

morphological point of view, belongs to the class of Mammals. From this there directly follows the exceedingly important inference that man, by consanguinity also, is a member of this class of animals, and has historically developed out of long since extinct forms of Mammals. This circumstance alone justifies us here in turning our especial attention to the history and the pedigree of Mammals. Let us, therefore, for this purpose first examine the groups of this class of animals.

Older naturalists, especially considering the formation of the jaw and feet, divided the class of Mammals into a series of from eight to sixteen orders. The lowest stage of the series was occupied by the whales, which seemed to differ most from man, who stands at the highest stage, by their fish-like form of body. Thus Linnæus distinguished the following eight orders: (1) *Cetæ* (whales); (2) *Belluæ* (hippopotami and horses); (3) *Pecora* (ruminating animals); (4) *Glires* (gnawing animals and rhinoceroses); (5) *Bestiæ* (insectivora, marsupials, and various others); (6) *Feræ* (beasts of prey); (7) *Bruta* (toothless animals and elephants); (8) *Primates* (bats, semi-apes, apes, and men). Cuvier's classification, which became the standard of most subsequent zoologists, did not rise much above that of Linnæus. Cuvier distinguished the following eight orders: (1) *Cetacea* (whales); (2) *Ruminantia* (ruminating animals); (3) *Pachyderma* (hoofed animals, with the exclusion of ruminating animals); (4) *Edentatæ* (animals poor in teeth); (5) *Rodentia* (gnawing animals); (6) *Carnassia* (marsupials, beasts of prey, insectivora, and bats); (7) *Quadrumana* (semi-apes and apes); (8) *Bimana* (man).

The most important advance in the classification of