

liferous (Cellariadæ), and of the articulated corallines (Corallina), of Keratophyta, of the Eschara, of the English corals, of sponges, of the Alcyonium, and of tubular corals, under which head he describes several of the more common tubicolous worms, which are found on our coast, and which have no relationship whatever to the other subjects of his treatise. Looking back on this arrangement from our present vantage ground, it appears disorderly and very defective, but when we reflect how imperfect the knowledge of species was at that period, and how crude the notions were on the nature and use of systems, we may find much to commend in it. Some of the chapters indeed contain a mixture of very dissimilar things, but others may be justly considered as so many natural genera or families, which subsequent naturalists had merely to subdivide and name.

Linnæus—in every sense the first of systematists—published the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturæ* in 1758. In it the avertebrate animals are arranged in two classes, Insecta and Vermes,—and of the latter zoophytes, with the exception of Actinia which is placed amongst the mollusca, form the last two orders which he named Lithophyta and Zoophyta. That we may appreciate the nature and value of the changes proposed subsequently to his time, it will be necessary to give the definitions of his orders and genera.

I. “ LITHOPHYTA Mollusca composita, basin solidam ædificantia.

TUBIPORA *Corallium* tubis cylindricis.

MILLEPORA *Corallium* tubis obconicis teretibus.

MADREPORA *Corallium* tubis stellatis.”

II. “ ZOOPHYTA Plantæ vegetantes floribus animatis.

ISIS *Stirps* radicata, lapidea, nuda, geniculis corneis.

GORGONIA *Stirps* radicata, cornea, crustata, continua.

ALCYONIUM *Stirps* stipulosa, corticata, continua.

TUBULARIA *Stirps* fistulosa, tunicata, subgeniculata.

ESCHARA *Stirps* papyracea, nuda, porosa.

CORALLINA *Stirps* fibrosa, crustata, articulata : articulis multifloris.

SERTULARIA *Stirps* fibrosa, nuda, articulata : articulis unifloris.

HYDRA *Stirps* subradicata, gelatinosa, apice florifera.

PENNATULA *Stirps* libera, pennata, basi ore instructa.