

ZOOLOGICAL GLOSSARY

The figures in bold face indicate the number of a page containing an illustration in the text; those in italics indicate the number of a page showing a marginal illustration.

- ABLEPHARUS*. Skink: a reptile of the lizard family.
- ACANTHEPHYRA*. Deep-sea shrimp: decapod crustacean.
- ACARINA*. An order of Arachnida, many of them minute and parasitic (mites, ticks).
- ACCIPITER*. Sparrow-hawk: bird-of-prey (Falconiformes).
- ACERENTOMON*. Wingless, eyeless insect: Protura, 218.
- ACHIAS ROTHSCILDI*. Stalk-eyed fly: dipterous insect, 223.
- ACHOLOË*. Scale-worm: free-swimming polychaete worm.
- ACILIUS*. Water-beetle: coleopterous insect.
- ACIPENSER*. Sturgeon, sterlet: chondrostean fish, **317**.
- ACNIDARIA*. Sub-phylum of non-stinging coelenterates, comprising the ctenophora.
- ACRIDA*. Short-horn grasshopper: an orthopterous insect (Acrididae).
- ACROBATES*. Flying phalanger: marsupial.
- ACTINIA*. Sea-anemone: coelenterate (Anthozoa).
- AÈDES*. Mosquito: dipterous insect.
- ÆGA*. A crustacean (Isopoda).
- ÆGLINA PRISCA*. Trilobite: extinct arthropod, **157**.
- ÆSCHNA*. Dragonfly: insect (Odonata), **222**, 225.
- AGAMA AGAMA*. Agamid lizard: a lacertilian reptile, **359**.
- AGARICUS OLEARIUS*. Luminous fungus.
- AGNATHA*. Class of jawless pre-fishes : the earliest vertebrates, represented today only by the Cyclostomata.
- AHÆTULLA PICTA*. Painted tree snake: a colubrid snake.
- AILUROPODA MELANOLEUCA*. Giant panda: carnivore (Procyonidae).
- AILURUS FULGENS*. Panda: carnivore (Procyonidae).
- ALAUrina PROLIFERA*. Pelagic Rhabdocoele: turbellarian worm.
- ALBURNUS*. Teleostean fish (Cyprinidae).
- A. LUCIDUS*. The bleak.
- ALCEDO*. Kingfisher: Coraciiformes, **417**.
- ALCIDÆ*. The auk family of birds.
- ALCIOPA*. Free-swimming polychaete worm.
- ALLIGATOR*. Reptile, crocodilian.
- ALLOLOBOPHORA*. Oligochaete worm.
- ALOUATTA*. Howling monkey: Primate (Cebidae).
- ALYTES OBSTETRICANS*. Obstetric toad: anuran amphibian.
- AMBLYFORMMA POMPOSUM*. Tick: Acarina (Ixodides), **217**.
- AMBLOPSIS*. American cave-fish: teleostean fish.
- AMBLYRHYNCHUS CRISTATUS*. Marine iguanid lizard of Galapagos Islands : Reptile.
- AMBystoma TIGRINUM*. N. American terrestrial salamander : urodelan amphibian, **346**.
- AMEIURUS*. Bullhead cat-fish: siluroid teleost, **307**.
- AMIA CALVA*. Bowfin of N. America: holostean fish, **321**.
- AMMOCETES*. Larva of lamprey : cyclostome, **92**.
- AMMOMANES*. Desert lark: passerine bird.
- AMMOPHILA*. Digger wasp: insect (Hymenoptera).
- AMÈBA PROTEUS*. Protozoon (Rhizopod), **179**.
- AMPHIOXUS (BRANCHIOSTOMA)*. Lancelet: a protochordate (Cephalochordate), **229**.
- AMPHIPORUS*. Nemertine worm, **189**.
- AMPHISBEA PUNCTATA*. Legless blind subterranean lizard: Reptile.
- AMPHITRETUS*. Pelagic octopus: cephalopod mollusc, **203**.
- AMPHIUMA*. "Congo snake" or blind-eel, a salamander: urodelan amphibian, **349**.

- ANABAS SCANDENS.* Climbing perch: an amphibious teleostean fish.
- ANABLEPS TETROPHTHALMUS.* "Four-eyed" fish: a cyprinodont teleostean fish, **825**
- ANATIDÆ.** Family of birds, comprising swans, geese, ducks.
- ANAX.* Dragonfly: insect (Odonata).
- ANCALA FASCIATA.* Gadfly: dipterous insect (Tabanidae).
- ANGUILLA.* Common genus of eel: teleostean fish, **46**
- ANGUIS FRAGILIS.* Slow-worm: legless lizard, reptile, **363**
- ANIELLA.* Worm-lizard: Reptile.
- ANNELIDA.** The phylum of segmented worms, comprising Oligochaetes, Polychætes, Leeches.
- ANODONTA.* Eyeless swan-mussel: fresh-water bivalve mollusc, **201**
- ANOLIS.* American "chameleon", iguanid lizard: Reptile, **361**
- ANOMALOPS KATOPTRON.* Luminous fish: teleost (sea-bass family).
- ANOPHELES.* Malaria-carrying mosquito: dipterous insect.
- ANOPHTHALMUS.* Blind cavernicolous beetle: coleopterous insect.
- ANOPLURA.** Order of insects (wingless lice, parasitic on mammals).
- ANOPTICHTHYS JORDANI.* Blind Mexican cave-fish: teleost.
- ANSER.* Goose: Anseriformes (Anatidæ).
- ANSERIFORMES.** Order of birds, comprising (mainly) the Anatidæ.
- ANTHOLOBA.* Sea-anemone: cœlenterate (Anthozoa).
- ANTHOZOA.** Class of cœlenterates comprising sea-anemones and corals ("flower animals").
- ANTHROBIA.* Eyeless cave-spider: arachnid (Araneida).
- ANTHROPOIDEA.** Sub-order of Primates, comprising monkeys, apes and man.
- ANTILOCAPRA.* Pronghorn: a ruminant similar to antelope.
- ANURA.* Order of tail-less amphibians (frogs, toads).
- APHANIPTERA.** An order of insects comprising the wingless, blood-sucking fleas.
- APHIS FORBESI.* Strawberry root louse: hemipterous insect.
- APHROPHORA SPUMARIA.* Frog-hopper or spittle-insect: hemipterous insect.
- APHYONUS.* Blind deep-sea teleostean fish.
- APIS.* Honey-bee: hymenopterous insect, **58**
- APLOCHEILICHTHYS RUBROSTIGMA.* Killifish: cyprinodont teleostean fish.
- APODA.* Cœcilians: an order of worm-like, subterranean amphibians.
- APODEMUS.* Field-mouse: a rodent (Muridæ).
- APTERYX.* Kiwi: flightless New Zealand bird (Ratitæ), **398**
- APUS (TRIOPS).* Fresh-water crustacean (Branchiopod), **208**
- ARACHNIDA.** Class of arthropods, comprising spiders, scorpions, king-crabs, etc.
- ARANEIDA.** Order of Arachnida, comprising spiders.
- ARANEUS DIADEMATUS.* Common garden spider: arachnid (Araneida), **214**
- ARCA.* Noah's ark shell: bivalve mollusc.
- ARCHIANNELIDA.** Class of marine segmented worms (e.g., *Dinophilus*).
- ARCHISTOMA BESELSSI.* Springtail: primitive wingless insect (Collembola).
- ARCTOCEBUS.* Agwantibo: nocturnal lemuroid (Primate).
- ARDEA.* Heron (Ciconiiformes), **494**.
- ARENICOLA MARINA.* Lob-worm: burrowing polychæte worm, **190**
- ARGYROPOLECUS.* Hatchet fish: deep-sea luminous teleostean fish, **322**
- ARIOLIMAX.* Slug: gastropod mollusc (Pulmonate).
- ARISTELLIGER.* Gecko: reptile of the lizard family.
- ARISTEOMORPHA.* Shrimp: decapod crustacean.
- ARMADILLIDIUM.* Pill-bug, a terrestrial woodlouse: crustacean (Isopoda), **45**
- ARTEMIA.* Brine-shrimp: crustacean (Branchiopod), **207**
- ARTHROPODA.** Phylum of invertebrates, comprising Onychophora, Crustacea, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Insecta.
- ARTIODACTYLA.** Order of placentals, comprising pig, camel, deer, etc.
- ASCARIS.* Parasitic round worm: nematode, **190**
- ASCIDIA.* Sea-squirt: protochordate (Tunicate), **228**
- ASELLUS.* Blind fresh-water louse: crustacean (Isopoda), **207**
- ASIO.* Long-eared owl: Strigidæ.
- ASPLANCHNA.* A genus of rotifer.
- ASTACUS.* Crayfish: decapod crustacean, **164**

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- ASTERIAS.* Starfish: an echinoderm (Asteroidea), **185**
ASTEROIDEA. Class of Echinodermata, comprising starfishes.
ASTROSCOPUS. Stargazer: teleostean fish, **751**
ASTUR PALUMBARIUS. Goshawk: bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), **403**
ATELES. Spider monkey of S. America: Primate (Cebidæ), **689**
ATHERINA. Silverside: teleostean fish, **617**
AURELIA. Common jellyfish: a cœlenterate (Scyphozoa), **183**
AUSTROLETHOPS. Goby fish: teleostean fish.
AVICULA. Pearl oyster: bivalve mollusc, **200**
- BALENA.* Right-whale: a cetacean.
BALENOPTERA. Blue whale: the largest cetacean, **444**.
BALANOGLOSSUS. Acorn worm: a protochordate (Hemichordate), **227**
BALANUS. Acorn-shell: a crustacean (Cirripede), **209**
BALISTES. File-fish (trigger-fish): a teleostean fish.
BARATHRONUS. A deep-sea teleostean fish.
BARBATULA. A fresh-water teleostean fish.
BATHOTHAUMA. Deep-sea squid: a cephalopod mollusc, **203**
BATHYGOBIUS. Goby fish: a teleostean fish.
BATHYLAGUS BENEDICTI. Deep-sea salmonid: a teleostean fish, **310**
BATHYPTEROIS. Feeler-fish: a deep-sea teleostean fish.
BATHYTEUTHIS. Deep-sea octopod: a cephalopod mollusc.
BATHYTROCTES. A deep-sea teleostean fish.
BATOIDEI. Sub-order of flat selachians (skate, ray).
BDELLOSTOMA. Slime hag: a cyclostome.
BELIDEUS SCIUREUS. A squirrel-like phalanger: marsupial (Phalangeridæ).
BELONE. Needle-fish (garfish): a teleostean fish.
BENGALICHTHYS. Deep-sea ray: a batoid selachian fish.
BENTHOBATIS. Deep-sea ray: a batoid selachian fish.
BERYX. A deep-sea teleostean fish, **303**
BETTA PUGNAX OR SPLENDENS. Siamese fighting fish: a fresh-water teleostean fish, **84**
BIBIO MARCI. April fly: a dipterous insect.
BITIS ARIETANS. African puff adder: a snake of the viper family, **392**
BIVALVES (Lamellibranchs). Class of molluscs, comprising the shell-fish (clam, cockle, mussel).
BLATTELLA GERMANICA. German cockroach: insect (Orthoptera).
BLATTA ORIENTALIS. Common cockroach, black beetle: insect (Orthoptera), **34**
BLENNIUS. Blenny: a teleostean fish, **310**
BOIDÆ. Family of snakes, comprising boas, pythons, etc.
BOIGA DENDROPHILA. Black-and-gold tree-snake (Mangrove snake): Opisthoglyph.
BOLITOHERUS CORNUTUS. A species of beetle: insect (Coleoptera).
BOMBINATOR (BOMBINA) IOXEUS. Fire-bellied toad: an anuran, **339**
BOMBUS. Bumble-bee: a hymenopterous insect, **219**
BOMBYLIUS. Bee-fly: a dipterous insect, **219**
BOMBYX. Silk-moth: a lepidopterous insect.
BORODINULA INFANS. Snipe-eel: a deep-sea teleostean fish, **679**
BOS TAURUS. European domestic cattle (ox, cow): Ruminants (Bovidæ).
BOTADRUS. Bittern: a bird of the heron family, **685**
BOUAIINVILLEA. Hydroid colony: a cœlenterate (Hydrozoa).
BOVIDÆ. Family of ungulates, comprising ox, sheep, goat, etc.
BOX. Sea-bream: a teleostean fish.
BRACHIOPODA. Lamp-shells: a phylum of Invertebrata.
BRADYPUS TRIDACTYLUS. Three-toed sloth: Xenarthra (Bradypodidæ).
BRANCHELLION. Leech: an annelid (Hirudinea), **193**
BRANCHIOMMA VESICULOSUM. A marine tubicolous polychæte worm, **192**
BRANCHIONTS. A genus of rotifer.
BRANCHIOPODA. An order of crustaceans, comprising Phyllopoda and Cladocera.
BUBO. Eagle-owl: Strigidæ, **422, 606**
B. ASCALAPHUS. Savigny's eagle owl.

