

In conformity with the above views, Professor Owen thus divides the *Protozoa* :

Class 1. Amorphozoa, Sponges.

Class 2. Foraminifera, Rhizopods.

Class 3. Infusoria, Animalcules.

GROUPING OF LIVING AND FOSSIL PLANTS AND ANIMALS INTO PROVINCES.

Existing animals and plants are arranged into distinct groups, each group occupying a certain district of land or water; and few of the species ever wander into other districts. These districts are called zoological and botanical provinces; and very few of the species of animals and plants which they contain can long survive a removal out of the province where they were originally placed; because their natures can not long endure the difference of climate and food, and other changes to which they must be subject.

Although naturalists are agreed in maintaining the existence of such provinces, they have not settled their exact number; because yet ignorant of the plants and animals in many parts of the earth. Besides, the provinces interfere with one another; and a single large province may embrace several minor ones. This is particularly the case with animals. So that zoologists divide them first into kingdoms, and these into provinces, as follows: 1. The first kingdom embraces Europe, which is subdivided into three provinces. 2. The second kingdom comprises Asia, divided into five provinces. 3. Australia, one kingdom and one province. 4. Africa, with the islands of Madagascar, Bourbon and Mauritius; one kingdom and one province. 5. America, one kingdom and four provinces. In all, five kingdoms and fourteen provinces.

Professor Schouw makes twenty-five regions of plants. The arrangement depends on the natural classification. Thus the region of Mosses and Saxifrages embraces the north polar regions as far south as the trees, and the upper part of the mountains of Europe. The region of Cactuses and Pepper embraces Mexico and South America to the river Amazon. The region of Palms and Melastomas embraces that part of South America east of the Andes between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn.

A few species seem capable of adapting themselves to all climates. This is eminently true of man, whose cosmopolite character is so marked, and his ability to adapt himself to different climates and circumstances so dependent upon his superior mental endowments, that the distribution of the different races of the human species can not be accurately judged of by that of any other species.