

steps to the animals just mentioned, which formerly bore the same general denomination.

They are called Annelidans, I suppose, because they appear to be divided into little rings, or else to have annular folds, and are soft vermiform animals, some naked, others inhabiting tubes, in some simply membranous, in others covered with agglutinated particles of sand, and in others formed, like those of the Molluscans, of shelly matter. Some have neither head, eyes, nor antennæ, while others are gifted with all these organs; instead of jointed legs, their locomotions are accomplished by means of fleshy bristle-bearing retractile protuberances, or spurious legs, disposed in lateral rows. Their mouth is terminal, but not formed on one type; in some it is simple, orbicular, or labiated; in others it consists of a proboscis, often having maxillæ. They have a knotty spinal marrow, in this being superior to the Molluscans and approaching the Condylolopes. They have red blood, and their circulation is by arteries and veins, but they have no special organ for the maintenance of the systole and diastole, their Creator not having given them a heart, but where the veins and the arteries meet there is an enlargement, and the systole and diastole is more visible, as Cuvier remarks, than in the rest of the system; these enlargements therefore seem to represent a heart.

Savigny, in the third part of his *Système des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, divides them into five Orders, of which he gives only the characters of the four first, intending to publish, in a supplement, his account of the fifth; these Orders he arranges in two Divisions—the first including those that have bristles for locomotion, and the second those that have them not.

1. His *first* Order he denominates *Nereideans*,* and cha-

* Nereideæ.