- BUBO LACTEUS.* Milky eagle-owl.
B. ORIENTALIS. Oriental eagle-owl.
BUCCINUM. Common whelk (buckie): gastropod mollusc, 197
BUFO. Common genus of toad: an anuran amphibian (Bufonidae), 341
B. ARENARUM S. American toad.
B. BUFO. Common toad.
B. MARINUS. Giant toad.
B. VIRIDIS. Green toad.
BUGULA. Sea-mat; colonial Polyzoan, 46
BUTEO BUTEO. Buzzard: a bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), 417
- CABRITA.* Indian lizard: Reptile.
CACATUA ROSEOCAPPELLA. Australian cockatoo : Psittaciformes.
CACICUS CELA. Yellow hang-nest: passerine bird (oriole family).
CECILIA. A cæcilian: worm-like amphibian (Apoda).
CAIMAN. A crocodilian reptile similar to the alligator, 375
CALAMOICHTHYS. A chondrostean fish, 320
CALANUS. Salt-water copepod crustacean.
CALIGUS. Fish-louse: a parasitic copepod crustacean.
CALLIACTIS. Sea-anemone: a coelenterate (Anthozoa).
CALLIONYMUS. Dragonet: a teleostean fish.
CALLIPHORA. Bluebottle (blow-fly): a dipterous insect, 219
CALOTERMES. Termite: an insect (Isoptera).
CALYPTE. Humming-bird: Coraciiformes.
CAMBARUS. Crayfish: a decapod crustacean.
CAMELUS BACTRIANUS. Camel: an artiodactyl (Tylopoda).
C. DROMEDARIUS. Dromedary.
CANIS AUREUS. Jackal: a carnivore (dog family).
C. FAMILIARIS. Dog.
C. LUPUS. Wolf.
CAPRA. Goat: a ruminant (Bovidae).
CAPRELLA. "Skeleton shrimp": an amphipod crustacean, 207
CAPRIMULGUS EUROPEUS. Goat-sucker (night-jar): Coraciiformes, 410
CARASSIUS AURATUS. Goldfish: a cyprinoid teleostean fish, 292
CARAUSIUS. Leaf-insect: orthopterous insect (Phasmid).
CARCHARODON. White-tip shark: a selachian fish.
CARCINUS. Common genus of crab: a decapod crustacean.
CARDIUM. Cockle: a bivalve mollusc, 200
CARINARIA. Pelagic heteropod: a gastropod mollusc, 199
CARINATÆ. Sub-class of birds, comprising all the flying birds.
CARNIVORA. An order of flesh-eating mammals comprising the Fissipedia and Pinnipedia.
CASTOR. Beaver: an amphibious sciuromorph rodent, 442.
CASUARIUS. Cassowary: flightless bird (Ratitæ), 406.
CATARRHINES. Old World monkeys (Cercopithecidæ and anthropoid apes).
CAUSUS RHOMBEATUS. Cape viper: viperid snake.
CAVIA PORCELLUS. Guinea-pig: a rodent (Hystricomorph).
CEBIDÆ. American monkey's (Platyrrhines) : a family of Primates.
CEBUS. Capuchin monkey: a primate (Cebidæ).
CENTROPHORUS CALCEUS. Deep-sea shark: a selachian fish.
CENTROSTEPHANUS LONGISPINUS. Sea-urchin: an echinoderm (Echinoidea), 117
CEPHALASPIS. Extinct agnathous fish, 234
CEPHALOCHORDATA (Acrania). A sub-phylum of chordates, comprising the lancelets.
CEPHALOPODA. A class of molluscs, comprising octopus, squid, nautilus, etc.
CERATOPOGON. A midge: dipterous insect.
CERCOCEBUS. Mangabey of Africa: a primate (Cebidæ).
CEREOPSIS. Australian goose: Anseriformes.
CERVUS PORCINUS. Hog-deer: a ruminant.
CESTODA. A class of unsegmented worms comprising the parasitic tape-worms.

- CETACEA.** An order of mammals, comprising the whales and dolphins.
- CETOMIMUS.** A deep-sea teleostean fish.
- CETONIA.** Rose-chafer: a coleopterous insect, 219
- CHÄTOGNATHA.** Arrow-worms: a phylum of invertebrates.
- CHÄTOPTERUS.** A sedentary polychæte worm.
- CHAMÆLEON.** The chameleon: reptile of the lizard family.
- CHANOS.** Milk-fish: a clupeid teleostean fish.
- CHARAX.** Sea-bream: a teleostean fish.
- CHARINA.** Rubber-boa: a boïd snake.
- CHARYBDEA.** A jelly-fish: coelenterate (Scyphozoa).
- CHELIDON.** Martlet, a common European martin: passerine bird of the swallow family.
- CHELODINA LONGICOLLIS.** Murray turtle: a chelonian reptile.
- CHELONIA MYDAS.** The green or edible turtle: a chelonian reptile.
- CHELONIA.** An order of reptiles, comprising the tortoises and turtles.
- CHELONIDÆ.** A family of chelonians comprising the marine turtles.
- CHELYDRA SERPENTINA.** The alligator terrapin (snapping turtle): a chelonian reptile.
- CHILOPODA.** An order of myriapods, comprising the centipedes.
- CHIMERA MONSTROSA.** Rabbit-fish: a holocephalian fish.
- CHINCHILLA.** The chinchilla: a rodent (Hyracidae).
- CHIRONOMUS.** A dipterous insect.
- CHIROPTERA.** An order of mammals comprising the bats.
- CHITON.** "Coat-of-mail": a mollusc (Placophora), 196
- CHLAMYDOSAURUS.** Frilled lizard: an agamid lizard, 356
- CHOLÆPUS DIDACTYLUS.** Two-toed sloth: Xenarthra (Bradypodidae), 607
- CHOLOGASTER.** Kentucky cave-fish: a teleostean fish (Amblyopsidae).
- CHONDRICHTHYES.** Class of cartilaginous fishes comprising the selachians and holocephalians.
- CHONDROSTEI.** A sub-class of bony fishes comprising the sturgeons and Polypterini.
- CHORTIPUS.** A grasshopper: insect (Orthoptera).
- CHRYSÉMYS PICTA.** Painted terrapin: a chelonian reptile.
- CHRYSOCHLORIS.** Golden mole: a mammal (Insectivore), 442
- CHRYSOPS MARMORATUS.** Horse-fly: a dipterous insect (Tabanidae).
- CHRYSOTIS.** Green parrot: Psittaciformes
- CHTHONIUS ISCHNOCHULES.** A pseudo-scorpion: Arachnida, 215
- CIOHLA.** A cichlid: fresh-water teleostean fish, 291
- CICINDELA.** Tiger beetle: a coleopterous insect.
- CICONIIFORMES.** An order of water birds comprising herons, spoonbills, storks, etc.
- CILIATA.** Order of Protozoa comprising *Paramecium*, *Stentor*, etc.
- CILIOPHORA.** A class of Protozoa comprising Ciliata and Suctoria.
- CINXYXIS EROSA.** Pitted hinged tortoise: a reptile.
- CIONA.** A protochordate (Tunicata).
- CIRRIPEDIA.** An order of crustaceans, comprising barnacles, acorn-shells, etc.
- CIRROTHACMA MURRAYI.** A blind deep-sea octopod: cephalopod mollusc.
- CISTELLA.** A lamp-shell: Brachiopod.
- CITELLUS CITELLUS.** Souslik (ground squirrel): a rodent (Sciuridæ).
- CLADOCERA.** Sub-order of branchiopod crustaceans comprising the water fleas.
- CLADOPHORA.** An alga: a thallophyte.
- CLEMmys.** Terrapin (water-tortoise): a chelonian reptile, 682.
- CLETHRIONOMYS.** Red-backed vole: a rodent (mouse family).
- CLUPEA HARENGUS.** Herring: a clupeid teleostean fish, 299
- C. PILCHARDUS.** Sardine.
- CLUPEIDÆ.** Family of teleostean fishes including herrings, anchovies, etc.
- CNIDARIA.** Sub-phylum of stinging coelenterates, including jellyfish, sea-anemones, etc.
- CÖLACANTHINI.** Sub-class of bony fishes, with a single extant species—*Latimeria*.
- COELENTERATA.** The phylum comprising jellyfish, hydroids, sea-anemones, etc.
- COLAPTES.** A woodpecker (flicker): bird of the family Picidæ, 420.
- COLEONYX.** A gecko: a reptile of the lizard family.
- COLEOPTERA.** An order of insects comprising the beetles.
- COLLEMBOLA.** An order of primitive, wingless insects comprising the springtails.

- COLUBER GUTTATUS.* Corn snake: a colubrid snake.
- COLUBRIDÆ.* The largest family of snakes, containing the cobras, grass snakes, rattlesnakes, etc.
- COLUMBA.* Pigeon: Columbidæ.
- C. LIVIA.* Rock-dove, from which domestic pigeons originated.
- C. PALUMBUS.* Wood-pigeon or ring dove.
- COLUMBIDÆ.* Family of birds comprising the pigeons and doves.
- CONOLOPHUS SUBCRISTATUS.* Galapagan iguanid lizard: a reptile.
- CONSTRICCTOR CONSTRICCTOR.* Common boa: a S. American boid snake.
- COPEPODA.* An order of free-swimming, planktonic, or parasitic crustaceans, comprising *Copilia*, *Cyclops*, *Caligus*, etc.
- COPILIA.* A free-swimming copepod crustacean, 209
- CORDYLOSAURUS.* A lizard: lacertilian reptile.
- COREPHIUM.* A placophoran mollusc.
- CORVIDÆ.* The crow family of birds: Passeriformes.
- CORVUS MONEDULA.* A jackdaw: crow family.
- CORYCEUS.* A copepod crustacean.
- COTTUS BUBALIS.* Bull-head: a teleostean fish.
- CRAGO (CRANGON).* Common shrimp: a decapod crustacean, 205
- CRENILABRUS.* A teleostean fish.
- CRIBRINA.* A sea-anemone: cœlenterate (Anthozoa).
- CRINOIDEA.* A class of Echinoderms, comprising sessile sea-lilies and free-swimming feather stars.
- CROCODILIA.* An order of reptiles comprising the crocodiles, alligators, gavials.
- CROCODILUS.* Crocodile: a reptile, 378.
- C. POROSUS.* Salt-water (estuarine) crocodile.
- CROSSOPTERYGII.* A sub-group of bony fishes, the modern representatives of which are the Dipnoans, but from which were derived the Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.
- CROTALIDÆ.* A family of viperine snakes comprising the pit vipers (rattlesnakes, moccasin, etc.).
- CROTALUS.* Rattlesnake: crotalid snake.
- CROTAPHYTUS.* A lizard: lacertilian reptile.
- CRUSTACEA.* A class of Arthropoda comprising the larger crabs, lobsters, etc., and the small water-fleas, copepods, etc.
- CRYPTOBRANCHUS.* "Hellbender", American salamander: a urodelan amphibian.
- CRYPTOTYMPANA.* A cicada: hemipterous insect.
- CTENOPHORA.* A class of non-stinging cœlenterates comprising the comb-jellies.
- CULEX.* A mosquito: dipterous insect.
- CUXICULUS.* Spotted eavy (paca): a rodent (Hyracomorph).
- CYANOCITTA.* Blue-jay: a passerine bird of the crow family, 414
- CYCLODORIPPE.* A deep-sea crustacean.
- CYCLOPS.* A fresh-water copepod crustacean, 152
- CYCLOSA INSULANA.* A Malayan spider: arachnid (Araneida).
- CYCLOSTOMATA.* An extant sub-class of the agnathous fishes, comprising the lampreys and hag-fishes.
- CYMONOMUS.* A deep-sea crustacean.
- CYNICHTIS.* A viverrine carnivore of the mongoose family.
- CYNOMYS.* Prairie-dog: an American burrowing rodent of the squirrel family.
- CYPRIDINA.* Salt-water ostracod crustacean.
- CYPRINIDÆ.* The family of teleostean fishes comprising the carp, minnow, goldfish, etc.
- CYPRINUS CARPIO.* The carp: cyprinoid teleostean fish, 291
- CYPRIS (CIPRIA).* Fresh-water ostracod crustacean, 152, 208
- CYSTOFLAGELLATA.* Planktonic flagellate Protozoa.
- DACELO GIGAS.* Laughing jackass (Australian kingfisher): Alcedinidæ.
- DACTYNOTUS OBSCURAS.* An aphid: hemipterous insect (Aphididæ), 224
- DAFILA ACUTA.* Pintail duck: Anseriformes (Anatidae).
- DAPHNIA.* Water-flea: a branchiopod crustacean (Cladocera), 74, 208

