

wards. Therefore a classification, to be true and natural, must accord with the succession of organs in the embryonic development. This coincidence, while it corroborates the anatomical principles of Cuvier's classification of the Animal Kingdom, furnishes us with new proof that there is a general plan displayed in every kind of development.

323. Combining these two points of view, that of Embryology with that of Anatomy, the four divisions of the Animal Kingdom may be represented by the four figures which are to be found, at the centre of the diagram, at the beginning of the volume.

324. The type of Vertebrates, having two cavities, one above the other, the former destined to receive the nervous system, and the latter, which is of a larger size, for the intestines, is represented by a double crescent united at the centre, and closing above, as well as below.

325. The type of Articulata, having but one cavity, growing from below upwards, and the nervous system forming a series of ganglions, placed below the intestine, is represented by a single crescent, with the horns directed upwards.

326. The type of Mollusks having also but one cavity, the nervous system being a simple ring around the œsophagus, with ganglions above and below, from which threads go off to all parts, is represented by a single crescent with the horns turned downwards.

327. Finally, the type of Radiata, the radiating form of which is seen even in the youngest individuals, is represented by a star.