

- (7.) "Auroral Corona, or a union of beams a few degrees to the south of the zenith."
- (8.) "A sudden appearance of dark clouds" in the region recently occupied by the Aurora.
- (9.) "Sudden appearance of haze over the whole face of the sky."
- (10.) Lastly, a disposition in light clouds at a great elevation, to arrange themselves during daylight, in parallel lines, crossing the meridian at right angles, has been frequently suspected to be connected with the Aurora, or with a common source.

"The observer should state in plain and definite language the general character of the Aurora, with reference more particularly to the foregoing characteristics. At Canadian Stations every observation of the azimuths of the extremities of an arch, when they are well defined, its span along the horizon, its height above it, or its place among the stars, will be valuable for comparison. At all stations the time at which the light passes to the south of the zenith should if possible be stated, as well as the precise times of very brilliant or active displays, which frequently last but a few minutes. Lastly, it should be noted how much beyond the zenith, to the south, the bands of light descend. The degree of brilliancy may be denoted by the terms—Faint, Moderate, Bright, Very Bright."

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*The progress of Comparative Anatomy. MR. OWEN'S Labours.*

The deep and extensive insight which twenty years of assiduous anatomical research placed at the command of Cuvier, when he directed his view to the zoological relations and affinities of the subjects of his dexterous scalpel, placed him in a position to supersede the Linnæan, and indeed, all previous classifications of animals, by that which he finally and fully developed in the *Règne Animal* (1817). Modifications of the Cuvierian system, of greater or less extent, have been proposed by De Blainville, Oken, and some of minor note, but these innovations, being unsupported by the requisite additional facts from comparative anatomy, have failed to obtain the sanction of other naturalists, and have had no influence on the arrangement in the final edition of the "Animal Kingdom" by Cuvier (1829), in which the classification remains essentially the same as in the first; its principles are those on which almost all our elementary treatises on zoology have been based since 1830. Cuvier, however, although he knew much more than any of his contemporaries of the structure of animals, could do no more than the best men can do in the investigation of a field so diversified, and of such vast extent. And as, in his scheme, the Animal Kingdom was distributed according to his own knowledge of its organization, every accession to that knowledge might involve some corresponding modification in the distribution of animals. General propositions on the