possession of articulated organs of motion, a negative character in which they are separated from all insects and crustacea."

In 1798 Cuvier divided the Vermes of Linné into two leading groups—Chatopoda, in which spines are present, and Apoda, in which they are absent. Even at this period he saw, though only with dim insight, the necessity of separating the entozoa from the true worms. In 1802 he read a paper before the "Institut," in which he first proposed to designate the Chatopoda under the phrase red-blooded worms, adding to it the leeches and earthworms. "It was about this time that M. de Lamarck defined with increasing clearness the line indicated by Cuvier which divided the Chatopoda from the Intestina. A new era in the history of the Annelida was now about to occur, for it was in the year 1812 that the class name Annelides sprang from the fertile and inventive fancy of M. de Lamarck. By this denomination, through various mutations, the worm tribe has ever since been known among naturalists." (P. 162).

The class ANNELIDA, of Lamarck, as now constituted, is composed of a series of animals which form only a portion of the heterogeneous class Vermes of Linné, which, in addition to those now understood, included also intestinal worms, mollusks, zoophytes, and sponges. Lamarck's Annelida are distinguished from all other worms by the possession of red or coloured blood, for which reason they are sometimes called by the name of Red worms. Cuvier considered this characteristic one of great importance. In his last edition of "Regne Animal" he arranged them under the Articulata, and on account of their red blood gave them the chief position, but they are now generally classified as a separate type below the latter; their general appearance seems to point them out as the representatives of the larval rather than the perfect state of insects, and thus to indicate their proper position to be below both Insecta and Crustacea. There is no doubt that a great many species have been confounded under the name of Lumbricus terrestris, L., which is the name of a common European species, and it is most probable that we have in Canada distinct species differing from those found in Europe. I do not know of any treatise which describes any of the North American species; but since I have turned my attention to them I have noticed at least four very distinct forms besides one specimen which upon being taken roughly in the fingers was distinctly and beautifully phosphorescent. It is evident, however, that, with the constant interchange of fruit trees and other plants, growing in pots and otherwise, between North America, Europe, and other parts of the world, the transportation of a species from one part of the world to another would be an exceedingly easy matter, and a small number of species in this way might be distributed over a large area. "However, in 1868, Vaillant had recognized in the several groups of the Oligochaeta ($\partial \lambda i \gamma os = \text{few}$, and $\chi a i \tau \eta = a$ bristle), the order in which lumbricus finds its place, no less than twenty-five genera, including quite a large number of species from various parts of the world, which are represented in nearly all regions of the globe, and which he divides into two families, distinguished by the distribution of the setæ. (1) Lumbricidæ, with simple setæ, including the earthworms; and (2) Naidæ, with bifid, or hair-like setæ, embracing the fresh water species. These families are again each divided into two sub-families, the former into Lumbricidae, Lumbricinæ, where the setæ are isolated or grouped two by two, and Lumbricidæ, Enchytrainae, where they are three or four in number in bundles. The Naidae, in Naidae, Naina, have the seta in four rows (exceptionally biserial,) and then all hair-like; and in Naidæ, Chætogastrina, they are biserial but never hair-like.-Theodore Gill, in Johnson's Cyclopædia of Universal Knowledge.

The latest system of classification is, I believe, that of Claus who divides the Oligochæta into Terricolæ, or terrestial forms and Limicolæ or aquatic.

The structure of the body of the earthworm is very simple. In a large specimen it consists of from 100 to 200 segments closely approximated to each other. The first segment is elongated and proboscidi-form, and beneath there is what generally appears to be a small depression, but which, when the vorm is feeding, is seen to be a very capacious mouth. The elongated first segment is the upper lip, and is used as an organ of prehension, by means of it the worm is able to take hold of any objects which it wants to take to its burrow, and if watched by means of a lamp at night, for they are almost entirely nocturnal in their habits, they may frequently be seen collecting any small objects which

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