

animals and the Flesh-animals of Oken. Instead, however, of adopting, like Oken, anatomical names for his divisions, Fitzinger employs those most generally in use. His subdivisions or grades of these two primary groups are based upon a repetition of the same differences, within their respective limits. The Invertebrata, in which the vegetative organs prevail, are contrasted with those in which the animal organs prevail, and the same distinction is again drawn among the Vertebrata. Each of these embraces two circles founded upon the development of one particular system of organs, etc. It cannot be expected that the systems founded upon such principles should present a closer agreement with one another than those which are based upon anatomical differences; yet I would ask, what becomes of the principle itself, if its advocates cannot even agree upon what anatomical systems of organs their classes are founded? According to Oken, the Mollusks (Acephala, Gasteropoda, and Cephalopoda) represent the system of circulation, at least in the last edition of his system he views them in that light, whilst Fitzinger considers them as representing the system of sensibility. Oken identifies the Articulata (Worms, Crustacea, and Insects) with the system of respiration, Fitzinger with that of motion, with the exception of the Worms, including Radiata, which he parallelizes with the system of reproduction, etc. Such discrepancies must shake all confidence in these systems, though they should not prevent us from noticing the happy comparisons and suggestions, to which the various attempts to classify the animal kingdom in this way have led their authors. It is almost superfluous to add, that, great as the disagreement is between the systems of different physiophilosophers, we find quite as striking discrepancies between the different editions of the system of the same author.

The principle of the subdivision of the classes among Invertebrata is here exemplified from the Radiata, (Echinodermata.) Each series contains three orders.

1st Series.	2d Series.	3d Series.
Evolutio prævalens systematis digestionis.	Evolutio prævalens systematis circulationis.	Evolutio prævalens systematis respirationis.
Asteroidæa.	Echinodæa.	Scytodermata (Holothurioidæa.)
1. Enerinoidæa. 2. Comatulina. 3. Asterina.	1. Aprocta. 2. Echinina. 3. Spatangoidæa.	1. Synaptoidæa. 2. Holothurioidæa. 3. Pentactoidæa.

In Vertebrata, each class has five series and each series three orders; so in Mammalia, for example:—

1st Series.	2d Series.	3d Series.	4th Series.	5th Series.
Evolutio prævalens sensus tactus.	Evolutio prævalens sensus gustus.	Evolutio prævalens sensus olfactus.	Evolutio prævalens sensus auditus.	Evolutio prævalens sensus visus.
Cetnæa.	Pachydermata.	Edentata.	Unguiculata.	Primates.
1. Balanodæa.	1. Phocina.	1. Monotremata.	1. Glires.	1. Chiropteri.
2. Delphinodæa.	2. Obesa.	2. Lipodonta.	2. Bruta.	2. Hemiptilæci.
3. Sirenia.	3. Ruminantia.	3. Tardigrada.	3. Feræ.	3. Anthropomorphi.