as the Chondropterygii in his eye at all. Though chiefly remarkable as a naturalist for the artificialness of his classifications, his estimate of the cartilaginous fishes was remarkable - though carried too far in its extremes, and in some degree founded in error — for an opposite quality. It was an estimate formed, in the main, on a natural basis. Instead of taking their cartilaginous skeleton into account, he looked chiefly at their standing as animals; and, struck with that extent of front which they present, and with both their superiority on the extreme right, and their inferiority on the extreme left, to the ordinary fishes, he erected them into two separate orders, the one lower and the other higher than the members of the osseous line. And so far was he from regarding the true Placoids - those Chondropterygii which to an internal skeleton of cartilage add external plates, points, or spines of bone - as low in the scale, that he actually raised them above fishes altogether, by erecting them into an order of reptiles, - the order Amphibia Nantes. Surely, if the name of Linnæus was to be introduced into this controversy at all, it ought to have been in connection with this special fact; seeing that the point to be determined in the question under discussion is simply the place and standing of that very order which the naturalist rated so high, - not the place and standing of the order which he degraded. It so happens that there is one of the Chondropterygii which, so far from being a true Placoid, does not possess a single osseous plate, point, or spine : it is a wormlike creature, without eyes, without movable jaws, without vertebral joints, without scales, always enveloped in slime, and greatly abhorred by our Scotch boatmen of the Moray Frith, who hold that it burrows, like the grave-worm, in the decaying bodies of the dead. And this creature, "the glutinous hag," or, according to north-country fishermen, the