I present and discuss four or five candidate linguistic universals drawn from a cross-linguistic study of comparative and superlative morphology. Special attention is given to generalizations regarding root suppletion in the comparative degree of adjectives (good-better, bad-worse). One example is the Comparative-Superlative Generalization: If the comparative degree of an adjective is built on a suppletive root/stem, then the superlative is also suppletive. The superlative may use the same root as the comparative (English: good-better-best), or may be further suppletive (Latin: bonus-melior-optimus), but may not return to the 'positive' root: (excluded: *good-better-goodest). Although comparative suppletion is rare (though attested) outside of Indo-European, and although the data sample is small within any one language, the generalizations over the total data set (well over 100 examples), are surprisingly robust. A related, though less robust pattern holds of deadjectival verbs, which are generally formed from the comparative stem: 'to better, to worsen', and not '*to good, *to bad'. Implications of the generalizations for lexical decomposition (semantics) and the formal treatment of suppletion are considered.