CLASSIFICATION.

GROUP I .- BONY FISHES.

ORDER 1 .- Fishes with spinous rays in their fins.

Family 1. Percidæ. The Perch family.

2. Triglidæ. Fishes with hard cheeks.

3. fcombridæ. The Mackerel family.

4. Gobidæ. The Goby family.

5. Lophida. Fishes with wrists to pectoral fins.

6. Labrida. The Wrasse, or Rock-fish family.

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ORDER 2.—Soft-finned fishes; the fin-rays almost universally flexible.

Family 1. Cyprinidæ. The Carp family.

2. Esocidæ. The Pike family.

3. Siluridæ. The Sheat-fish family.

4. Salmonidæ. The Salmon family.5. Clupeidæ. The Herring family.

Order 3.—Fishes with ventrals under the pectorals, and the pelvis suspended to the shoulder bones—thus better adapted for ascending and descending than the preceding order.

Family 1. Gadidæ. The Cod family.

2. Pleuronectidæ. The Flat-fish, or Flounder family.

3. Cyclopteridæ. The Lump-fish family.

ORDER 4.-Fishes in which the ventral fins are always wanting.

Family 1. Anguillida. The Eel family.

GROUP II .- CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.

ORDER 1.—Fishes with free gills,—they have in their gills a single wide opening, and a gill-lid, like the Bony fishes, but no gill-rays.

Family 1. Sturionidæ. The Sturgeon family.

ORDER 2.—Fishes with fixed gills,—these have the gills attached at the outer edge, with a separate opening, through which water from each gill escapes.

Family 1. Squalidæ. The Shark family. 2. Raidæ. The Ray family.

ORDER 3 .-- Fishes with round mouths formed into a sucker.

Family 1. Petromyzonidæ. The Lamprey family.