

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBLAINVILLE, 1830-1834.

DeBlainville has introduced great modifications in the classification of the Acalephs, part of which he removed to the Mollusks. The following diagram gives a general idea of his views respecting the classification of the lower animals:—

- ZOOPHYTES. 1. *False Zoophytes*, to be referred to the Mollusks: Physogrades and Diphyes, or perhaps to the Holothurians: Ciliobranches.
 “ “ “ “ to the Articulates. Entozoa.
 “ “ forming a heterogeneous assemblage of very small animals. Infusoria.
 2. *Genuine Zoophytes*. Actinozoaria, containing 5 Classes: Cirrhodermaria, Arachnodermaria, Zoantharia, Polypiaria, and Zoophytaria.
 Amophozoaria: Spongia.
 3. *False Zoophytes*, to be referred to the vegetable kingdom: Corallina, Nematozoa, Psychodiaria.
 “ “ neither animals nor plants. Zoösperms and Nullipores.

It appears from this sketch of DeBlainville's system, that he considers the Siphonophora of Eschscholtz as Mollusks, and the Ctenophora either as Mollusks or Echinoderms. The other Acalephs he calls ARACHNODERMARIA, and divides them in the following manner:—

1st Order. PULMOGRADA.

- 1st Section. *Simple Pulmogrades*: Eudora, Ephyra, Phoreynia, Eulimenes, Carybdea, Euryale.
 2d Section. *Tentaculate Pulmogrades*: Berenice, Æquorea, Mesonema, Polyxena, Ægina, Cunina, Faveolia, Eurybia, Pegasia, Obelia.
 3d Section. *Subproboscitate Pulmogrades*: Oceania, Aglaura, Melicerta, Cytæis, Thaumantias, Timia, Campanella.
 4th Section. *Proboscitate Pulmogrades*: Orythia, Geryonia, Saphenia, Dianea, Linuche, Favonia, Lymnoea, Sthenonia.
 5th Section. *Brachiata and pedunculate Pulmogrades*: Ocyroc, Cassiopea, Aurelia, Melitea, Evagora, Cephea, Rhizostoma, Chrysaora, Pelagia.

2d Order. CIRRHOGADA. Veella, Rataria, Porpita.

The Hydroids are referred to the class of Polypiaria. An earlier diagram of these animals was published by DeBlainville in 1822, in his work “De l'Organisation des Animaux.” See vol. 1 of this work, p. 198.

DeBlainville did not enjoy the same favorable opportunities for the study of the Acalephs as Eschscholtz; and yet he is the author of an original classification of these animals, which differs entirely from those of his predecessors. Eminent as a closet student, and deeply imbued with the conviction that Zoölogy required great reforms, and that methods may supply the deficiency of actual knowledge, he never hesitated in introducing great changes in the classification of the animal kingdom whenever a suggestion was presented to his mind, and without awaiting the opportunity for making the necessary investigations to test its accuracy and