mechanical and psychical power. The Musk-deer not only has no trace of horns but the forehead is not used in defense or at-

tack, being apparently unfitted for this purpose.

(c.) In their feeble means of defence and bizarre shapes.—
The Camel sometimes bites—an almost universal propensity
among animals, there being a consciousness of power in the
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