ment, and even his latest systematical attempt exhibits many derelictions of them. Having, at the suggestion of Pallas, established a section of avertebrated animals for the reception of such as exhibited in the disposition of their organs a radiated appearance, to the whole of which he applied the term Zoophytes, he subdivided it into five classes, of which the last but one embraced the subjects of the present treatise. They were named Polypes because, from the tentacula encircling their mouth, they somewhat resembled the cuttle-fish called Polypus by the ancients; and they were defined to be little gelatinous animals the mouth of which, encircled with the tentacula, lead into a stomach sometimes simple and sometimes furnished with intestines in the form of vessels. It is in this class that we find those innumerable compound animals, with a fixed and solid stem, which were so long regarded as marine plants. The following is a synopsis of Cuvier's method, as it appears in the last edition of the "Règne Animal."*

Les Polypes.

Ord. I. P. charnus.
- Les Actinies. (Actinia, *Lin.*)
  - Actinia.
  - Zoanthus. *Cuv.* (*nov. gen.*)
- Les Lucernaires.
  - Lucernaria.

Ord. II. P. gelatineux.
- Hydra.
- Corine.
- Cristatella. *Cuv.* (*nov. gen.*)
- Vorticella.
- Pedicellaria.

Ord. III. P. a polypiers.

Fam. i. Les Polypes à tuyaux.
- Tubipora.
- Tubularia.
- Sertularia.

Fam. ii. Polypes à cellules.
- Cellularia.

* Paris, 1830, Vol. iii. p. 289 et seq.