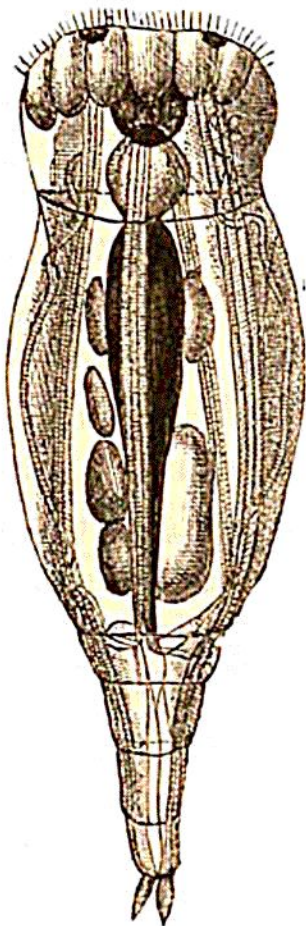


animals, for which he was particularly qualified by his previous studies and employment, the anatomy of the Molluscans of the Red Sea, by which he had been accustomed to the use of microscopes and micrometers. His researches on the Infusories, during Baron de Humboldt's last journey, extend to more than fifty degrees of longitude, and fourteen degrees of latitude;—he went as far as Dongola in Africa, and the Altai mountains in Asia, and examined these animals in a great variety of situations. He found them on Mount Sinai; swarms of various species in the wells of the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon; and at a considerable depth in some Siberian mines, in places entirely deprived of light.

He considers them, it should seem, as forming a sub-kingdom, which he denominates *Plant-animals*.* This sub-kingdom he divides into two classes. The first, from the number of stomachs, † with which the genera belonging to it are furnished, he names, *Polygrastica*, or many-stomached, probably, to contrast with De Blainville's name before-mentioned. The second class he calls *Rotatories*, ‡ consisting of the ciliated Polypes of Lamarck; § each of these classes he subdivides into two parallel orders, the first containing those that are naked, and the second those that are loricated, || or covered with some kind of shell.



Eosphora Nais.

* Phyto-zoa.

§ Fig. 5.

† Fig. 3.

|| See Appendix, Note 20.

‡ Rotatoria.