

of the *mole* (Fig. 8), which has acquired a powerful spade-like form for digging, with fingers which have become extremely short and thick. What is far more like the human hand than these latter forms, is the fore paw of the lowest and most imperfect of all mammals, the Australian *beaked animal* (*Ornithorhynchus*, Fig. 9), which in its whole structure stands nearer to the common, extinct, primary form of mammalia, than any known species. Hence man differs less in the formation of the hand from this common primary form than from the bat, mole, dolphin, seal, and many other mammals.

PLATE V. (*Between pages 84 and 85, Vol. II.*)

*Monophyletic, or One-rooted Pedigree of the Vegetable Kingdom*, representing the hypothesis of the common derivation of all plants, and the historical development of the different groups of plants during the palæontological periods of the earth's history. The horizontal lines denote the different smaller and larger periods of the organic history of the earth (which are spoken of in vol. ii. p. 14), and during which the strata containing fossils were deposited. The vertical lines separate the different main-classes and classes of the vegetable kingdom from one another. The arboriform and branching lines indicate, in an approximate manner, by their greater or less number and thickness, the greater or less degree of development, differentiation, and perfecting which each class probably attained in each geological period. (Compare vol. ii. pp. 82, 83.)

PLATE VI. (*Between pages 130 and 131, Vol. II.*)

*Monophyletic, or One-rooted Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom*, representing the *historical growth of the six animal tribes* during the palæontological periods of the organic history of the earth. The horizontal lines *g h*, *i k*, *l m*, and *n o* divide the five large periods of the organic history of the earth one from another. The field *g a b h* comprises the archilithic, the field *i g h k*, the palæolithic, the field *l i k m* the mesolithic, and the field *n l o m*