

TÆNIA *Stirps libera, moniliformis, articulata.*

VOLVOX *Stirps libera, globosa, sobole nidulante.\**

The precision of the definitions in this arrangement, and the manner in which they are contrasted, is highly characteristic of its author, but into many of the genera species are introduced, which are not conformable to the definitions; and some of these, Pennatula and Hydra, for example, are grossly erroneous. The theoretical character of the second order, and of some of its genera, might also be objected to in a matter-of-fact work; but it is an easy task for the student of the present æra to point out defects in the method of the master who had to plan the way, and who succeeded in making it level and easy to his followers.

Pallas, in 1766, embraced the Lithophyta and Zoophyta in one order, for which he adopted the latter denomination, for he very properly believed that the Linnæan distinctions served only to "divide the things that are in nature join'd." He separated some spurious species of Hydra and formed them into the genus *Brachionus*, which, though a good genus, is a doubtful member of the order of zoophytes. His genus *Antipathes*, severed from *Gorgonia*, is well defined; and with equal propriety he restored the celliferous corallines of Ellis, which Linnæus had mixed with the *Sertularia*, to a separate generic rank—*Cellularia*. The claims of *Tænia*, *Volvox*, and *Corallina* to a place amongst zoophytes were disallowed, although he has described the species in an appendix, for he knew that *Tænia* properly belonged to the intestinal worms, and *Volvox* to the infusorial animalcules; and he believed that *Corallina* was altogether of a vegetable nature.

In the twelfth edition of the "Systema," published in 1767, Linnæus made no material improvements on his first system, but the errors relative to the Hydra and Pennatula are corrected, and the definitions in general are abridged and rendered less theoretical. To the Lithophyta he added the genus *Cellepora*—"corallium cellulis cavis;"—and he followed Ellis and Pallas in now introducing the Sponges into his second order. In this we also find, for the first time, the genus *Vorticella*, which is nearly synonymous with the *Brachionus* of Pallas; the *Flustra*, which

\* Syst. Nat. p. 646. Halæ Magdeburg. 1760.