an original classification of *Zoophytes*, and although no one, from his previous studies and important discoveries relative to their structure and functions, ever came better prepared for the task, yet the system he framed is assuredly not superior to those of his predecessors. The Actiniæ and Lucernaria were collocated with the *Radiata acalepha* or sea-jellies, and the Zoophyta divided into four orders as follow:*

I. CARNOSA.

POLYPI CONNECTED WITH A FLESHY SUBSTANCE.

Keeping this definition in view, who would have expected to find Sponges and Corallines and Madrepores under this order? and yet they are there in defiance of the definition. The following is a synopsis of this order—

I. *Free; marine; moving by the contraction or expansion of the fleshy part; form symmetrical; axis of the body supported by a bone contained in a sac.*

Pennatula.
Virgularia.

II. *Fixed or stationary.*

A. Polypiferous matter covering a solid axis.

a. Axis with stellular discs.—LAMELLIFERÆ.

b. Stellular discs terminal.

Sarcinula.
Lithostrotion.
Caryophyllea.
Turbinolia.
Cyclotites.

b b. Stellular discs aggregated.

Explanaria.
Astrea.
Porites.
Pocillopora.

a a. Axis destitute of cellular discs.

b. Axis corneous and flexible; polypiferous basis cretaceous; the axis with spines.

c. Polypi developed.—GORGONIADÆ.

Gorgonia.
Primnoa.

c c. Polypi not developed.—CORALLINADÆ.

Jania.

* History of British Animals, Edin. 1828. 8vo.