

illustrated by numerous excellent woodcuts. The author has given the most recent observations in regard to the anatomy and physiology of the animals, and has produced a manual of great value to the student of zoology, to whom these lower types of animals must ever present attractive subjects for observation. Physiology is indebted in no small degree for its progress to the labours of naturalists who have made researches into the functions of these animals, and we do not know any department of natural history more deserving of attention. Much has been done of late years in the illustration of the various divisions of the Cœlenterata by Forbes, Allman, Huxley, Hincks, Busk, Strethill, Wright, Gosse, Agassiz, Sars, Siebold, Steenstrup, Müller, Milne-Edwards, Gegenbaur, Leuckart, and others. We have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Greene's work as an excellent epitome of all that has been done by these authors. There is a valuable bibliography appended, along with a series of questions which are well calculated to test the student in regard to his knowledge of the subject."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*.

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*Scripture and Science not at variance; with Remarks on the Historical Character, Plenary Inspiration, and Surpassing Importance of the Earlier Chapters of Genesis.* By JOHN H. PRATT, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta. 4th Edition, London: Thomas Hatchard. 1861. 8vo, pp. 158.

"It has often been said that the discoveries of science are at variance with the statements of Scripture, and it is sometimes difficult for those who believe in the inspiration of the sacred volume to repel the charge made against it by sceptical men of science. The object of Archdeacon Pratt's work is to present such persons with a reply in a concise and portable form. It points out the difficulties to be met with and the objections to be removed, and tends to strengthen the faith of those who believe the Word of God. The author gives instances in which Scripture and science were supposed to be antagonistic, but which were cleared up by subsequent discoveries. He then enters on an examination of the earlier part of the Book of Genesis, and concludes that no new discoveries, however startling they may appear at first, need disturb our belief in the plenary inspiration of the sacred volume, or damp our ardour in the pursuit of science. The vexed questions in regard to the six days of creation, the origin of man and of