

as worms, &c. which have red blood. On this ground Lamarck proposed to divide all animals into those which have, and those which have not, vertebræ; or into *vertebral* and *invertebral* animals^d. And he extended the *two* invertebral classes of Linnæus to *five*, and subsequently to *ten*^e.

With reference to the classification of Aristotle, as expressed in his first book, it has been occasionally observed by literary men, who were not familiar with the details of his history, that quadrupeds in general and reptiles are excluded. “The most comprehensive groups into which the greater number of animals may be distributed,” he says, “are these: one, of birds; one, of fish; one, of whales and other cetaceous animals; all of which have blood. There is another group of the ὀστρακοδέρμα; another, of the μαλακόστρακα; another, of the μαλάκια; and another, of the ἔντομα; all of which are without blood. Of those animals which do not come within the foregoing arrangement, there are no comprehensive groups; for no individual type comprehends many species: and there is one type which is unique, affording only a single species, namely, man. Some types afford different species without a difference of specific denomination: thus there are red-blooded quadrupeds, of which some are

^d Philos. Zool. tom. i. p. 116, &c.

^e Ibid. p. 121, 122.