

was at one time connected with the British Museum and died in 1836, and Stephens, James Francis (1792-1852), an English entomologist, were all advocates of the eclectic system and originators of classifications along such lines.

MacLeay, William Sharp, an English entomologist, who published between 1819 and 1838, was the author of what was known as the quinary system, in which insects were arranged in circular groups of fives, so placed as to bring those having the nearest resemblance, contiguous to one another in their several circles. By some authors, insects were also arranged according to the condition of their food, such as those feeding on living substances (*Thalero-phaga*) and those feeding on dead substances (*Sapro-phaga*). These groups were subdivided, but such systems on the whole were never brought to any degree of perfection.

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