

his views of these relations between classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, by comparisons, in the following manner:—¹

<i>Classis.</i>	<i>Ordo.</i>	<i>Genus.</i>	<i>Species.</i>	<i>Varietas.</i>
Genus summum.	Genus intermedium.	Genus proximum.	Species.	Individuum.
Provincia.	Territoria.	Paræciæ.	Pagi.	Domicilium.
Legiones.	Cohortes.	Manipuli.	Contubernia.	Miles.

His arrangement of the animal kingdom is presented in the following diagram, compiled from the twelfth edition, published in 1766.

CLASSIFICATION OF LINNÆUS.

- CL. 1. Mammalia. Ord. Primates, Bruta, Fera, Glires, Pecora, Bellua, Cete.
 CL. 2. Aves. Ord. Accipitres, Picæ, Anseres, Grallæ, Gallinæ, Passeres.
 CL. 3. Amphibia. Ord. Reptiles, Serpentes, Nantes.
 CL. 4. Pisces. Ord. Apodes, Jugulares, Thoracici, Abdominales.
 CL. 5. Insecta. Ord. Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Diptera, Aptera.
 CL. 6. Vermes. Ord. Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta, Zoophyta.

In the earlier editions, up to the tenth, the class of Mammalia was called Quadrupedia, and did not contain the Cetaceans, which were still included among the Fishes. There seems never to have existed any discrepancy among naturalists respecting the natural limits of the class of Birds, since it was first characterized by Linnæus, in a manner which excluded the Bats and referred them to the class of Mammalia. In the early editions of the "Systema Naturæ," the class of Reptiles embraces the same animals as in the systems of the most recent investigators; but since the tenth edition, it has been encumbered with the addition of the cartilaginous and semicartilaginous Fishes, a retrograde movement suggested by some inaccurate observations of Dr. Garden. The class of Fishes is very well limited in the early editions of the Systema, with the exception of the admission of the Cetaceans, (Plagiuri,) which were correctly referred to the class of Mammalia, in the tenth edition. In the later editions, however, the Cyclostoms, Plagiostoms, Chimæra, Sturgeons, Lophioids, Discoboli, Gymnodonts, Scleroderms, and Lophobranchs are excluded from it and referred to the class of Reptiles. The class of Insects,² as limited by Linnæus, embraces not only what are now considered as

¹ See Systema Naturæ, 12th edit., p. 13.

² Aristotle divides this group more correctly than Linnæus, as he admits already two classes, (γένη μέγιστα) among them, the Malacostraca, (Crustacea,) and the Entoma, (Insecta.) Hist. Anim., Chap. VI.

He seems also to have understood correctly the natural limits of the classes of Mammalia and Reptiles, for he distinguishes the Viviparous and Oviparous Quadrupeds, and nowhere confounds Fishes with Reptiles. Ibid.