ane into *yl*; those of the trivalent radicles by changing the final *e* in the names of the bivalent radicles, methene, &c., into *yl*; and similarly for the rest. The names of the whole series will therefore be as follows :

CH_4	$(CH_3)'$	$(CH_2)''$	$(CH)'''$
Methane	Methyl	Methene	Methenyl
C_2H_6	$(C_2H_5)'$	$(C_2H_4)''$	$(C_2H_3)'''$
Ethane	Ethyl	Ethene	Ethenyl
C_3H_8	$(C_3H_7)'$	$(C_3H_6)''$	$(C_3H_5)'''$
Propane	Propyl	Propene	Propenyl
&c.		&c.	&c.

From these hydrocarbon radicles, others of the same degree of equivalence may be derived by partial or total replacement of the hydrogen by other elements, or compound radicles. Thus from propyl, C_3H_7, may be derived the following univalent radicles:—

C_3H_6Cl	$C_3H_3Cl_4$	C_3H_5O
Chloropropyl	Tetrachloropropyl	Oxypropyl
$C_3H_2Cl_3O$	$C_3H_6(CN)'$	$C_3H_6(NO_2)$
Trichloroxypropyl	Cyanopropyl.	Nitropropyl
$C_3H_4(NH_2)O$	$C_3H_6(CH_3)$	$C_3H_5(C_2H_5)_2$
Amidoxypropyl	Methylpropyl	Diethylpropyl.

From the radicles above mentioned, all well-defined organic compounds may be supposed to be formed by combination and substitution, each radicle entering into combination, just like an elementary body of the same degree of equivalence.