

allude to the star-fish and sea-urchins, forming the main body of Lamarck's Order of Echinoderms. If we examine the former, we find them marked out into areas; and in the latter, as I have before stated at large, the whole shell consists of numerous pieces united by different kinds of sutures.

Before I call the reader's attention to the two tribes lately mentioned, exhibiting the appearance or reality of insection, I must notice an anomalous tribe of animals, whose real station has not been satisfactorily made out. I am speaking of the *Entozoa* or Intestinal Worms. This Class, as Mr. W. S. Mac Leay has remarked, consists of animals differing widely in their organization, some having a regular nervous system formed by a medullary collar sending forth two threads, while others have no distinct organs of sense.

Lamarck places this Class between the *Tunicaries* and *Insects*, and Cuvier, amongst his *Zoophytes*, between the *Gelatines* and *Echinoderms*. Mr. Mac Leay has divided it into two classes, placing one, consisting of the Parenchymatous intestinal worms of Cuvier, between the *Infusories* and *Polypes*, and the *Cavitaries* of that author, amongst the *Annulosans* or *Condylopes*. Dr. Von Baer is of opinion that these Entozoa, or worms, reducible to no common type of organization, inhabiting various animals in various parts of their body, together with the Infusories—and others might be added—should be banished from a natural arrangement of animals. He seems also to think, in which I feel disposed to agree with him, that the leading types of animal organization are to be found in its lowest grades.* As I formerly observed with respect to the Infusories† these appear to be the basis on which God has built the animal kingdom. As some of the species appear connected with

* See Zool. Journ. July—October, 1828, 260. † See above, p. 162.