

The following table presents the relations and the parallelisms of these classes, and of each to the subkingdoms.

	Subkingdoms.	Vertebrates.	Articulates.	Mollusks.	Radiates.
α .	Vertebrates.	Mammals.	—————	—————	—————
β .	Articulates.	Birds.	Insecteans.	Ordinary.	Echinoderms.
γ .	Mollusks.	Reptiles.	Crustaceans.	Ascidioids.	Acalephs.
D.	Radiates.	Fishes.	Worms.	Bryozoans?	Polyps.

Arranging the divisions according to the relations of the groups to the *animal-type*, instead of the special type of each class, the table takes the following form:

	Subkingdoms.	Vertebrates.	Articulates.	Mollusks.	Radiates.
α .	Vertebrates.	Mammals.	—————	—————	—————
β .	Articulates.	Birds.	Insecteans.	—————	—————
γ .	Mollusks.	Reptiles.	Crustaceans.	Ordinary.	—————
a. D.	—————	Fishes.	Worms.	Ascidioids.	—————
b. "	—————	—————	—————	Bryozoans.	—————
c. "	Radiates.	—————	—————	—————	Echinoderms.
d. "	—————	—————	—————	—————	Acalephs.
e. "	—————	—————	—————	—————	Polyps.

The letters *c*, *d*, *e*, stand for different grades of phytoid degradational, *b*, hemiphytoid, and *a*, degenerative. The blank interval between Mollusks and Radiates is filled up by the inferior divisions of the higher subkingdoms.

We may now consider the subdivisions under some of the classes; and first, those of Vertebrates.

3. *Higher subdivisions of the class of Mammals.*—The higher subdivisions of the class of Mammals are four in number: Man, Megasthenes, Microsthenes, and Oötocoids, as explained in the preceding volume of this Journal, p. 70. Man is shown to stand apart from the Megasthenes on precisely the same characteristic that separates the two highest orders under the classes severally of Insecteans and Crustaceans; for, in passing from Man to the brute Mammals, there is a transfer of the forelimbs from the cephalic to the locomotive series.

Moreover, a study of the Vertebrate skeleton has shown that the forelimbs in the Vertebrate-type, as well explained by Professor Owen, are *cephalic appendages*, being normally appendages to the posterior or occipital division of the head. In the Fish, these forelimbs (the pectoral fins) have at any rate an actual *cephalic position* (back of which position they are thrown, by displacement, in other Vertebrates). Now, in Man, they are not only cephalic in normal structural relations, but *cephalic* also in *use*. The transfer of these cephalic organs to the locomotive series, by which the brute structure is made, is a manifest degradation of the type. Man is thus the only Vertebrate in which the Vertebrate-type is expressed in its perfection, and therefore occupies *alone* the sublime summit of the system of life.