- DASYCHONE.* Tubicolous polychæte worm.
- DASYPELTIS SCABRA.* The egg-eating snake: an African colubrid snake, 392
- DASYPUS.* Armadillo: Xenarthra (Dasypodidæ), 442
- DASYURUS.* Australian native cat or dasyure: marsupial (Dasyuridæ), 438
- DECAPODA. An order of larger crustaceans, comprising the lobster, shrimp, crab, etc.
- DELPHINUS.* The dolphin: a small toothed whale, 444
- DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM.* Follicle mite: an acarnid (Acarina).
- DENDROCELUM.* Flat-worm: a turbellarian (Tricladida), 188
- DENDROCOPIUS MAJOR.* Great spotted woodpecker: Picidæ, 414
- DENDROCYGNA.* Tree-duck: Anseriformes (Anatidæ).
- DENTALIUM.* Elephant's tooth shell: scaphopod mollusc, 197
- DERMAPTERA. An order of insects, comprising the earwigs.
- DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA.* Leathery skinned turtle: a chelonian reptile.
- DERMOPTERA. An order of mammals comprising the flying lemurs.
- DESMODUS.* Vampire bat: Chiroptera.
- DIADEMA.* A sea-urchin: echinoderm (Echinoidea), 185
- DIALOMMUS FUSCUS.* Four-eyed blenny: a teleostean fish.
- DICOTYLES.* Peccary: Artiodactyl (pig family), 458
- DIDELPHYS VIRGINIANA.* Virginian opossum: American marsupial, 439
- DINEUTUS.* A whirligig beetle: coleopterous insect (Gyrinidæ).
- DINOFLAGELLATA. Planktonic flagellate Protozoa, 179
- DINOPHILUS.* A marine archiannelid worm.
- DIOMEDEA CAUTA.* Albatross, the largest of the sea-birds, related to the petrels: Procellariiformes, 418
- DIPLOPODA. An order of Myriapoda, comprising the millipedes.
- DIPNOI. A sub-class of bony fishes, comprising the lung-fishes.
- DIPTERA. An order of insects comprising the true flies.
- DISPHOLIDUS.* A colubrid snake: Ophidia.
- DIXIPPUS.* Stick-insect: an orthopterous insect, 218
- DOLICHOPTERYX.* A deep-sea teleostean fish.
- DOLICHOTIS PATAGONICA.* Patagonian cavy: a rodent (Hystricomorph).
- DORYLUS.* An African driver-ant: a blind hymenopterous insect (Formicoidea).
- DREPANOPHORUS.* A nemertine worm.
- DROMÆUS.* The emu: a flightless bird (Ratitæ), 397
- DROSOPHILA.* The fruit-fly: a dipterous insect, 44
- DRYOPHIS.* Long-nosed tree-snake: a reptile.
- DRYOPHIOPS.* A relative of *Dryophis*.
- DYTISCUS MARGINALIS.* Carnivorous water-beetle: a coleopterous insect, 168
- ECHINODERMATA. A phylum of invertebrates, comprising starfishes, sea-urchins, feather-stars, etc.
- ECHINOIDEA. A class of echinoderms (sea-urchins).
- EDENTATA. A former title for three orders of mammals—Xenarthra, Pholidota and Tubulidentata.
- EISENIA FOETIDA.* The dung-heap earthworm: an oligochæte worm.
- ELAPHE QUADRIVITATTA.* Chicken snake: a colubrid snake.
- E. QUATORLINEATA.* Four-line snake.
- ELAPIDÆ. A family of venomous snakes, including the cobras, coral snakes, tiger snakes, etc.
- ELAPS.* Coral-snake: an elapid snake.
- ELATERIDÆ. A family of beetles comprising the click-beetles (fire-beetles) : Coleoptera.
- ELECTROPHORUS ELECTRICUS.* The electric eel: a teleostean fish.
- ELEDONE.* An octopod: cephalopod mollusc, 146
- ELEPHAS MAXIMUS.* The Indian elephant: Proboscidea.
- ELIOMYS.* A dormouse: a myomorph rodent (Gliridæ).
- ELLOBIUS.* A rodent mole: mouse family.
- ELYSIЯ.* A marine gastropod mollusc (Opisthobranch).
- EMPLECTONEMA KANDAI.* A luminous, marine, nemertine worm.
- EMYDA.* Soft-shelled turtle: a chelonian reptile.

- EMYDA GRANOSA*. Burgoma soft-shelled turtle.
- EMYS*. Fresh-water tortoise: a chelonian reptile (Testudinidæ).
- E. ORBICULARIS*. European pond tortoise.
- ESCHELIOPHIS JORDANI*. Pearl-fish: the larval form of *Fierasfer* which is parasitic in sea-cucumbers or bivalves: a teleostean fish of the blenny family.
- ENGRAULIS*. The anchovy: a clupeid teleostean fish.
- ENTOSPHENUS*. A lamprey: cyclostome.
- EPHEMEROPTERA*. An order of insects comprising the mayflies.
- EPHESTIA*. The flour-moth: lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which feed on flour.
- EPICRATES*. A tree-boa: a non-poisonous boid snake.
- EPINEPEHELUS*. Grouper fish: a teleostean fish of the sea-bass family, 92
- EPOMOPHORUS*. An Ethiopian fruit-bat: Megachiroptera.
- EPITATRETTUS*. The Chilean borer, a slime-hag: myxinoid cyclostome.
- EQUUS (ASINUS) ASINUS*. Ass (donkey): Equidæ.
- E. CABALLUS*. The domestic horse.
- E. PRZEWAŁSKII*. Prejvalski's horse (a wild horse of Asia), 686
- E. SOMALIENSIS*. Somali wild ass, 686
- E. ZEBRA*. The zebra, 444
- ERAX RUFIBARBIS*. A robber-fly: dipterous insect.
- EREMIAS*. A desert lizard: reptile (Lacertidæ).
- ERICYMBA*. Silverjaw minnow: a cyprinoid teleostean fish.
- ERINACEUS*. Common genus of hedgehog: an insectivorous mammal, 442
- ERISTALIS*. Drone-fly: a dipterous insect.
- ERITHACUS RUBECKLUS*. European robin: a passerine bird (thrush family).
- ERRANTIA*. A division of polychæte worms comprising the free-swimming types (such as *Nereis*) in contrast to the Sedentaria.
- ERYX*. Sand-boa: a boid snake.
- ESOX LUCIUS*. The northern pike: teleostean fish (Esocidæ).
- ETIMOPTERUS*. A deep-sea luminous shark: selachian fish.
- EUCALIA*. A stickleback: teleostean fish.
- EUDENDRIUM*. A hydrozoan coelenterate.
- EUDYPTES CRISTATUS*. Rock-hopper penguin: aquatic bird (Impennines), 408
- EUGLENA*. Flagellate protozoon which forms green scum on stagnant water, 179
- EUNICE*. A free-swimming polychæte worm.
- EUPAGURUS*. A hermit-crab: decapod crustacean, 58
- EUPHAGUS CYANOCEPHALUS*. A blackbird: passerine bird (thrush family).
- EUPOLYDONTES*. A pelagic free-swimming polychæte worm.
- EUPROCTIS*. Tussock moth: lepidopterous insect (Lymantridæ).
- EURYPTERIDA*. An extinct order of aquatic arthropods, related to the arachnids (particularly the king-crabs), 157
- EUSELACHII*. A sub-class of selachian fishes, comprising the sharks and dogfishes.
- EVARCHA BLANCARDI*. A jumping spider: arachnid (Araneida: Salticidæ), 580
- EVERMANELLA*. A deep-sea teleostean fish.
- FABRICIA*. A free-swimming polychæte worm.
- FALCO*. Falcon: a bird-of-prey (Falconiformes).
- F. TINNUNCULUS*. The kestrel.
- FALCONIFORMES*. An order of birds, comprising the birds-of-prey (eagle, hawk, vulture, etc.)
- FASCIOLA HEPATICA*. The liver-fluke: a trematode worm, 189
- FELIS DOMESTICA*. Cat: a carnivore (Felidæ).
- F. LEO*. The lion.
- F. LIBYCA*. The bush-cat.
- F. LYNX*. The lynx, 444.
- F. ONCA*. The jaguar.
- F. PARDUS*. The leopard.
- F. TIGRIS*. The tiger.
- FISSIPEDIA*. A sub-order of mainly terrestrial carnivores, comprising the cat, dog, bear families, etc.

- FITZROYA LINEATA*. A teleostean fish.
- FLAGELLATA*. A class of Protozoa with undulating flagella, comprising *Euglena*, *Volvox*, *Noctiluca*, etc.
- FORAMINIFERA*. An order of rhizopod Protozoa having a calcareous shell, 179
- FORFICULA*. The common earwig: an insect (Dermaptera), 218
- FULICA*. The coot: an aquatic bird (Ralliformes).
- FULMARUS GLACIALIS*. The fulmar petrel; an aquatic bird (Procellariidae).
- FUNDULUS*. Killifish: a cyprinodont teleostean fish, 308
- GADUS MORRHUA*. The codfish: a teleostean fish (Gadidae), 299
- GALAGO*. The bush-baby: a nocturnal lemuroid (Primate).
- GALEORHINUS*. The school shark: a selachian fish.
- GALLIFORMES*. An order of birds, comprising the game-birds (chicken, pheasant, grouse, etc.).
- GALLUS DOMESTICUS*. Domestic fowl: Galliformes.
- GAMMARUS*. A fresh-water shrimp: amphipod crustacean.
- GARRULUS*. The jay: a passerine bird of the crow family.
- GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS*. Three-spined stickleback: a teleostean fish, 84
- GASTROPACHA RUBI*. A lappet moth: lepidopterous insect.
- GASTROPODA*. A class of molluses comprising the snails, whelks, limpets, etc.
- GAVIA*. The diver or loon: a fish-eating diving bird (Colymbiformes).
- GAZELLA*. The gazelle: a ruminant (Bovidae) of the antelope family, 444
- GEKKO GEKKO*. A gecko: lacertilian reptile (Geckonidae).
- GELASIMUS ARCUATUS*. A fiddler-crab: decapod crustacean, 205
- GEONEMERITES*. A terrestrial nemertine worm.
- GEOPLANA MEXICANA*. A planarian worm: Turbellaria (Triladida), 188
- GEOTRIA AUSTRALIS*. A lamprey: cyclostome.
- GEOTRUPES*. The dung-beetle: a coleopterous insect, 61
- GERANOÆTUS*. The Chilean eagle: a bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), 398
- GERRHOSAURUS GRANDIS*. African plated lizard: a lacertilian reptile.
- GIGANTACTIS*. Angler-fish: a deep-sea teleostean fish.
- GIGANTURUS CHUNI*. Giant-tailed fish: a deep-sea teleostean fish, 322
- GILLICHTHYS MIRABILIS*. Mud-sucker: a goby fish (Teleost).
- GINGLYMOSSTOMA*. Nurse shark: a selachian fish.
- GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS*. The giraffe: a ruminant, 444
- GIRELLA*. Sea-bream: a teleostean fish.
- GLOSSINA*. The tsetse-fly: a dipterous insect (Muscidae), 45
- GOBIUS*. A goby-fish: small marine teleostean fish (Gobiidae), 296
- GONATODES FUSCUS*. A gecko: lacertilian reptile (Geckonidae).
- GONEPTERYX RHAMNI*. A butterfly: lepidopterous insect.
- GONIUM*. An alga: a thallophyte.
- GONODACTYLUS*. A stomatopod crustacean, 60
- GONYAULAX*. A dinoflagellate protozoon, 179
- GORILLA GORILLA*. The gorilla: an anthropoid ape (Primate).
- GRUS*. The crane: a long-legged bird (Gruiformes).
- GULO LUSCUS*. The wolverine: a badger-like carnivore (Mustelidae).
- GYMNOTHORAX*. The Moray eel: a teleostean fish.
- GYMNURA*. The rat-shrew: an insectivore of the hedgehog family.
- GYRINIDÆ*. The aquatic, carnivorous whirligig beetles: Coleoptera.
- HEMADIPSA*. A land leech: an annelid (Hirudinea), 190
- HEMOPIS*. A horse-leech: an annelid (Hirudinea).
- HAIDEOTRITON*. A blind salamander: urodelean amphibian.
- HALIAËTUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*. The bald sea-eagle: a bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), 410
- HALICORE (DUGONG)*. The dugong or sea-cow: a sirenian mammal.
- HALIOTIS*. Ear-shell or abalone: a gastropod mollusc (Prosobranch).
- HAPALEMUR*. A Madagascan lemur: Primate (Lemuridae).
- HAPALIDÆ*. A family of New World monkeys, comprising the marmosets.
- HATTERIA*. See *SPHENODON*.

