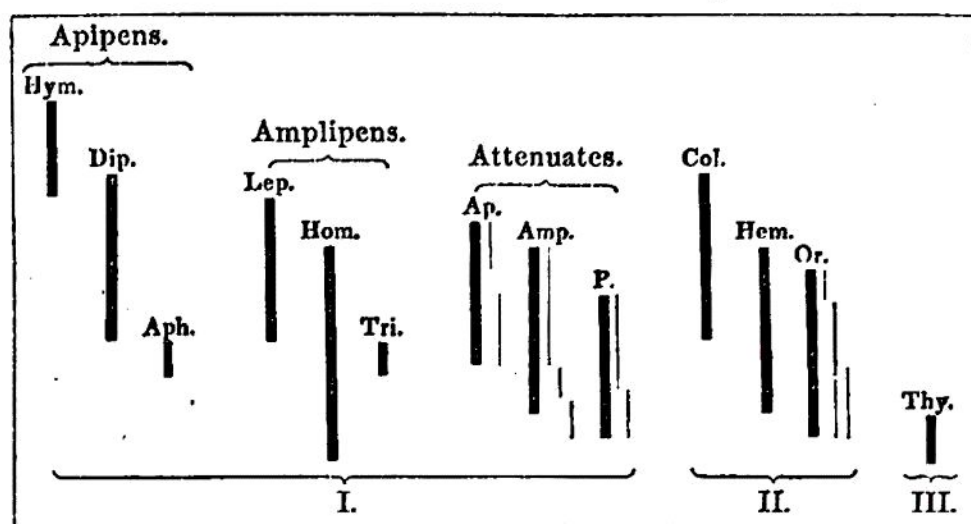


their subdivisions (pp. 22, 24). The line for the Homopters is made to run lowest on account of the Aphids and Coccids,



which seem to be inferior even to the Pediculi of the Hemipters and Nirmids of the Orthopters.

Designations of the successive grades of groups.

The parallelism between the grander subdivisions of the Pterometasthenics (Coleopters, Hemipters and Orthopters) and those of the Apipens, (Hymenopters, Dipters and Aphanipters,) and Amplipens, (Lepidopters, Homopters and Trichopters,) teaches that these subdivisions are *coördinates*, or of one grade.

This is further indicated by other points of parallelism, namely, that the first subdivision of the Pterometasthenics and Apipens, the Hymenopters and Coleopters, have eminently the features each of a high type; and the last, the Aphanipters and *typical* Orthopters, are alike metapodosthenic or saltatorial species. So also under the Amplipens, the 2nd subdivision, or that of Homopters, is closely related to the second of Pterometasthenics, or that of Hemipters (page 27).

Hence, if the grander subdivisions of Apipens and of Amplipens are called tribes, those of the Pterometasthenics should also be so designated.

Under the *subkingdom* of Articulates, there are the *classes* of Insecteans, Crustaceans and Worms; and under Insecteans, the *orders* Insects, Spiders and Myriapods.

If then the term *tribe* be used for the familiar groups, Hymenopters, Dipters, &c., as just suggested, the question comes up as to the designations of the two intermediate grades of groups between *orders* and *tribes*.

The distinctions on which they are based are so obviously ordinal that they may be well called orders of subordinate grades; and I propose for the first of the two the designation *suborders*, and for the second *ordinules*, a diminutive of *orders*. The stages will then be as follows.