as Insects belong to one of the seven stance known as chitine. Crustacea are sub-kingdoms of the Meizzoa, it will water breathing, usually have two pairs be necessary to work briefly up to of antennæ; Crab, Barnacle, and Lobthem. First, there are the Spongida, ster are examples. according to the classification of recent authorities, these have been separated from the Protozoa. Then come the Colenterata, radiate animals which have a distinct cavity with organized tissue in its walls. These are aquatic, have tentacles around the mouth, and have also minute barbed filaments which may be thrown out for stinging purposes; the Hydra and Sea Ane mone belong to this. The Echinodermate are familiar to many, through their representatives, the Star Fish and Sea Urchin. They have a distinct nervous system, oral and anal openings, and alimentary canal. Crinoids, Asteroids, Sea Slugs, etc., are examples.

the bilaterally symmetrical bodies appear; also the characteristic annular segments, indefinite in number; no legs. Trichina Spirates, Round-worms, Thread-worms, Folyzoa, Brachiopoda the insect. To the internal surface of (bivalves) and Annelides, such as the skeleton the muscles are attached. Leeches, Earth-worms and Sea-worms, having bristles on each segment, and horny jaws which can be extended or the abdomen those of digestion. All retracted at will.

To this and joints, sometimes with shell. class belong the Lamellibranchs- |ter hearing. The eyes are mussels and oysters; Gasteropoils-|usually compound, one on each side of Snails and Whelks; Cephalopods-Nau | the head, and three simple ones or tilus, Squid, Cuttle Fish, etc.

sub-kingdom, including animals with jaws, mandibles and maxillæ ; there is jointed legs, as Crabs and Insects. They an upper and an under lip, labrum and have bodies of many segments, dcfin- labium; sensitive palpi are developed ite in number, the skeleton is outside, on the lower lip, and the lip is prolongand composed of articulated rings, ed into a tonget or ligula. The wings limbs hollow and jointed, jaws move are of a thin delicate tissue, stretched from side to side, nervous system dou- over a network of tubes ; the arrangeble, one chain on each side ; the skele-| ment of these tubes, or venation, is used

vince of this department to speak, but | ton is composed of a dense horny sub-

Arachnida — Spiders. Body in tvo parts, head and thorax joined in ne, and the abdomen; they have eight legs of seven joints each, and have two, six or eight eyes. They are airbreathers, with air sacs and spiracles opening into them. The Acarina or Mites, Pedipalpa, or Scorpions, and Atancina or Spiders, belong to this sub-class. Myriapoda have the thorax and abdomen joined in one, as the Thousand-legged worm and centipede. Then come the Insects. They have head thornx and abdomen distinct. six legs, juinted, two antennæ, an l generally, two pairs of wings; the segments of the body are twenty or less, viz.: Next come the Vermes, where first head four, thorax three, each having a pair of legs, the wings being attached to the middle and last one, abdomen ten, which move on one ano-Examples are :- Flat-worms, ther more or less freely; the skeleton is of chitine, and upon the outside of The head holds the organs of sense, the thorax those of locomotion, and the appendages are hollow. The an-Then the Mollusca, with soft body.no | tennæ are between the eyes or in front. a mosed to have the senses of The mouth is either for eating ocelli. Then the Arthropoda, a very large or sucking, and is composed of four

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