

In the Monoidodonts the teeth were either absent or were of one kind only, consisting of those which were developed in the maxillary bones and in the corresponding portion of the lower jaw. This division contained two orders, Bruta and Cetacea.

The order Bruta included the Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga*, Lin.), the Scaly Ant-eaters or Pangolins (*Manis*, Lin.), these were edentulous—the Armadillos (*Dasypus*, Lin.), the Orycterope or Cape Ant-eater (*Orycteropus*, Geof.), the Sloths (*Bradypus*, Lin.), together with the extinct Megatherium, Mylodon, Glyptodon, and some other allied forms which had been found in the diluvial deposits of the American continent.

In the Diidodonts only two kinds of teeth were present, namely, incisors and molars. These teeth were separated by a considerable interval from each other, the canines never being developed in the animals which composed the orders belonging to this group. This division included the Sirenia, or herbivorous Cetacea, the Proboscidea, the Rodentia, and what he had ventured to term the order Rhinocercina.

The third and last division was, that of the Triidodonts, in which three kinds of teeth were present—Incisors, Canines, and Molars. This division included seven orders, viz:—Pachydermata, Ruminantia, Cervidæ, Canlidæ, &c. &c.

Mr. Hulme examined seriatim the dentition of each order, and of each sub-division, in order to justify the classification which he had adopted.

In conclusion, he observed that the proposed classification had originated in his endeavours to ascertain the best means of arranging the specimens in the museum, so as to exhibit not only the characters of the teeth in each species, but also the relation in which these organs stand to the general plan of animal organization.

The object of every classification should be to embody, in a clear and simple manner, the actual knowledge which is possessed of the animal kingdom, or of that portion of it with which the classification is concerned. To what extent this might be considered to be fulfilled by the classification that had now been proposed must be left to the judgment of others. It at least possessed the important qualities of clearness and facility of application. The arrangement of the different orders did not differ materially from what had been previously adopted by other writers. The relation in which the teeth stood to the general organization of the animal was brought more prominently