

the long-tailed Lemur, the short-tailed Lichanotus, and the Stenops, the latter of which seems to be very closely allied to the probable ancestors of man among the Semi-apes. The short-footed as well as the long-footed Prosimiæ live widely distributed over the islands of southern Asia and Africa, more especially in Madagascar; some live also on the continent of Africa. No Semi-ape, either living or in a fossil state, has as yet been found in America. They all lead a solitary, nocturnal kind of life, and climb about on trees. (Compare vol. i. p. 361.)

Among the six remaining orders of Deciduata, all of which are probably derived from long since extinct Semi-apes, the order of *Gnawing animals* (Rodentia), which is rich in forms, has remained at the lowest stage. Among these the *squirrel-like* animals (Sciuromorpha) stand nearest akin to the Pedimanous Marsupials. Out of this primary group the *mouse-like* animals (Myomorpha) and the *porcupine-like* animals (Hystricomorpha) developed probably as two diverging branches, the former of which are directly connected with the squirrel-like animals, by the eocene Myoxida, the latter by the eocene Psammoryctida. The fourth sub-order, the *hare-like* animals (Lagomorpha), probably developed only at a later period out of one of the other three sub-orders.

Very closely allied to the Rodentia is the remarkable order of *Pseudo-hoofed animals* (Chelophora). Of these there now live but two genera, indigenous to Asia and Africa, namely, Elephants (*Elephas*), and Rock Conies (*Hyrax*). Both have hitherto generally been classed among real Hoofed animals, or Ungulata, with which they agree in the formation of the feet. But an identical transformation of nails or claws into hoofs occurs also in genuine Rodentia