

SUB-KINGDOM MOLLUSCA.

Agassiz makes three classes and nine orders. 1. *Acephala*, with four orders. 2. *Gasteropoda*, with three orders. 3. *Cephalopoda*, with two orders.

Owen divides into six classes and many orders. 1. *Cephalopoda*, with two orders. 2. *Gasteropoda*, with ten orders. 3. *Pteropoda*, with two orders. 4. *Lamellibranchiata*, with two orders. 5. *Brachiopoda*, subdivided into families only. 6. *Tunicata*, with two orders.

SUB-KINGDOM RADIATA.

Owen divides the Radiates into three sub-provinces (what are called sub-kingdoms above, he calls provinces), with numerous orders and families. 1. *Radiaria*, with five classes, 1, Echinodermata; 2, Bryozoa; 3, Anthozoa; 4, Acalephæ; 5, Hydrozoa. 2. *Entozoa*, with two classes, 1, Coelmintha; 2, Sterelmintha. 3. *Infusoria*, with two classes, 1, Rotifera; 2, Polygastria.

Agassiz makes three classes of Radiates. Polypi, with two orders. 2. Acalephæ, with three orders. 3. Echinoderms, with four orders.

As to the infusoria, Agassiz says: "The infusoria as a class do not exist. It has been proved that a part of these are plants or their spores; others are the young of different animals, and the rest are perfect animals."

In his article on Palæontology in the eighth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, which has appeared since his classification above described, we find Professor Owen adopting a different view of some organisms which he had classed among the lower animals, as the following extract will show:

"The two divisions of organisms called plants and animals are specialized members of the great natural group of living things; and there are numerous organisms, mostly of minute size and retaining the form of nucleated cells, which manifest the common organic characters, but without the distinctive superadditions of true plants or animals. Such organisms are called *Protozoa*, and include the sponges, or *Amorphozoa*, the *Foraminifera*, or *Rhizopods*, the *Polycistinae*, the *Diatomaceae*, *Desmidiæ*, and most of the so-called *Polygastria* of Ehrenberg, or infusorial animalcules of older authors."—Richard Owen, *Ency. Brit., Art. Palæontology*.