METEOROLOGY.

Rhizopoda and Infusoria, are the classes of the sub-kingdom PROTOZOA. Dr. Grant proposed to divide Porifera into three orders, according to the material of which the skeleton is composed, whether horny, calcarcous, or siliccous. This division furnishes to Dr. Bowerbank the orders of his class, under the names of Calcarea, Silicea, and Keratosu. Calcarea is the smallest in numbers as well as the lowest in position of these orders: it includes only the Sponges which formed Fleming's genus Grantia, now divided by Bowerbank, according to the structure of the skeleton, into four genera. The second order, Silicea, is far more extensive, and is divided according to the structure of the skeleton, into seven sections or sub-orders, several of which contain numerous genera. In these the skeleton is characterised as being either: 1. Spiculo radiate; 2. Spiculo-membranous; 3. Spiculo-reticulate; 4. Spiculo-fibrous; 5. Compoundreticulate; 6. Siliceo-fibrous; or, 7. Ganaliculated Siliceo-fibrous.

The third order, Keratosa, consisting of Sponges with horny skeletons, is likewise divided into seven sub-orders, accordingly as the skeleton is solid nonspiculate kerato-fibrous; solid semi spiculate kerato-fibrous; solid spiculate kerato-fibrous; simple fistulo-fibrous; compound fistulo-fibrous; regular semiareno-fibrous; or irregular, entirely areno-fibrous.

Under these divisions, both the genera previously received and those estaolished by himself are carefully characterised by Dr. Bowerbank, in accordance with their anatomical structure. He has added a dissertation on the discrimination of species, with a review of the portions of the organisation that may be employed with advantage in their scientific determination, and directions for the examination and preservation of specimens.

Dr. Bowerbank's series of papers communicated to the Royal Society, supplies a desideratum in the literature of Natural History, and his further communications will be awaited with much interest. W. H.

METEOROLOGY.

MEAN RESULTS	OF METEOROLOGICA FOR THE	LOBSERVATIONS YEAR 1861.	АТ	HAMILTON, C. W.,

	THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			DAYS.		3.	YEARS.
MONTHS. MC	an Mean .M. 9 P.M	M. of both.	High- est	Low- est.	Mean.	Hirh- est.	Low- est.	Rainy	Shirht Sh'rs.	Dry.	Mcan Temperature.
January, 20 Feb28 March29 April43 May53 June68 July70 Sept62 October .500 Nov31 Mean temp.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28.550 29.510 43.860 52 015 67.289 71.679 70.080 62.580 51 060 38.710 33.850	60 68 75 90 93 93 93 85 75 62 62	-169 -16 - 4 27 36 45 42 53 43 30 26 11	29.628 .550 .608 .570 .566 .625 .632 .714 .692 .648 .506	30.25 .02 .10 29.97 29.97 .80 .88 .92 30.10 .05 29.92 30.16	29.00 .08 .10 28.76 29.30 .33 .48 .02 .02 .10 .22	6 5 4 4 1 1 4 4 3 7	7 10 9 6 5 5 7 6 8 7 5	18 15 16 17 21 25 20 20 20 20 22 24 242	$\begin{array}{c} 1850 \dots 48.732 \\ 1851 \dots 48.756 \\ 1852 \dots 48.248 \\ 1853 \dots 49.103 \\ 1855 \dots 47.316 \\ 1856 \dots 44.858 \\ 1857 \dots 45.868 \\ 1857 \dots 45.9142 \\ 1859 \dots 46.996 \\ 1860 \dots 47.357 \end{array}$