ative anatomy and physiology, already have I glanced at the domains of zoölogy, and brought before you some objects from the great menagerie of nature. A few statements, therefore, respecting the number of species and individuals which her zoölogical gardens contain, with a short description of one most remarkable class, will be all that I shall attempt.

It is impossible to give an exact estimate of the number of species of animals on the globe that have been actually named up to the present moment, because I cannot have access to all the works where new ones are being continually described. A few years since, however, the number was as follows: —

Vertebrata.	Mammalia,	2,030
	Birds,	7,000
	Chelonians, (tortoises,)	120
	Saurian Lizards,	460
	Serpents,	300
	Batrachians, (frogs, &c.,)	175
	Fishes,	8,000
Articulata, or Entomozoa.	Vermes, (worms, &c.,)	770
	Crustacea, (lobsters, &c.,)	792
	Hexapoda, (insects,)	65,000
	Mollusca, (shells,)	11,482
	Radiata, or Phytozoa,	4,818
		100,947

Now, it is certain that this estimate must be very far below the actual number of species on the globe, especially in respect to the smaller animals. Thus it is stated by a late distinguished entomologist, Dr. Harris, that there are six species of insects to every species of plants. And since the