the womb, as a fœtus scarcely an inch in length by somewhat less than half an inch in breadth: it is blind, exhibiting merely dark eye-spots; its limbs are so rudimentary, that even the hinder legs, so largely developed in the genus when mature, exist as mere stumps: it is unable even to suck, but, holding permanently on by a minute dug, has the sustaining fluid occasionally pressed into its mouth by the mother. And, undergoing a peculiar but not the less real process of incubation, the creature that had to remain for little more than a month in the womb, -strictly thirty-nine days, -has to remain in the mother's pouch, ere it is fully developed and able to provide for itself, for a period of eight months. found to increase in weight during this hatching process, from somewhat less than an ounce to somewhat more than eight Now, this surely is a process quite as nearly akin to the incubation of egg-bearing birds as to the ordinary nursing process of the placental mammals; and on the occult but apparently real principle, that the true arrangement of the animal kingdom is that which we find exemplified by the successive introduction of its various classes and orders in the course of geologic history, should we not anticipate a point of time for the introduction of the marsupiata, intermediate between the widely-distant points at which the egg-bearing birds and the true placental mammals appeared? Ranged at once chronologically, and by their mode of reproduction, the various classes of the vertebrata would run, did we accept the suggested reading, as follows: -First appear cold-blooded vertebrates (fishes), that propagate by eggs or spawn,-chiefly Next appear cold-blooded vertebrates (repby the latter. tiles), that propagate by eggs or spawn,-chiefly by the former. Then appear warm-blooded vertebrates (birds), that propagate by eggs exclusively. Then warm-blooded vertebrates come upon the stage, that produce eggs without shells, which have to be subjected for months to a species of extra placen-