

*Series II.*—FLOWERLESS PLANTS, OR CRYPTOGAMIA.

Without flowers and propagating by spores instead of seeds.

## Class 1.—ACROGENS.

1. *Filices* or Ferns.
3. *Equisetaceæ*, or Horsetail and Cattail family.
3. *Lycopodiaceæ* or Club Mosses.
4. *Marsileaceæ*.

## Class 2.—ANOPHYTES.

Mosses and Liverworts.

## Class 3.—THALLOPHYTES.

1. Algæ or Sea Weeds.
2. Lichenes or Lichens.
3. Fungi or Mushrooms; Puff Balls, Toad Stools, Mould, Rusts, Mildew, etc.

There is a great diversity among the most eminent zoologists in the classification of animals, often perhaps more in the name than in the grouping. We shall make no attempt to decide when such men disagree. Most of them, however, still follow Cuvier in dividing the whole Animal Kingdom into four great sub-kingdoms or provinces; though some have added others. We give below the systems of two of the most eminent living writers on this subject. In the course of the work some other systems, or parts of them, will come into view, because numbers which we wish to use are so connected with them that we can not separate them.

## ANIMAL KINGDOM.

## SUB-KINGDOM VERTEBRATA.

*Class 1.*—MAMMALIA or animals that nurse their young. The most usual orders of these are the following:

1. Bimana, or man.
2. Quadrumana, or monkeys.
3. Chiroptera, or Bats.
4. Insectivora, or insect eaters, as the mole.
5. Carnivora, or flesh eaters.
6. Cetacea, the whale tribe.
7. Pachydermata, or thick skinned, as the horse, elephant, etc.
8. Ruminantia, the cud chewers, as the camel, deer, sheep, etc.
9. Edentata, as the sloth and armadillo.
10. Rodentia, the gnawers, as the mouse, squirrel, woodchuck, etc.
11. Marsupialia, as the opossum and kangaroo.
12. Monotremata, as the platypus, of New Holland.

Agassiz divides Mammalia into three orders. 1. Marsupialia. 2. Herbivora. 3. Carnivora. Owen makes fifteen orders. 1. Bimana. 2. Quadrumana. 3. Carnivora. 4. Artiodactyla. 5. Perissodactyla. 6. Proboscidea. 7. Toxodontia. 8. Sirenia.