is the same as Eschara of his preceding edition; the Furia, which is an apocryphal animal; and the Chaos, which is an infusory animalcule. Were we to analyze the genera we should find, in almost every one of them, species which properly belong to a different class of animals, or whose characters are at variance with those assigned to the genus: but many of these misplacements were the almost necessary consequences of the then state of knowledge relative to the beings in question.

Solander, in arranging the materials of Ellis, followed the system of Pallas, but he introduced and placed the Actiniæ at the head of the order; he entirely rejected all the intestinal worms and infusory animalcules; and he amended the definitions of the genera by carefully avoiding all theoretical phraseology. He used the term "Zoophyta" exactly in the same sense, and with the same latitude, that it is used in the present work.\*

The method of Müller cannot be considered as any improvement on those of his predecessors, but there is an attempt after novelty in it. He places the Actinia and the Hydra among the Mollusca, an order full of heterogeneous things, embracing the cuttle-fish, snails and star-fish; and in the same order we find the beautiful Lucernaria, one of the discoveries of this industrious and excellent naturalist. The proper zoophytes he denominates Cellularia, which are defined to be compound animals, enclosed in cells, and propagating by means of buds. The genera are classed and defined as follows:

## \* Calcarea.

Articulata, tenera,		•	•	CORALLINA.
Articulata, lapidea,				Isis.
Tubulosa, aggregata	vel	solitaria,		TUBIPORA.
Foraminulosa,		•		CELLEPORA.
Lamelloso-stellata,		3.		MADREPORA.
Pertusa poris,				MILLEPORA.

## \*\* Subcornea.

Tubulosa, tentaculis simplicibus,	FISTULARIA.
Tubulosa, tentuculis cristatis,	TUBULARIA.

<sup>•</sup> The Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes, by the late John Ellis, systematically arranged and described by the late Daniel Solander. Lond. 1786. 4to.