- HELIODRILUS.* An oligochaète worm.
- HELIX.* The common genus of snail: a gastropod mollusc (Pulmonate), 142
- H. ASPERSA.* Garden snail.
- H. POMATIA.* Edible (Roman) snail.
- HELODERMA.* The Gila monster: a poisonous lizard of Mexico and Arizona, 359.
- HELOPHILUS.* The hover-fly: a dipterous insect, 141
- HEMICORDATA. A sub-phylum of the Protochordata, including *Balanoglossus*.
- HEMICHRONIS BIMACULATUS.* A jewel fish (spotted cichlid): teleostean fish.
- HEMIDACTYLUS.* A nocturnal gecko: lacertilian reptile (Geckonidae), 629
- HEMIHYYSIS.* A mysid (opossum shrimp): schizopod crustacean.
- HEMIPTERA. An order of insects, comprising the bugs—Homoptera (cicadas, aphids, etc.), and Heteroptera (bed-bug, *Notonecta*, etc.).
- HERPESTES.* The mongoose: a viverrine carnivore, 472
- HETERODON MADAGASCARIENSIS.* Madagascar sharp-nosed snake: a reptile.
- HETERODONTS PHILLIPPI.* Port Jackson shark: a selachian fish, 286
- HETEROPODA. A class of pelagic gastropod molluscs (Prosobranchs), including *Pterotrachea*, *Carinaria*, etc.
- HETEROTEUTHIS.* A deep-sea luminous squid: cephalopod mollusc.
- HIODON.* "Moon-eye": a fresh-water teleostean fish.
- HIPPOCAMPUS.* The sea-horse: a teleostean fish, related to pipe-fish, 310
- HIPPOLYTE VARIANS.* The chameleon prawn: a decapod crustacean, 91
- HIPPPOPOTAMUS.* The hippopotamus: an artiodactyl of the pig family (Suoidea).
- HIRUDINEA. The leech family : annelid worms.
- HIRUDO MEDICINALIS.* The medicinal leech, 193
- HIRUNDO RUSTICA.* The chimney swallow: a passerine bird, 414
- HOLOCEPHALIA. A sub-class of the cartilaginous fishes comprising the chimaeras.
- HOLOSTEI. A sub-class of bony fishes, comprising the gar-pike and the bowfin.
- HOLOTHURIA.* A sea-cucumber: echinoderm (Holothuroidea), 185
- HOLOTHUROIDEA. A class of Echinodermata, comprising the sea-cucumbers.
- HOMALOPSINÆ. A sub-family of colubrid snakes, comprising some species of river-snake.
- HOMARUS VULGARIS.* The common lobster: a decapod crustacean, 206
- HYENA.* The hyena: a nocturnal carnivore (Fissipede), 414
- H. BRUNNEA.* Brown hyena.
- H. STRIATA* (*HYENA*). Striped hyena.
- HYDRA.* A fresh-water polyp: hydrozoan coelenterate, 182
- HYDRACARINA (HYDRACHNIDA). Water-mites : a family of Acarina.
- HYDROCHÆRUS CAPYBARA.* The capybara: the largest of the rodents (Hyracidae).
- HYDROID. Colonial polyp stage of a hydrozoan coelenterate, from which free-swimming medusoids are liberated.
- HYDROIDES.* A genus of polychaète worm.
- HYDROPHIINÆ. A sub-family of the Elapidae, comprising the sea-snakes.
- HYDROZOA. A class of coelenterates, consisting of the solitary and colonial polyps and medusoids.
- HYGROBATES.* A fresh-water mite: Hydracarina.
- HYLA ARBOREA.* European tree-frog: an anuran amphibian (Hylidae), 341
- H. CÆRULEA.* Australian green tree-frog.
- H. VASTA.* Giant tree-frog of Haiti.
- HYLOBATES.* The gibbon: an anthropoid ape (Primate).
- HYMENOLEMUS MALACORHYNCHUS.* New Zealand blue duck: Anseriformes (Anatidæ), 341
- HYMENOPTERA. An order of insects comprising the bees, ants, wasps (Aculata), and the sawflies, ichneumon flies, etc.
- HYSOBIUS.* A Japanese salamander: urodelean amphibian.
- HYPEROÖDON.* The beaked or bottle-nosed whale: a cetacean (Odontoceti).
- HYPNARCE.* An electric ray: selachian fish.
- HYPOGEOPHIS.* A caecilian amphibian.
- HYPOPACHUS INCRASSATUS.* An American toad: an anuran amphibian.
- HYPSIOLENA.* Spotted night snake: a colubrid snake.
- HYPSSIPRYMNUS RUFESCENS.* Rufous rat-kangaroo: a marsupial (Macropodidae).

HYRACOIDEA. An order of mammals comprising the coney or hyraxes.

HYSTRICOMORPHA. A sub-order of rodents, comprising the porcupines, cavies, chinchilla, etc.

HYSTRIX CRISTATA. The Old World porcupine: a hystricomorph rodent, 442

ICHTHROMYZON. American fresh-water lamprey: a cyclostome.

ICHTHYOPHIS. A cæcilian amphibian, 730

ICHTHYOPSIDA. A group of vertebrates comprising the fishes and amphibians (contrasted with the Sauropsida and Mammalia).

IDIACANTHUS. A deep-sea teleostean fish, the larva of which is *Stylophthalmus*, 328

IDOTEA. Beach-louse: an isopod crustacean.

IGUANA. A large, crested American lizard: lacertilian reptile (Iguanidæ), 358

I. TUBERCULATA. Tuberculated iguana of W. Indies.

IMAGO. A sexually mature adult insect.

IMPENNES (Sphenisciformes). A family of birds comprising the penguins.

INDRIS. A Madagascan lemur: Primate (Lemuroidea).

INSECTIVORA. A primitive order of mammals, comprising the hedgehogs, moles, shrews, etc.

IPNOPS. A blind deep-sea teleostean fish, 724

ISOPTERA. An order of insects comprising the termites.

ISTIOPHORUS. Sail-fish: a pelagic teleostean fish, related to swordfish.

IXODIDES. A sub-order of Acarina, comprising the ticks.

JULIS. A wrasse: teleostean fish (Labridæ).

JULUS. A millipede: myriapod (Diplopoda).

JUNCO HYMENALIS. An American finch: a passerine bird (finch family).

KALOULA PULCHRA. Malayan bull-frog: an anuran amphibian.

LABRUS. A wrasse: teleostean fish (Labridæ).

LACERTA. The common genus of lizard: a reptile.

L. MURALIS. The wall-lizard, 355

L. VIRIDIS. The green lizard.

L. VIVIPARA. The common English lizard.

LACERTILIA. A sub-order of reptiles comprising the lizards (geckos, chameleon, slow-worms, etc.).

LEMAROUS. Greenland shark: a selachian fish, 281

LAGOMORPHA. The family of rodents (or, more recently, a separate order of mammals), comprising the rabbits and hares, and the pikas.

LAGOPUS MUTUS. The ptarmigan: a bird of the northern and mountainous regions (grouse family).

LAGOSTOMUS. The vizcacha: a hystricomorph rodent, 442

LAMA. The llama (alpaca, vicugna) of S. America: an artiodactyl (Tylopoda), relative of the camel, 444

LAMELLIBRANCHS. See BIVALVES.

LAMYA CORNUBICA. The porbeagle shark: a selachian fish, 283

LAMPANYCTUS. A deep-sea teleostean fish.

LAMPETRA FLUVIATILIS. The river lampern: a cyclostome.

L. PLANERI. The brook lampern.

LAMPROCOLIUS CHALYBEUS. A starling: passerine bird (Sturnidæ).

LAMPROPELTIS GETULUS. The king-snake: a N. American colubrid snake.

LAMPYRIDÆ. A family of beetles including the fire-flies (male) and the wingless glow-worms (female or larva).

LAMPYRIS (NOCTILUCA and SPLENDIDULA). Fire-flies or glow-worms : Coleoptera (Lampyridæ).

LANIUS. Shrike (butcher bird): a passerine bird (Laniidæ), 662.

LANTHANOTUS. A lizard of Borneo, related to *Heloderma*: a reptile.

LARIDÆ. The gull family of birds.

LARUS ARGENTATUS. The herring-gull.

LASIUS. A garden ant: hymenopterous insect (Formicidæ).

- LATIMERIA.* The cœlacanth : a bony fish, descended from the crossopterygians, thought to be extinct but recently found off the coast of Africa, 315
- LATRODECTUS.* A small venomous spider (katipo) of Australasia: arachnid (Araneida), 84
- LEANDER.* A prawn: decapod crustacean, 578
- LEBISTES RETICULATUS.* The guppy (" millions fish "): a cyprinodont teleostean fish.
- LEMUR CATTI.* The rat-tailed lemur, a " true " lemur of Madagascar: Primate (Lemuroidea).
- LEMUROIDEA.* A sub-order of Primates, comprising the " true " lemurs, and the nocturnal lemuroids (galago, loris, *Nycticebus*, etc.).
- LEOTICHUS GLAU COPIS.* A cave-bug: a hemipterous insect, 222
- LEPADOGASTER.* Cling-fish: a carnivorous, marine teleostean fish.
- LEPAS.* The ship-barnacle, with a free-swimming nauplius larva: a cirripede crustacean, 209
- LEPIDOPTERA.* An order of insects, comprising the butterflies and moths.
- LEPIDOSIREN.* The South American lung-fish: a dipnoan fish, 312
- LEPIDOSTEUS.* The gar-pike: a holostean fish, 321
- LEPISSIMA.* The silver-fish: a primitive, wingless insect (bristletail: Thysanura), 218
- LEPOMIS.* A sun-fish: a fresh-water teleostean fish.
- LEPTINOTARSA.* Colorado beetle: a coleopterous insect, 219
- LEPTODEIRA ANNULATA.* A colubrid snake.
- LEPTODORA.* A water-flea: a branchiopod crustacean (Cladocera), 207
- LEPTOGNATHUS.* The serpent-eel of New Zealand: a teleostean fish.
- LEPTOPLANA.* A leaf-like, marine turbellarian worm (Polycladida), 187
- LEPUS.* The genus of " true " hare : Lagomorpha.
- L. TIMIDUS.* The varying hare.
- LEUCOSOLENIA.* A sponge: Porifera, 181
- LIGIA.* A marine isopod crustacean, 95
- LIMA.* An active bivalve mollusc which swims by moving its shell-valves and mantle-lobes.
- LIMAX.* Grey slug: a gastropod mollusc (Pulmonate), 197
- LIMNEA.* A fresh-water snail (pond snail): a gastropod mollusc (Pulmonate), 196
- LIMNESIA.* A fresh-water mite: acarine (Hydracarina).
- LIMULUS POLYPHEMUS.* N. American king-crab, or horseshoe crab : an arachnid (Xiphosura), 161, 211
- LINEUS RUBER.* An aquatic nemertine worm, 189
- LITHOBIA.* A centipede: myriapod (Chilopoda).
- LITTORINA NERITOIDES.* Periwinkle: a gastropod mollusc (Prosobranch), 45
- LIZZIA.* A hydrozoan cœlenterate.
- LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA.* The migratory locust, or grasshopper: Orthoptera (Acrididæ), 69
- LOLIGO.* Common squid: a dibraniate cephalopod mollusc, 145
- LOPHORTYX CALIFORNICUS.* The Californian valley quail: Galliformes (pheasant family), 417
- LORIS GRACILIS.* The slender loris: a nocturnal lemuroid primate.
- LOTA.* The burbot: a fresh-water teleostean fish (cod family: Gadidæ).
- LOXIA.* The cross-bill: a passerine bird (finch family).
- LOXODONTA AFRICANA.* The African elephant: Proboscidea.
- LUCIFUGA.* Cuban blind cave-fish: a teleostean fish.
- LUCIOPERCA.* The pike-perch: a teleostean fish (Percidæ).
- LUMBRICULUS.* An earthworm: oligochæte worm.
- LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS.* The common earthworm: oligochæte worm, 190
- LUTIAVUS.* The snapper: a teleostean fish (sea-bass family).
- LUTRA.* The otter: a mustelid carnivore.
- LUTREOLA.* The mink: a mustelid carnivore.
- LYCOSA AGRICOLA.* Wolf-spider: arachnid (Araneida), 214
- LYCOTEUTHIS DIADEMA.* The " wonder lamp ", a luminous, deep-sea squid: dibraniate cephalopod mollusc, 740
- LYGODACTYLUS.* A gecko: lacertilian reptile (Geckonidæ).
- LYMANTRIA.* Tussock-moth: a lepidopterous insect.
- LYTECHINUS.* Sea-urchin: an echinoderm (Echinoidea).
- MABUYA.* A genus of skink: lacertilian reptile (Scincidæ).
- MACACA (MACACUS).* Macaque monkeys: Old World monkeys (Catarrhine).

