Ramosa, nuda, tentaculis manifestis, . SERTULARIA. Ramosa, incrustata, tent. inconspicuis, . GORGONIA.

*** Fungosa.

The last genus is a sort of mushroom which Müller was led to arrange among zoophytes from having witnessed the apparent spontaneous movements of its sporules; but no one has followed him in this, although, it may be remarked, that some recent authors have no better reasons for their proposal to remove a large proportion of the aquatic algæ to the animal kingdom.

Blumenbach adopted the Linnæan class Vermes, and he also retained the Actiniæ in the order Mollusca, but the proper zoophytes were differently arranged, and the alteration was unquestionably for the worse. The "polypes and other zoophytes inhabiting coral branches and similar structures" formed the order Corallia; and his Zoophyta included only the "naked plant-like animals without any habitations; also the animalculæ of infusions!" The genera were the same, or nearly the same, as the Linnæan, and followed one another apparently as their names had risen in random series to his memory.†

About the beginning of the present century Cuvier first of all pointed out the advantages of having our systematical arrangements in harmony with anatomical structure,—of making the one an index to the other,—of classifying animals not according to one or two external characters which might really have little or no influence upon their anatomy and habits, but according to their agreement in those great systems by which the life, growth, and propagation of creatures are upheld and carried on. When, however, he began to arrange the animal kingdom accordingly, the knowledge of the organization of Zoophytes was too imperfect to permit him to follow out his principles in this depart-

Zoologiæ Danicæ Prodromus, p. xxxi. Havn. 1776.

[†] Elements of Natural History, p. 269 and 274. Lond. 1825.