

to the posterior pair of wings. And the third is a degradational group, in which, by the *amplificative*, *analytic* and *elliptic* methods, the species (Lepismæ, etc.) are wingless and larve-like.

Among Herbivores, the Elephant shows superiority (1) in having, as in Carnivores, the teeth (its tusks) for defensive weapons; (2) in having, as in Carnivores, the power of prehension, a quality, however, transferred from the teeth to one of the organs of sense, the nose; this organ of prehension also aids in defense; (3) in having the normal number of toes; (4) in having pectoral mammæ, as in the highest Megasthenes or Quadrumanes, the highest Microsthenes or Bats, and also in Man. The great size is not a mark of overgrowth and inferiority, for the animal is neither stupid nor sluggish. The Ruminants are inferior to the Elephant in having, not an *inferior* organ of sense, but the forehead, or typically the most important part of the head, perverted to use for self-defense; and also in other ways. Among Ruminants, the Stag or Elk-type shows superiority to the Ox-type, in (1) its more compact and smaller head; (2) its less magnitude *posteriorly*; (3) its limbs adapted to fleet motion; (4) its fore-limbs adapted for climbing and clinging, giving them a special *prosthentic* character and great superiority to those of the Ox. The Horse-type shows inferiority to the Elephant-type, in (1) its long head and neck (amplificate); (2) its one-hoofed foot; (3) its being *metasthenic*, the hind legs serving as the principal organs of defense; and also in the characters mentioned above.

The discussion of the subject of classification beyond, will be found to be a continued exemplification of the laws of cephalization, and we refer forward for additional elucidation.

3. *The forms, resulting from the expression of the same law of cephalization in diverse groups, often similar; and hence come some of the analogies between groups, or their osculations.*—It is apparent that the grades of cephalization may have expression in *any* division of the animal kingdom, and that hence may come *parallel* results as to form. For example, there may be cases of *amplificative* decephalization—or of long-bodied or long-legged species—in the different orders or tribes of Insects; and, when so, the species, in these different groups thus characterized, will be, in a sense, representatives of one another, and the groups will “osculate” at such points. One example is that of Orthopters and Neuropters through the Mantids in the former and the Mantispids in the latter; also, that of Dipters and Neuropters, through the slender Tipulids of the former. The same may be exemplified among the orders of Birds. The degradational feature, for example, of webbed feet, or that of defective wings may characterize the inferior species of different subdivisions, and so produce