- MAGAUA PILEATA.* Toque monkey.
- M. RHESUS.* Rhesus monkey.
- M. SPECIOSUS.* Japanese macaque.
- MACROBRACHIUM.* A genus of fresh-water shrimp: decapod crustacean.
- MACROGLOSSA.* Hawk moth: lepidopterous insect.
- MACRONECTES GIGANTEUS.* Giant fulmar: a sea-bird (Procellariidæ).
- MACROSCELIDÆ.* The elephant-shrew family: insectivores.
- MAGGOT.* The larva of holometabolous insects, such as flies, 50
- MALACOCEPHALUS.* Grenadier: deep-sea teleostean fish.
- MALACOSTRACA.* A sub-class of the crustaceans, comprising the Decapoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda, etc.
- MALOPTERURUS.* Electric cat-fish: siluroid teleostean fish.
- MALPOLON.* A genus of colubrid snake: reptile (Ophidia).
- MANATUS.* See *TRICHECHUS*.
- MANDRILLUS.* Mandrill: Old World monkey (Catarrhine).
- MANIS.* The pangolin, or scaly ant-eater: termite-eating mammal (Pholidota), 442
- MANTIS RELIGIOSA.* The praying mantis: an orthopterous insect (Mantidæ), 589
- MARMOSA.* Mouse opossum: small American marsupial (Didelphyidæ).
- MARMOTA (ARCTOMYS).* Marmot: member of the squirrel family of rodents, 442
- MARTES.* Marten: mustelid carnivore.
- MARTHASTERIAS.* A genus of starfish: echinoderm (Echinoidea).
- MASTIGOPROCTUS GIGANTEUS.* A whip-tailed scorpion: an arachnid (Pedipalpi).
- MEDUSA.* Free-swimming marine jellyfish: Scyphozoa.
- MEDUSOID.* Free-swimming form of Hydrozoa, liberated by hydroid colonies ("swimming bells").
- MEGABUNUS DIADEMA.* A harvestman: an arachnid (Phalangida).
- MEGACHIROPTERA.* A sub-order of Chiroptera comprising the larger bats, usually frugivorous, such as the flying foxes.
- MEGALOBATRACHUS MAXIMUS.* The Japanese giant salamander, the largest extant amphibian: a urodele, 349
- MEGANYCTIPHANES.* A genus of deep-sea luminous shrimp: decapod crustacean.
- MEGAPTERA.* Hump-back whale: cetacean (whale-bone whale), 444
- MEGERLIA.* A genus of lamp-shell: Brachiopod.
- MELANERPES ERYTHROCEPHALUS.* Red-headed woodpecker: Picidæ.
- MELANOPLUS.* American migratory locust: orthopterous insect (Acrididæ).
- MELEAGRIS GALLOPAGO.* The American turkey: Galliformes (pheasant family).
- MELES MELES.* The European badger: a mustelid carnivore, 444
- MELOPSITACUS UNDULATUS.* The budgerigar, an Australian parakeet: Psittaciformes.
- MELURSUS URSINUS.* The Indian sloth bear: a carnivore (Ursidæ).
- MEPHITIS.* A skunk: mustelid carnivore.
- METAZOA:* The sub-kingdom of multicellular animals: a collective name for all animals except Protozoa and Parazoa.
- METOPOCEROS CORNUTUS.* Horned iguana of Haiti: a lacertilian reptile.
- METRIDIUM.* A genus of sea-anemone: anthozoan coelenterate.
- MICROCHIROPTERA.* A sub-order of Chiroptera comprising the smaller bats (vampire bat, *Vesperilio*, etc.).
- MICROCOCUS PHOSPHOREUS.* A luminous bacterium.
- MICROPUS APUS.* The European swift: Apodidæ (Micropodidæ), 407
- MICROSPIRA PHOTOGENICA.* A luminous bacterium.
- MICROTUS.* A field vole: myomorph rodent.
- MILVUS.* A kite: bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), 420
- MISGURNUS.* Loach: cyprinoid teleostean fish, 310
- MNEMIOPSIS.* A genus of luminous comb-jelly: a coelenterate (Ctenophora).
- MOBULIDÆ.* Devil-fish rays: a family of large batoid selachian fishes.
- MONODON.* Narwhal: arctic whale of the family Delphinidæ, the male of which has a long tusk (sometimes called the sea-unicorn).
- MORDACIA.* A genus of sea-lamprey from Chile and Tasmania: a cyclostome.
- MORMYRIDÆ.* The elephant-fish family of teleostean fishes.

- MOTACILLA ALBA.* The white wagtail: a passerine bird, 660
- MUGIL.* Grey mullet: teleostean fish (Mugilidae).
- MUREX.* A genus of marine gastropod mollusc, juice from the glands of which provided the Tyrian purple dye (Prosobranch), 197
- MUS MUSCUS.* The house mouse: myomorph rodent (Muridae).
- MUSCA DOMESTICA.* The house-fly: a dipterous insect (Muscidae), 172
- MUSTELA ERMINEA.* The stoat or ermine (in its winter white) (in America, a weasel): a mustelid carnivore.
- M. NIVALIS.* The weasel (in England), 472
- M. PUTORIUS.* See *PUTORIUS PUTORIUS*.
- MUSTELIDÆ.* A family of carnivores, comprising the otter, badger, stoat, skunk, etc.
- MUSTELUS.* A genus of dogfish or "hound": a selachian fish, 285
- MYA ARENARIA.* The long clam: a bivalve mollusc, 131
- MYLIOBATIS.* Eagle-ray: batoid selachian fish, 283
- MYOCASTOR COPPUS.* The coypu: a South American aquatic rodent, the fur of which is "nutria" (Hystricomorph).
- MYOALE.* Water-inole, or desman: insectivore (Talpidæ).
- MYOMORPHA.* A division of the rodents comprising the rat, mouse, vole, etc.
- MYRIAPODA.* A class of Arthropoda comprising the Chilopoda (centipedes) and Diplopoda (millipedes).
- MYRMECOBIUS.* Banded ant-eater: Australian marsupial (Dasyuridæ), 437
- MYRMECOPHAGA.* The giant ant-eater: South American mammal (Xenarthra), 600
- MYSTACOCETI.* A sub-order of Cetacea comprising the baleen or whale-bone whales.
- MYTILUS EDULIS.* The edible mussel: a bivalve mollusc, 200
- MYXICOLA ESTHETICA.* A free-swimming polychæte worm.
- MYXINE GLUTINOSA.* The glutinous hag-fish: a mud-dwelling or parasitic cyclostome, 114, 734
- MYZUS.* A genus of aphid: hemipterous insect (Aphididæ).
- NAJA TRIPUDIANS.* The Indian cobra: a colubrid snake (Elapidae), 386
- NASUA.* The coati: American carnivore (Procyonidae), 444
- NAUPLIUS.* The larval stage of many marine crustaceans (e.g., barnacles, copepods, etc.).
- NAUTILUS POMPILIUS.* The pearly nautilus: the only extant tetrabranchiate cephalopod mollusc, 139
- NECROPHORUS.* The burying beetle: coleopterous insect, 219
- NECTURUS.* Mud-puppy: urodelan amphibian related to *Proteus*, 349
- NEMATODA.* A phylum of unsegmented worms comprising the mainly parasitic round- or thread-worms.
- NEMERTEA.* A phylum of unsegmented worms comprising the mainly marine ribbon-worms.
- NEMESTRINUS.* A genus of macaque monkey: Primate (Catarrhine).
- NEOCERATODUS.* A genus of lung-fish of Queensland: dipnoan fish, 312
- NEODIPRION.* A genus of saw-fly: hymenopterous insect (Tenthredinidæ).
- NEREIS.* The rag-worm: free-swimming polychæte worm, 191
- NEUROPTERA.* An order of insects comprising the lace-wings, ant-lions, etc.
- NOCTILUCA.* A genus of luminescent dinoflagellate: a flagellate protozoon, 179, 738
- NOTECHIS.* Tiger snake: a genus of crotalid snake (Elapidae).
- NOTONECTA.* Water-boatman, or water-bug: a genus of hemipterous insect, 73
- NOTORYCTES TYPHOLOPS.* The Australian marsupial mole, 437
- NOTROPIS.* Shiner: a fresh-water American genus of cyprinoid teleostean fish.
- NUDIBRANCHIA.* Sea-slugs: an order of gastropod molluscs, 196
- NUMIDA PUCHERANI.* The guinea-hen: Galliformes (pheasant family).
- NYCTICEBUS.* Slow loris: lemurid primate.
- NYCTICORAX.* The night heron: Ciconiiformes, 413
- NYCTIPITHECUS (AOTES).* The night monkey or Douroucouli: American nocturnal monkey (Cebidæ).
- NYMPH.* The immature stage of certain insects which undergo incomplete metamorphosis (e.g., Orthoptera, Hemiptera, etc.).

