

founder descent to a *urosthenic* condition, with great length behind and a large part of the force of the structure thrown into the caudal extremity.

But, besides the increase of muscular force attending cephalic concentration, there is also increase of cephalic force—the sensorial and higher cephalic—an increase which is not so easily measured or compared. Man is probably prosthenic looking only to his limbs, the arms being stronger than the legs. Yet this is but a small fraction of the force which makes him the prosthenic being he is. The force is so largely purely cephalic, that he may be styled, with special appropriateness, *cephalosthenic*. In such a species the increase of force along the body-axis from behind forward would be represented by a very rapid divergence of lines; in a Carnivore, by a divergence much less rapid; in a Whale by lines diverging but little from parallelism.

When the supremacy of the cephalic extremity in an organism is of high order, the cephalic centre is near the front margin of the head. Thus in Man, the being eminently of onward head-power, the jaws project but slightly beyond the anterior margin of the brain; moreover this cephalic concentration and contraction is connected with a reduction of the number of teeth from 44 to 32, one pair of incisors and two of premolars being wanting in either jaw out of the full number that belongs to the Mammal type. There is a great contrast between this abbreviated form of head and the elongated cranium of the 44-toothed Anoplothere, one of the lowest of Herbivores.

When the cephalic supremacy is so feeble that the force approximates to equality along all parts of the body-axis, the animal is the next thing in grade of life to a plant; the cephalic centre in such a case often has a position remote from the anterior extremity, the head portion becoming greatly dilated, as in the Whale as mentioned on page 160. If, in addition, the systemic force is feeble, the body may be contracted both before and behind, about the *nearly central* cephalic pole, as in Radiates.

With decreasing cephalic concentration, there may be not only increasing length throughout the structure, and especially circumferentially, but also an increasing relaxation of the parts of the structure, and a tendency toward a resolution into its normal elements, or an elementalizing of it; and also a tendency toward an equality in the series of parts or elements. This is decephalization by the *analytic* method explained in Art. I, p. 326.

The same kind of relaxation, favors not only ordinary vegetative increase, and an analytic resolution of structure, but often, also, that extraordinary multiplication of parts included under the *multiplicative* method of decephalization (Art. I, p. 325), and that multiplication of ova or young at a birth, included under the *genetic* method (Art. I, p. 330). In the higher animal species,