

parasites, living in the cavities or in the organs of other animals; the Crustacea are partly marine and partly fluviatile, a few are terrestrial; the Insects are mostly terrestrial or rather aërial, yet some are marine, others fluviatile, and a large number of those, which in their perfect state live in the air, are terrestrial or even aquatic during their earlier stages of growth. Among Vertebrata¹ the Fishes are all aquatic, but partly marine and partly fluviatile; the Reptiles are either aquatic, or amphibious or terrestrial, and some of the latter are aquatic during the early part of their life; the Birds are all aërial, but some more terrestrial and others more aquatic; finally, the Mammalia though all aërial live partly in the sea, partly in fresh water, but mostly upon land. A more special review might show, that this localization in connection with the elements in which animals live, has a direct reference to peculiarities of structure of such importance, that a close consideration of the habitat of animals within the limits of the classes, might in most cases lead to a very natural classification.² But this is true only within the limits of the classes, and even here

8vo. fig.—Entozoorum Synopsis, Berolini, 1819, 8vo. fig.—GURLT, (E. F.) Verzeichniss der Thiere, bei welchen Entozoen gefunden worden sind, Wiegman's Archiv, 1845, contin. by Creplin in the following No.—DUJARDIN, (FEL.) Histoire naturelle des Helminthes ou Vers intestinaux, Paris, 1844, 1 vol. 8vo.—DIESING, (C. M.) Historia Vermium, Vindob. 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. That of Crustacea from MILNE-EDWARDS, Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, Paris, 1834, 3 vols. 8vo. fig.—DANA, (J. D.) Crustacea. United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Ch. Wilkes, U. S. N., vol. xiv., Philadelphia, 1852, 2 vols. 4to., atlas, fol. For the geographical distribution of Insects I must refer to the general works on Entomology, as it would require pages to enumerate even the standard works relating to the different orders of this class; but they are mentioned in: PERCHERON, (ACH. R.) Bibliographie entomologique, Paris, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.—AGASSIZ, (L.) Bibliographia Zoologie et Geologie; a general catalogue of all books, tracts, and memoirs on Zoology and Geology, corrected, enlarged, and edited by H. E. STRICKLAND, London, 1848-54, 4 vols. 8vo. (Ray Society).

¹ For the geographical distribution of Fishes, consult: CUVIER, (G.) and VALENCIENNES, (A.) Histoire naturelle des Poissons, Paris, 1828-1849, 22

vols. 8vo., fig.—MÜLLER, (J.) und HENLE, (J.) Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen, Berlin, 1841, fol. fig. For that of Reptiles: DUMERIL, (A. M. C.) et BISSON, (G.) Erpétologie générale, ou Histoire naturelle complète des Reptiles, Paris, 1834-1855, 9 vols. 8vo. fig.—TSCHUDI, (J. J.) Classification der Batrachier, Neuchâtel, 1838, 4to. Mém. Soc. Neuch. 2d. vol.—FITZINGER, (L. J.) Systema Reptilium, Vindobonæ, 1843, 8vo. For that of Birds: GRAY, (G. R.) The Genera of Birds, illustrated with about 350 plates by D. W. Mitchell, London, 1844-1849, 3 vols. imp. 4to.—BONAPARTE, (C. L.) Conspectus generum Avium, Lugduni-Batavorum, 1850, and seq. 8vo. For that of Mammalia: WAGNER, (A.) Die geographische Verbreitung der Säugthiere, Verhandl. der Akad. der Wissensch. in München, Vol. IV.—POMPPER, (Herm.) Die Säugthiere, Vögel und Amphibien, nach ihrer geographischen Verbreitung tabellarisch zusammengestellt, Leipzig, 1841, 4to.—See, also, the annual reports in Wiegman's Archiv, now edited by Troscell; the Catalogues of the British Museum, of the Jardin des Plantes, etc.

² AGASSIZ, (L.) The Natural Relations between Animals and the Elements in which they live. Amer. Jour. of Sc. and Arts, 2d ser., vol. 9, 1850, 8vo., p. 369.