- OBELIA*. A genus of marine hydrozoan: hydrozoan ccelenterate, 182
- OCHOTONA*. The pika, or calling hare: Lagomorpha.
- OCTOPUS VULGARIS*. The common octopus: a dibranchiate cephalopod mollusc, 93, 202
- OCYDPODA IPPENS*. The racing crab: a decapod crustacean, 205
- ODONATA*. An order of insects comprising the dragonflies, with aquatic larvae.
- ODONTOCETI*. A sub-order of cetaceans comprising the toothed whales (sperm-whale, porpoise, dolphin, etc.).
- ODONTOXYLLIS*. The fire-worm: free-swimming polychaete worm.
- ŒDICNEMUS*. Stone curlew: Charadriiformes.
- OKAPIA*. The okapi: ruminant of the giraffe family.
- OLIGOCHÆTES*. A class of annelid worms comprising the earthworms, etc.
- ONCHIDIUM*. A genus of pulmonate mollusc.
- ONISCUS*. A woodlouse: terrestrial isopod crustacean.
- ONYCHOPHORA*. A class of Arthropoda comprising the caterpillar-like *Peripatus* and its relatives.
- OPHIOPS*. A genus of lizard: lacertilian reptile.
- OPHIOTETRIX LIMOSINA*. Grouse-locust: an orthopterous insect, 223
- OPHISaurus VENTRALIS*. The American "glass snake": a lacertilian reptile (Anguidæ).
- OPHIUROIDEA*. A class of Echinodermata comprising the brittle-stars.
- OPHRYCESSA SUPERCILIOSA*. The Yrpha iguana: a lacertilian reptile.
- OPISTHOBRANCHIA*. An order of gastropod molluscs comprising the Nudibranchia, sea-hares, etc.
- OPISTHOPOCTUS*. A genus of deep-sea teleostean fish, 324
- ORCA*. The killer-whale: a genus of cetacean (Delphinidæ).
- ORECTOLOBUS*. The carpet shark: selachian fish.
- ORNITHORHYNCHUS*. The duck-billed platypus: Australian monotreme, 430
- ORTHOPTERA*. An order of insects comprising the cockroach, stick-insect, locust, etc.
- ORYCTEROPUS*. The aard-vark: a mammal (Tubulidentata), 442
- ORYCTOLAGUS*. The rabbit: Lagomorpha (Leporidae).
- OSTEICHTHYES*. The class of bony fishes, including the Teleostei, Chondrostei, Dipnoi, etc.
- OSTEOLEMUS TETRASPIS*. The broad-fronted crocodile: a reptile.
- OSTRACODA*. An order of small, active, mainly fresh-water crustaceans, comprising *Cypris*, etc.
- OTUS BAKKAMENA*. The Scops owl: Strigidae.
- OVIS*. Sheep: Artiodactyl (Bovidae).
- OXYBELIS*. A genus of tree-snake: a colubrid snake.
- PACHYDACTYLUS MACULATUS*. A gecko: a lacertilian reptile (Geckonidae).
- PALEMON*; *PALEMONETES*. Prawns: decapod crustaceans.
- PAN SATYRUS*. The chimpanzee: an anthropoid ape.
- PANDALUS*. A genus of deep-sea prawn: decapod crustacean.
- PANTODON*. A flying fish of West Africa: a teleostean fish.
- PAPIO*. The baboon of Africa: catarrhine monkey.
- PARACENTROTUS LIVIDUS*. A sea-urchin: an echinoderm (Echinoid).
- PARALICHTHYS ALBICUTTUS*. An American flounder: teleostean flat-fish (Pleuronectidæ).
- PARAMECIUM*. Slipper animalcule: a genus of ciliate Protozoa, 179
- PARAZOA*. A sub-kingdom, comprising the sponges, in contrast to Protozoa and Metazoa.
- PARUS*. A titmouse: passerine bird (Paridae).
- PASSER DOMESTICUS*. The house sparrow: a passerine bird (finch family), 408
- PASSERIFORMES*. The largest order of birds comprising mainly small song birds and birds of perching habits (swallow, thrush, finch, Corvidæ, etc.).
- PASSERITA PRASINA*. The emerald tree-snake: a colubrid snake, 674
- PATELLA VulGATA*. The common European limpet: a gastropod mollusc (Prosobranch), 197
- PAUROPUS*. A genus of blind myriapod (Pauropoda).
- PECTEN*. The scallop: a genus of bivalve mollusc which swims by opening and closing its shell-valves, 200
- PECTUNCULUS*. A genus of bivalve mollusc of the family Arcidae.
- PEDETES*. The Cape jumping hare: sciromorph rodent.

- PEDICULUS.* Body-louse: a parasitic insect (Anoplura), 218
- PEDIPALPI.* An order of Arachnida comprising the whip-tailed scorpions.
- PELAGIA NOCTILUCA.* A luminous jellyfish: a cœlenterate (Scyphozoa).
- PELECANUS.* The pelican: fish-eating bird (Pelecanidae), 410
- PELOBATES FUSCUS.* The European spade-foot toad: a burrowing anuran amphibian.
- PELOMYXA.* Amœboid protozoon: Rhizopoda.
- PERAOALE.* A rabbit-bandicoot: Australian marsupial (Peramelidae), 441
- PERAMELES.* A bandicoot: Australasian marsupial (Peramelidae).
- PERCA FLUVIATILIS.* The European fresh-water perch: a teleostean fish (Percidae).
- PERICHETEA.* A genus of annelid worm (Oligochaète).
- PERIOPHTHALMUS.* The mudskipper, amphibious goby-fish: a teleostean (Gobiidae), 326, 694
- PERIPATOPSIS ALBA.* A South African relative of *Peripatus*.
- PERIPATOS.* A genus of Onychophora: a nocturnal, caterpillar-like arthropod, 139, 204
- PERIPLAXETA.* An American cockroach: orthopterous insect (Blattidae).
- PERISSODACTYLA.* An order of mammals comprising the odd-toed ungulates—horse, tapir, rhinoceros, etc.
- PERNIS APIVORUS.* The honey-buzzard, a European hawk: bird-of-prey (Falconiformes).
- PERODICTICUS POTTO.* The potto: a nocturnal lemuroid (Lorisidae), 607
- PETAURUS.* Flying phalanger: Australian marsupial (Phalangeridae).
- PETROGALE.* Rock-wallaby: Australian marsupial (Macropodidae).
- PETROMYZON MARINUS.* The sea-lamprey: a cyclostome, 260, 716
- PHALACROCORAX.* Cormorant: aquatic diving bird (Pelecaniformes), 404
- P. BOUGAINVILLII.* Peruvian guano cormorant.
- PHALANGER MACULATUS.* The spotted cuscus (phalanger): an Australian marsupial (Phalangeridae), 438.
- PHALANGERIDÆ.* A family of Australasian marsupials comprising the phalangers, koala, wombat.
- PHALANGIDA.* An order of Arachnida, comprising the small, long-legged "harvestmen".
- PHASCOLARCTUS.* The koala or native bear: Australian marsupial (Phalangeridae), 440
- PHASCOLOMYS.* The wombat: Australian marsupial (Phalangeridae), 441
- PHENGODES.* Fire-beetle: coleopterous insect (Cantharidae), 739
- PHILANTHUS TRIANGULUM.* A digger wasp: a hymenopterous insect (Sphecidae).
- PHOCA.* A "hair" seal: pinniped (Phocidae).
- P. BARBATA.* Bearded seal.
- P. GRÆNLANDICA.* Common arctic, or harp seal.
- P. VITULINA.* Common (harbour) seal, 502
- PHOCENA.* The porpoise: a cetacean (Delphinidae).
- PHOCIDÆ.* A family of Pinnipedia comprising the true seals.
- PHŒNICOPTERUS.* The flamingo: long-necked and long-legged wading bird, 407
- PHOLAS.* A genus of clam, or "piddock": a wood- or rock-boring bivalve molluse.
- PHOLIDOTA.* An order of mammals comprising the scaly pangolins.
- PHOLIS.* Butter-fish, or gunnel: teleostean fish.
- PHOTINUS.* A genus of fire-fly (or glow-worm): a coleopterous insect (Lampyridæ), 219
- PHOTOBLEPHARON.* Lamp-eyed fish: a genus of luminous teleostean fish (sea-bass family).
- PHOTOSTOMIAS GUERNELI.* A deep-sea, luminous teleostean fish.
- PHOTURIS PENNSTYLVANICA.* An American fire-fly: a coleopterous insect (Lampyridæ).
- PHOXINUS.* A genus of minnow: a cyprinoid teleostean fish, 294
- PHRONIMA SEDENTARIA.* An amphipod crustacean, 160
- PHRYNOMERUS.* A genus of toad: an anuran amphibian.
- PHRYNOSOMA.* The American horned "toad": iguanid lizard, 365
- PHYLLIRRHEA.* "Flowing leaf": a gastropod mollusc (Nudibranch).
- PHYLLOPODA.* A sub-order of branchiopod crustaceans, comprising *Apus*, *Artemia*, etc.
- PHYLLORHYNCHUS.* A genus of colubrid snake: an ophidian.
- PHYLLURUS MILII.* A gecko: a lacertilian reptile (Geckonidae).
- PHYSETER.* The sperm whale, or cachalot, large toothed whale: a cetacean, 444
- PHYSIGNATHUS.* A genus of water-dragon of Queensland and Cochin China: lacertilian reptile.
- PICIDÆ.* A family of birds comprising the woodpeckers, flickers, wrynecks.
- PIERIS.* Cabbage white butterfly: lepidopterous insect.

- PINNIPEDIA.** A sub-order of carnivores, comprising the aquatic seals, sea-lions and walruses.
- PIPA AMERICANA.** The Surinam toad: an anuran amphibian, 339
- PISCICOLA.** A genus of leech: annelid worm (Hirudinea).
- PITHECIA.** Saki: a genus of platyrhine monkey (Cebidae).
- PITHECUS.** Langur, of India: a genus of catarrhine monkey, 607
- PLACODERMS.** An extinct class of fishes with an armour of bony plates, 234
- PLACOPHORA.** A class of ancient, marine molluscs, comprising the chitons.
- PLAGIOSTOMUM.** A genus of marine flat-worm: turbellarian worm.
- PLANARIA.** A group of elongated flat-worms: turbellarian worms (Tricladida).
- PLANES.** A genus of crab: decapod crustacean.
- PLATYHELMINTHES.** A phylum of unsegmented flat-worms, comprising Turbellaria, Trematoda and Cestoda.
- PLATYRRHINES.** The New World monkeys (Cebidae and Hapalidae).
- PLECOPTERA.** An order of insects comprising the stone-flies, 218
- PLECOSTOMUS.** A genus of catfish: a South American fresh-water teleostean, related to the siluroids.
- PLEURODELES.** A genus of newt: urodelan amphibian.
- PLEURONECTES FLESIUS.** The flounder: a teleostean flat-fish.
- P. PLATESSA.** The plaice.
- PLEXIPPUS SINUATUS.** A jumping spider: an arachnid (Araneida, Salticidae), 212
- PLUSIA GAMMA.** Gamma moth, a European noctuid moth: lepidopterous insect.
- PODARGUS.** Frog-mouth: an Australian bird, related to goat-sucker.
- POLYCELIS.** A genus of turbellarian worm (Tricladida).
- POLYCHÆTES.** A class of annelid worms comprising free-swimming types (Errantia) such as *Nereis*, and tubicolous types (Sedentaria) such as *Branchiomma*.
- POLYCLADIDA.** An order of leaf-like Turbellaria, comprising such types as *Leptoplana*.
- POLYFIPNUS.** A genus of deep-sea stomiatid teleostean fish.
- POLYODON.** Spoonbill sturgeon of Mississippi: a chondrostean fish.
- POLYOPHTHALMUS.** A genus of sedentary marine polychæte worm.
- POLYPEDATES (RHACOPHORUS) REINWARDTI.** Javanese flying frog: an anuran amphibian.
- POLYPHEMUS.** A genus of water-flea: branchiopod crustacean (Cladocera), 209
- POLYPTERINI.** A group of African chondrostean fish with two extant genera.
- POLYPTERUS.** The bichir: a chondrostean fish (Polypterini), 320
- POLYZOA (BRYOZOA).** A phylum of aquatic, plant-like animals—sea-mats, corallines, 194
- POMOLOBUS.** Skip-jack: a genus of clupeid teleostean fish.
- PONGO.** The orang-utan: anthropoid ape.
- PONTELLOPSIS REGALIS.** A copepod crustacean.
- POPILLIA.** A Japanese beetle: coleopterous insect.
- PORICHTHYS.** Toadfish, Californian stinging fish: a teleostean fish.
- PORIFERA.** A phylum of multicellular, sedentary, aquatic animals—the sponges.
- PORTHESIA.** A genus of tussock moth: lepidopterous insect (Lymantrid).
- PORTUNUS.** Swimming crab: a genus of decapod crustacean.
- POTAMILLA.** A genus of tubicolous polychæte worm.
- POTAMOGALE.** Otter-shrew: aquatic insectivore.
- POUCHETIA.** Dinoflagellate: a genus of flagellate Protozoa.
- PRISTIS.** Saw-fish: shark-like batoid selachian fish, 279
- PROBOSCIDEA.** An order of mammals comprising the elephants, formerly included in the Ungulata.
- PROCAYA.** Rock hyrax or coney: a distant relative of the elephant (Hyracoidea).
- PROCELLARIA PELAGICA.** Storm petrel (Mother Carey's chickens): an oceanic bird (Procellariidae), 420
- PROCTACANTHUS.** Robber-fly: a genus of dipterous insect.
- PROCYON.** The raccoon of North America: a genus of Fissipedia (Procyonidae), 444
- PROCYONIDÆ.** A family of carnivores, comprising the raccoon, panda, coati, etc.
- PROPITHECUS.** Sifaka, a genus of Madagascar lemur: Primate (Lemuroidea).
- PROSOBRANCHIA.** A sub-class of gastropod molluscs comprising the aquatic limpet, whelk, periwinkle, etc.
- PROSTOMIA.** A genus of fresh-water ribbon-worm: Nemertine.

