

footless like the Snakes. The Snakes constitute the degradational group under the Lacertoids. The Amphibians, constituting the third order, are on the same level with the Erpetoid Birds and the Oötocoid Mammals, as presented in the following table.

The three orders of Reptiles—Chelonians, Lacertoids and Amphibians—make a parallel series with the three lower classes of Vertebrates; the Chelonians representing the Birds, to which they approximate in some points, besides being betatypic like them; the Amphibians representing the Fishes, with a still closer approximation between the two; while the Lacertoids are the typical Reptiles. The Chelonians might be viewed as *hemitypic* Reptiles; not *hypotypic* like the Amphibians, but *hypertypic*, like the Selachians and Ganoids among Fishes.

(3.) *Fishes* are all degradational species in their relations to the animal-type. The two higher groups, or those of Selachians and Ganoids as already explained (p. 334), are *hypertypic*. The third, including Teliosts, is *typical* if viewed with reference to the Fish-type. Below these, the Dermopters or Myzonts, (including Amphioxus, Myxine, etc.) constitute an inferior *hypotypic* or degradational group,—that is degradational in its relations to typical Fishes (p. 332). Thus *typical* Fishes are gammatypic in their relations to other Vertebrates, while the alphetypic and betatypic groups are *hypertypic* orders.

The following table exhibits the relations of the orders in the classes of Birds, Reptiles and Fishes; and, for comparison, those of Mammals are added.

	Mammals.	Birds.	Reptiles.	Fishes.
Alphetypic,	Man.	—	—	Selachians.
Betatypic,	Megasthenes.	{ Altrices, or Pterosthenics.	Chelonians.	Ganoids.
Gammatypic,	Microsthenes.	{ Præcoces, or Podosthenics.	Lacertoids.	Teliosts.
Hemitypic, or Degradational,	{ Oötocoids.	Erpetoids.	Amphibians.	Dermopters.

We pass now to Articulates.

5. *Subdivisions of the classes, Insecteans, Crustaceans and Worms into Orders.*—(1.) The higher subdivisions in each of the classes, *Insecteans* and *Crustaceans*, are three in number, none existing above the betatypic grade, which is that of Articulates among the subkingdoms, and of Insecteans among Articulates. (See page 7.)

(2.) *Worms* are of four types of structure. First, *Annelids*, or *typical* Worms, including the Branchiates, Abranchiates, and Nematoids—the last the degradational group, and showing this in the obsolete body-articulations and some internal characters.—Second, *Bdelloids*, or *Molluscoid* Worms, including the Hirudines or Leeches, Planarians and Trematodes; characterized by obso-