

IV. NUDA.

POLYPI NAKED, THE MOUTH WITH MARGINAL TENTACULA.

Coryna.

Hydra.

Latreille's method may next be noticed. He, following Lamarck, divides the animal kingdom into three primary sections, the last of which is denominated ACEPHALA, which, with various other classes, includes all the Zoophyta. The Actinia and Lucernaria constitute a distinct class—*Helianthoida*—which is placed between the sea-stars (Echinodermata), and sea-jellies, (Acalepha), being superior to the latter and to zoophytes by their organization, in which Spix had detected a nervous system. The Polypes follow the sea-jellies, and are subdivided thus :

Order I. BRACHIOSTOMA.

Mouth encircled with tentacula, often retractile.

Family I. CALAMIDES. Pennatula, Virgularia, &c.

——— II. ALCYONEA. Lobularia, Alcyonium, &c.

——— III. ALVEOLARIA. This family is portioned into tribes.

1. *Lamellifera*—the P. lamellifères of Lamarck.2. *Foraminosa*—the P. foraminés of Lamarck.3. *Corticifera*—the P. corticifères of Lamarck, with the genera Penicillus and Flabellaria.4. *Reticularia*—the P. à réseau of Lamarck.5. *Vaginiformia*—the P. vaginiformes of Lamarck.6. *Spongites*—the sea and fluviatile sponges.

——— IV. LIMNOPOLYPI. 1. Tentacula retractile ; a sheath—Plumatella, Cristatella, Diffugia. 2. Tentacula non-retractile ; no sheath—Pedicellaria, Coryne, Hydra.

Order II. TRICHOSTOMA.

*No tentacula at the mouth, which are replaced by rotatory organs or ciliæ.*Family I. *Cancriformia*—Brachionus, Follicularia, Tubicularia.——— II. *Campanulata*—Vorticella, Urceolaria, Furcularia.——— III. *Caudata*—Vaginicola, Tricocercus, Ratulus.

Not having access to the original works, I pass over in silence the methods of Oken, Schweigger, and Van der Höven, the