- PROTEUS ANGUINUS.* The olm, a cave salamander: urodelan amphibian, 726
- PROTOCHORDATES.* Primitive chordates, comprising Hemichordata, Tunicata and Cephalochordata.
- PROTOPTERUS.* A lung-fish of West Africa: a genus of dipnoan fish, 312
- PROTOZOA.* A phylum comprising the lowest and simplest unicellular animals, mainly aquatic, such as *Amœba*, *Euglena*, malaria parasite, etc.
- PROTURA.* An order of minute insects, lacking wings, eyes and antennæ.
- PSEPHURUS.* Sword-bill sturgeon found in the Yangtze-Kiang, China: a chondrostean fish.
- PSETTODES.* A genus of flounder: a teleostean flat-fish (Pleuronectidae), 329
- PSEUDOSCORPIONIDEA.* An order of Arachnida comprising the book-scorpions, minute animals resembling scorpions but without long tail and sting.
- PSYLLA.* Jumping plant-louse: a genus of hemipterous insect.
- PTERASPIS.* An extinct agnathous fish, 234
- PTEROCELA LAMBIS.* Spider- or scorpion-shell: a gastropod mollusc, 198
- PTEROIS.* Lion-fish of tropical Pacific: a poisonous teleostean fish (Scorpaenidae).
- PTEROMYS.* Flying squirrel: an Asiatic rodent (Sciuridae).
- PTEROPODUS.* Flying fox: a genus of fruit-eating bat (Megachiroptera), 442, 607.
- PTEROTRACHEA.* A shell-less heteropod: a genus of gastropod mollusc.
- PTYCHODERA.* A balanoglossid: hemichordate.
- PUFFINUS PUFFINUS.* Manx shearwater: an oceanic bird (Procellariidae), 407
- PULEX IRRITANS.* The human flea: a blood-sucking insect (Aphaniptera), 219
- PULMONATA.* A sub-class of gastropod molluscs comprising the terrestrial snails and slugs and fresh-water snails.
- PUTORIUS FURO.* The ferret: a mustelid carnivore.
- P. PUTORIUS.* The polecat, 44.
- PYCNOGONIDA.* An order of Arachnids comprising small marine animals—"sea-spiders", 217.
- PYROOPUS LEPIDOPUS.* Scale-footed lizard: a snake-shaped lizard of Australasia, without forelimbs.
- PYROPHORUS.* A genus of fire-fly: coleopterous insect (Elaterid).
- PYROSOMA.* A luminous, floating colonial tunicate of tropical seas.
- PYRRHULA.* Bullfinch: a genus of passerine bird (finch family).
- PYTHON.* Python: a genus of bovid snake.
- P. MOLURUS.* Indian python.
- P. REGIUS.* West African python.
- P. RETICULATUS.* Reticulated python of Malaya.
- RADIIOLARIA.* An order of rhizopod Protozoa with a horny or siliceous skeleton, 179
- RAJA.* Ray: a genus of batoid selachian fish, 287
- R. BATIS.* The skate.
- R. CLAVATA.* Thornback ray, 280
- R. MONTAGUI (MACULATA).* Spotted ray, 280
- RAYA.* The common genus of frog: an anuran amphibian, 335
- R. CATESBEIANA.* Bull-frog.
- R. ESCULENTA.* Edible water-frog.
- R. PIPiens.* Leopard frog, 342
- R. TEMPORARIA.* Common European frog.
- RANATRA.* Water-scorpion: a genus of hemipterous insect (Nepid).
- RANZANIA TRUNCATA.* Truncated sun-fish: a teleostean fish.
- RATITÆ (PALÆOGNATHÆ).* Running birds, such as kiwi, ostrich, emu, etc.
- RATTUS.* Rat: a genus of myomorph rodent (Muridae).
- RHACOPHORUS LEUCOMYSTAX.* Malayan "flying" tree-frog: an anuran amphibian (Ranidae).
- RHAMDIA.* A genus of cavernicolous catfish: siluroid teleostean fish.
- RHEA.* South American ostrich or rhea: flightless bird (Ratitæ), 410
- RHINEURA FLORIDANA.* Florida worm lizard: a limbless burrowing reptile.
- RHINOCEROS.* The rhinoceros—a large perissodactyl of Asia and Africa, 444.
- RHINOGLENA.* A wheel-animalcule—a genus of rotifer.
- RHINOPHIS.* A burrowing snake of India: a genus of uropeltiid snake.
- RHIZOPODA (SARCODINA).* A class of mainly amœboid Protozoa.

RHYTINA (HYDRODAMALIS) STELLARI. Steller's sea-cow: an extinct sirenian.

ROTIFERA. A phylum of beautiful, microscopic, aquatic animals—wheel-animalcules, 194.

RUTILUS. Roach: a genus of cyprinoid teleostean fish.

SACCOPHARYNX. Gulper-eel: a deep-sea teleostean fish.

SACCOLINA. A cirripede parasitic on the abdomen of crabs, with a free-swimming nauplius larva.

SAGITTA. An arrow-worm: chaetognath, 194

SALAMANDRA. A genus of salamander: urodelan amphibian.

S. MACULOSA. Spotted salamander.

SALMO SALAR. The Atlantic salmon: a teleostean fish.

S. TRUTTA. River or brown trout, 308

SALMONIDÆ. The salmon-trout family of teleosts, with a few deep-sea forms (*Bathylagus*, etc.).

SALPA. A free-swimming, pelagic, transparent tunicate.

SALTICUS. Jumping spider: an arachnid (Araneida, Salticidæ), 214

SANDALOPS. A genus of deep-sea squid: cephalopod mollusc, 203

SAPPHIRINA. A marine planktonic animal: one of the larger copepod crustaceans.

SARCOPHAGA. Flesh-fly: a dipterous insect, 58

SARCOPILUS. Tasmanian devil: a marsupial (Dasyuridæ), 438

SARCOPTES SCABIEI. The itch-mite: a parasitic mite causing scabies in man (Acarina), 216

SARSIA. Free medusoid form of a hydrozoan coelenterate, 139

SATURNIA PERNYI. A silk-moth: lepidopterous insect.

SAXICOLA. A genus of passerine bird including the whinchat (thrush family), 417

SCALOPS AQUATICUS. An American, mainly aquatic, mole: an insectivore.

SCAPHIOPUS. American spade-foot toad: an anuran amphibian.

SCAPHIRHYNCHUS. Shovel-nosed sturgeon of North America: a chondrostean fish.

SCAPHOPODA. A class of molluses with cylindrical shell, which burrow in the sand—*Dentalium*, etc.

SCELOPORUS. A lizard: lacertilian reptile.

SCIUSTOCERCA GREGARIA. Desert locust: an orthopterous insect (Acrididæ).

SCHISTOSOMA HEMATOBIA. The parasitic trematode worm causing bilharzia, 187

SCHIZOPODA. An order of Malacostraca (crustaceans) comprising the opossum shrimps, mysids, etc.

SCIURIDÆ. A family of rodents comprising the squirrels, marmot, prairie-dog, etc.

SCIUROMORPHA. A division of rodents comprising the squirrels, beavers, jumping hares, etc.

SCIURUS VULGARIS. The European red squirrel: a rodent.

SCOLOPENDRA MORSITANS. A centipede: myriapod (Chilopoda), 210

SCOMBRIDÆ. A family of teleostean fish comprising the mackerel, tunny, etc.

SCOPELARCHUS ANALIS. A deep-sea teleostean fish.

SCORPENA. Scorpion-fish: a poisonous teleostean fish, 302

SCUTIGERA. House centipede: a genus of myriapod (Chilopoda), 160

SCYLLIORHINUS CANICULA. European spotted dogfish: a selachian fish, 280

SCYLLIUM. A genus of dogfish: selachian fish.

SCYMNUS. A genus of shark: selachian fish.

SCYPHOZOA. A class of coelenterates, comprising the jellyfish.

SEDENTARIA. A division of polychæte worms comprising the tube-dwelling (tubicolous) forms, such as *Branchiomma*, in contrast to the Errantia.

SELACHE MAXIMA. The basking shark: a selachian fish, 283

SEMOTILUS. Horned dace of North America: a cyprinoid teleostean fish.

SEPIA. Cuttlefish: a dibranchiate cephalopod mollusc, 201

SEPS. A genus of skink: lacertilian reptile (Scincidæ).

SERGESTES PREHENSILIS. A luminous pelagic shrimp: decapod crustacean.

SERPENTARIUS CRISTATUS. The African secretary bird: a bird-of-prey, feeding mainly on reptiles (Falconiformes), 413

SERRANUS. Sea-bass, or sea-perch: a teleostean fish, 693

SERTULARIA. A hydrozoan coelenterate.

SIALIA. Bluebird: a passerine bird (thrush family).

SILURIDÆ. The cat-fish family of teleostean fish.

- SIMENCHELYS PARASITICA.* Snub-nosed eel: a deep-sea teleostean fish, some species of which burrow in the muscles of larger fish.
- SIMOCEPHALUS.* A genus of water-flea: branchiopod crustacean (Cladocera).
- SIPHONOPS.* An American caecilian amphibian.
- SIREN.* Mud-eel: a North American, mud-burrowing urodelan amphibian.
- SIRENIA.* An order of aquatic mammals, comprising the sea-cows—manatee and dugong.
- SOLEA.* Dover sole: a teleostean flat-fish.
- SOLENOGASTRES.* A class of molluscs comprising small worm-like animals with no shell, 196
- SOLENOPSIS.* Robber-ant: a genus of hymenopterous insect (Formicidae).
- SOLIFUGÆ.* An order of arachnids comprising the pugnacious, nocturnal jerrymanders.
- SPADELLA.* An arrow-worm: chaetognath, 194
- SPALAX.* Mole-rat: a burrowing myomorph rodent.
- SPHERODACTYLUS.* A gecko: lacertilian reptile.
- SPHEROMA LANCEOLATA.* A woodlouse: an isopod crustacean, 206
- SPHENISCUS.* Jackass penguin: an aquatic bird (Impennes).
- SPHENODON PUNCTATUS.* The tuatara of New Zealand: the only extant rhynchocephalian reptile, 379
- SPHYRNA TIBURO.* The bonnet shark: a selachian fish, 327
- S. ZYGENA.* The hammerhead shark, 327
- SPILOTES VARIEGATUS.* Diamond python of Australia: a boid snake, 384
- SPINACHIA.* Fifteen-spined stickleback: a marine teleostean fish.
- SPIROGRAPHIS.* A genus of marine tubicolous polychæte worm.
- SPONDYLUS.* A large, usually spinose, bivalve mollusc, 201
- SQUALUS ACANTHIS.* Spiny dogfish: a selachian fish, 97
- SQUATINA.* Angel-shark, monk-fish: a selachian fish, 288
- STEATORNIS.* Oil bird, or guacharo of South America: a crepuscular bird (Coraciiformes).
- STENOSTOMUM.* A genus of tubellarian worm: Rhabdocoel.
- STENTOR.* A trumpet-shaped ciliate protozoon: Ciliophora, 179
- STEPHANOÆTUS.* Crowned hawk eagle: a bird-of-prey (Falconiformes), 606
- STERNA HIRUNDO.* Common tern: a bird of the gull family, 419
- STIZOSTEDION.* Pike-perch: a teleostean fish (Percidae).
- STREPSIPTERA.* An order of insects comprising bee-parasites, such as *Stylops*, the females of which are parasitic in bees, the males winged.
- STREPTOPELIA ROSEOGRISEA.* The Barbary turtle dove: Columbidae, 398
- STRIGIDÆ.* The owl family of birds.
- STRINGOPS.* Owl-parrot: Strigidae, 418
- STRIX ALUCO.* The tawny owl: Strigidae.
- S. FLAMMEA (TYTO ALBA).* The barn- or screech-owl.
- STRONGYLOCENTROTUS.* A sea-urchin: echinoid echinoderm.
- STRUTHIO.* The African ostrich: a flightless bird (Ratitæ), 405
- STURNUS VULGARIS.* The common European starling: a passerine bird (Sturnidae).
- STYLOCOLA.* A Cuban cave-fish: a fresh-water teleostean fish.
- STYLARIA LACUSTRIS.* An aquatic oligochaete worm.
- STYLOCHEIRON MASTIGOPHORUM.* An abyssal schizopod crustacean, 160
- STYLOPHORUS.* A deep-sea teleostean fish, 322
- STYLOPHTHALMUS PARADOXUS.* The stalk-eyed larva of *Idiacanthus*, q.v.
- STYLOPS.* A minute bee-parasite: an insect (Strepsiptera), 221
- SUCTORIA.* An order of Protozoa having cilia when young; the adults have long hollow "tentacles" through which they suck the protoplasm of their prey, 179
- SUIDÆ.* The pig family of Artiodactyla, comprising the pig, boar, wart-hog, etc.
- SULA BASSANA.* The common North Atlantic gannet: an aquatic, fish-eating bird (Pelecaniformes), 407
- SUOIDEA.* A sub-order of Artiodactyla comprising the pig, peccary and hippopotamus families.
- SURICATA.* Suricate of South Africa: a burrowing, viverrine carnivore, allied to mongoose, 459
- SUS.* The typical genus of swine.
- S. SCROFA.* Wild boar.
- SYCON.* A calcareous sponge: Porifera, 181
- SYNAPTA.* A sea-cucumber: a slender, transparent, burrowing holothurian (Echinoderm).

