

families and a number of useless names are invented. The fifth volume of D'Orbigny's *Paléontologie Française* (1850-51) enumerates from Cretaceous deposits no less than 1,929 species and 219 genera, and gives a description and illustration for each species. The publications of MacCoy and J. Hall (1851-52) on Palæozoic Bryozoa, the excellent memoirs of Hagenow (1851) on the Bryozoa of the Maestricht Chalk, and those of Haime (1854) on Jurassic Bryozoa, were but little influenced by D'Orbigny's classification.

Busk passed from a careful anatomical study of living Bryozoa to the study of fossil forms, and began the publication of a monograph describing the Bryozoa or Polyzoa in the English crag. In this monograph, which was unfortunately never completed, Busk sub-divided the forms possessing calcareous cells into two orders (Cheilostomata and Cyclostomata), these two orders almost coinciding with the two chief orders in D'Orbigny's system. But Busk proposed considerable modifications for the minor sub-divisions. For the differentiation of families and genera he used in the first instance the form and arrangement of the "aggregate" or colony, in the next instance the characteristic features of the individual zoecium or cell.

Great progress has been made by zoologists in the knowledge of the internal structure of the polypides, and of the diverse forms of colonial growth. Van Beneden, Smitt, Nitsche, and Hincks have taken a pre-eminent part in the zoological researches, and the whole group has been admirably reviewed by Ray Lankester in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Stoliczka and Reuss have contributed largely to the knowledge of Tertiary and Mesozoic Bryozoa, while Lonsdale, MacCoy, J. Hall, and E. D. Ulrich have added much valuable information about Palæozoic types.

The Palæozoic Chætetidæ and Monticuliporidæ have been made the subject of a voluminous literature; some of the most eminent writers, Milne-Edwards, Haime, Nicholson, and Dybowski, consign these groups to the Corals, whereas Lindström, Rominger, and Ulrich place them with the Bryozoa.

In contrast to most classes of the animal kingdom, fossil remains of *Brachiopods* were known earlier than the recent forms. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century, *Terebratulites* or "Conchæ anomie" have played a part in the illustrated works on Natural History. A living