

B. The grand subdivisions of Insecteans are *Insects*, *Spiders*, and *Myriapods*.

In passing from *Insects* to *Spiders*, the methods of decephalization illustrated are the *retroferent*, case *a*, in the transfer of one pair of mouth organs to the locomotive series; and a shade of the *analytic*, in the loss of the independent definition of the head and thorax.

In passing from *Spiders* to *Myriapods*, the methods illustrated are the *analytic*, in the loss of independent definition of thorax and abdomen, and the reduction of the body to nearly equal rings all with nearly similar members; and the *multiplicative*.

C. The grand subdivisions of Insects are *Pteroprosthénics*, *Pterometasthenics*, and *Thysanures* or *Apters*.

In passing from the first to the second, the principal method illustrated is the *retroferent*, case *b*, as shown in the transfer backward of the flying function, and also in the locomotive function being transferred in a considerable degree from the wings to the feet.

In passing from the *second* to the *third*, the methods exemplified are the *analytic*, shown in the equal annuli and partial loss of distinction of thorax and abdomen; the *retroferent*, case *b*, in the transfer backward to the caudal extremity of a part of the locomotive function; *elliptic*, in the absence of wings; *prematu-rative*, in there being no metamorphosis.

D. The grand subdivisions of the Pteroprosthénics are the *Apipens*, *Amplipens*, and *Neuropters* or *Attenuates*.

In passing from the *first* to the *second*, the principal method illustrated is the *amplificate*, especially the broad-amplificate, as exhibited largely in the wings. In passing from the *first* and *second* to the *third*, the *amplificate*, especially the long-amplificate, accompanied by a general diminution and inferiority of life-system, the species being mostly rather small and slender.

The methods are in general the same for the subdivisions of the *Pterometasthenics*.

E. The grand subdivisions of the Apipens are the *Hymenopters*, *Dipters* and *Aphanipters*.

In passing from the *first* to the *second*, there is a *general lowering of grade of structure* (p. 12,) as exhibited in inferior integuments and strength, and partly defunctionated mouth.

In passing from the *second* to the *third*, the methods exemplified are the *elliptic*, in loss of wings; the *retroferent*, in the locomotive function being transferred largely to the hind-legs, these being the strongest and longest; the *amplificate*, in enlargement behind and in length of legs.

F. The grand divisions of the Amplipens are *Lepidopters*, *Homopters* and *Trichopters*.

In passing from the *first* to the *second*, the methods exemplified