- SYNCHETA.* A genus of wheel-animalcule: Rotifer.
- SYNGNATHUS.* Pipe-fish: a teleostean fish, closely related to sea-horse, 309
- TABANUS.* Gadfly: a dipterous insect (Tabanidae), 219
- TACHYGLOSSUS.* Echidna, or spiny ant-eater of Australia: a monotreme, 430.
- TENIA ECHINOCOCCUS.* A tapeworm: a cestode, 187
- TALITRUS SALTATOR.* Sandhopper: an amphipod crustacean, 61
- TALPA.* The genus of true moles: an insectivore.
- TAMIAS.* Chipmunk of North America: a rodent of the squirrel family.
- TAPIRUS.* Tapir: shy, water-loving animals of Malaya (*T. indicus*) and America (*T. terrestris*): perisodactyl (Tapiridae), 444
- TAROPHIS.* A colubrid snake.
- TARENTOLA.* A common gecko of South Mediterranean: lacertilian reptile.
- TARSIUS.* The tarsier, a small lemur-like animal of South-east Asia with very large eyes: a primate (Tarsioidae), 442, 613
- TAUTOGA ONITIS.* Wrasse: a teleostean fish (Labridae).
- TEALIA.* A sea-anemone: a genus of anthozoan coelenterate.
- TEGENARIA DOMESTICA.* The common house-spider: an arachnid (Araneida), 214
- TENEBRIUS.* A beetle, the larvæ of which are called meal-worms: a coleopterous insect.
- TESTUDINIDÆ.* The family of chelonian reptiles comprising the true tortoises.
- TESTUDO.* Land tortoise, including the giant tortoises: chelonian reptiles.
- T. CAROLINA.* Box tortoise.
- T. GRAECA.* Greek tortoise.
- TETRAOONOPTERUS.* Red-eyed fish: a fresh-water teleostean fish.
- TETRAODON.* Puffer-fish, or globe-fish: a teleostean fish.
- THALASSARCTOS (THALARCTOS) MARITIMUS.* The Arctic polar bear: a carnivore (Ursidae).
- THAUMATOPS MAGNA.* The "wondrous-eyed hopper": an amphipod crustacean, 207
- THELOTOURNIS.* African bird snake: a colubrid snake.
- THUNNUS.* Tunny: a teleostean fish (mackerel family), 294
- THYLACINUS.* Tasmanian wolf: a marsupial (Dasyuridae).
- THYSANOPTERA.* An order of insects comprising the small thrips.
- THYSANURA.* An order of primitive wingless insects, the bristletails, such as *Lepisma*.
- TOMOPTERIS.* A genus of free-swimming polychaete worm.
- TORNARIA.* The larval form of Hemichordata (e.g., *Balanoglossus*).
- TORPEDO.* Electric ray: a selachian fish, 281
- TOXOTES JACULATOR.* Archer-fish: a fresh-water teleostean fish of East Indies, 701
- TRACHINUS.* Weever: a marine teleostean fish.
- TRACHYCEPHALUS.* A genus of anuran amphibian.
- TRACHYSAURUS.* Australian skink: a lacertilian reptile (Scincidae), 682
- TRAGULINA.* A sub-order of Artiodactyla comprising the small, deer-like chevrotains.
- TREMATODA.* A class of flat-worms, comprising the endo- or ectoparasitic flukes, such as the liver-fluke.
- TRIAKIS.* Leopard shark: a selachian fish.
- TRICHECHUS.* Manatee: a sirenian mammal, 502
- TRICHOMONADS.* Pear-shaped flagellate protozoa, common in digestive tracts of vertebrates, 179
- TRICHOPTERA.* An order of insects comprising the moth-like caddis-flies, with aquatic larvæ.
- TRICHOSURUS VULPECULA.* Vulpine phalanger, an Australian brush-tailed opossum: a marsupial (Phalangeridae).
- TRICLADIDA.* An order of turbellarian worms, comprising such types as the planarians, *Dendrocoelum*, etc.
- TRIGLA.* Gurnard: marine teleostean fish.
- TRILOBITES.* A class of extinct, marine arthropods, 157
- TRINOTON ACULEATUM.* A bird-louse: a small biting insect (Anoplura).
- TRISTOMUM PAPILLOSUM.* An aquatic trematode worm, ectoparasitic on fishes.
- TRITON; TRITURUS.* A genus of aquatic salamander or newt: urodelan amphibian, 346
- T. CRISTATUS.* Crested newt, 347
- T. PYRRHOGASTER.* A species from China and Japan.

- TRITON TOROSUS.* Californian newt.
- TROGLOCHTHYS ROSEI.* A cave-fish from American rivers: a teleostean (Amblyopsidæ).
- TROIULUS.* Shield-bug: a genus of hemipterous insect.
- TROPIDODONOTUS.* A genus of non-poisonous colubrid snake: Ophidæ.
- T. FASCIATUS.* A water-snake.
- T. NATRIX NATRIX.* Common European grass-snake, **384**
- TRYGON (DASYATIS).* Sting-ray: a genus of batoid selachian fish, **285**
- TRYGONORHINA.* Fiddler-ray: an Australian genus of batoid selachian fish.
- TRYPANOSOMES.* Flagellate protozoa, mainly parasitic in blood of higher vertebrates, **179**
- TRYPAUCHEN; TRYPAUCHENOPHRIS.* Crevice-dwelling goby-fishes: teleosteans (Gobiidæ).
- TUBULIDENTATA.* An order of mammals, comprising the nocturnal, termite-eating aard-varks.
- TUPAIA.* Oriental tree-shrew, a small, squirrel-like mammal, formerly classed with the insectivores but recently thought to be more nearly related to the lemurs, **442**
- TUPINAMIS NIROPUNCTATUS.* Blackpointed "teju": an American lizard (Tejideæ).
- TURBELLARIA.* A class of unsegmented worms, usually leaf-like, living either in water or moist surroundings on land.
- TURDUS MIGRATORIUS.* American "robin", a migratory thrush: passerine bird (Turdidæ).
- T. VISCIVORUS.* Mistletoe or missel thrush, **402**
- TURRIS.* Hydromedusa: a genus of hydrozoan cœlenterate.
- TYLOPODA.* A sub-order of Artiodactyla, comprising the camel and dromedary, and the llama.
- TYPHLACHIRUS.* Blind sole: teleostean flat-fish.
- TYPHLEONTIAS.* A genus of lizard: lacertilian reptile.
- TYPHLIAS.* A genus of Cuban cave-fish: teleostean fish.
- TYPHLICHTHS SUBTERRANEUS.* A cave-fish from American rivers: a teleostean (Amblyopsidæ).
- TYPHLOCROLANA.* A small cave-dwelling genus of isopod crustacean.
- TYPHLOGOBIUS CALIFORNIENSIS.* The blind goby: a very small teleostean living like a slug under rocks on Californian coasts.
- TYPHLOMOLGE.* Blind colourless salamander, retaining larval form throughout life, found in underground streams in Texas: a urodelan amphibian, allied to *Proteus*.
- TYPHLONARKE.* Deep-sea ray: batoid selachian.
- TYPHLOPECTES.* American aquatic cœcilian amphibian.
- TYPHLOVUS.* Blind, deep-sea, blenny-like fish: a teleostean.
- TYPHLOPERIPATUS.* A blind relative of *Peripatus* found in Tibet: Onychophore.
- TYPHLOPS.* A genus of blind burrowing snake: Typhlopidae.
- TYPHLOTRITON.* Blind cave-salamander: urodelan amphibian.
- UCA.* Fiddler-crab: decapod crustacean.
- UMBRA.* Mud-fish: fresh-water teleostean (pike family).
- UNGULATA.* Hoofed animals: a former division of mammals, now separated into four orders—Artio- and Perissodactyla, Hyracoidea and Proboscidea.
- URANOSCOPUS.* Stargazer: spiny-rayed marine teleostean fish from tropical seas.
- UROCHORDATA (Tunicata).* A sub-phylum of marine chordates, comprising fixed and free-swimming forms, such as sea-squirts (Ascidians).
- URODELA (Caudata).* An order of amphibians, comprising tailed newts and salamanders.
- UROMACER.* A genus of colubrid snake.
- URSIDÆ.* The bear family of carnivores.
- VANADIS.* Free-swimming pelagic polychæte worm (relative of *Alciopa*).
- VANESSA.* Genus of butterfly, including red admiral, peacock, etc.: lepidopterous insect, **170**
- VARANUS.* Monitor: a genus of lizard of Africa, Asia and Australia.
- VENUS MERCENARIA.* The round clam, or quahog, of North America: a marine bivalve mollusc.
- VERMILIA INFUNDIBULUM.* A tubicolous polychæte worm.
- VESPA.* A genus of social wasps (including hornets): hymenopterous insect (Vespidae), **219**
- VESPERTILIO.* A genus of bat of world-wide distribution: Microchiroptera.
- VIPERA BERUS.* Common European viper, or adder: a poisonous snake (Viperidæ).

ZOOLOGICAL GLOSSARY

VIVERRIDÆ. A family of carnivores comprising the civets, genets, and mongooses.

VOLVOX. An actively motile colony of flagellate protozoa, found in fresh-water pools: sometimes classed as a green alga, 179

VORTICELLA. Bell-animalcule: ciliate protozoon which grows on the stems of fresh-water plants, 179

VULPES VULPES. The common fox: a carnivore (Canidæ).

WALCKENERA ACUMINATA. A species of spider: an arachnid (Araneida).

WINTERIA. A deep-sea teleostean fish.

XANTHUSIA. Mexican night-lizard: a lacertilian.

XENARTHRA. An order of mammals comprising the sloths, ant-eaters and armadillos.

XENOPUS LEVIS. The African clawed toad: an aquatic anuran amphibian, 337

XERUS. African ground squirrel: a rodent (Sciuridæ).

XIPHIAS GLADIUS. The sword-fish: a teleostean (relative of mackerel family), 294

XIPHOSURA. An order of arachnids comprising the king-crabs (*Limulus*, etc.).

ZAGLOSSUS. A relative of the echidna, found in New Guinea: a monotreme.

ZAMENIS. A genus of colubrid snake including the rat-snake of India and the American black snake: Ophidia.

ZENAIDURA MACROURA. The mourning dove of America, so called because of its plaintive note: Columbidæ.

ZENION. Deep-sea teleostean fish (relative of the John Dory).

ZONOSAURUS. Malagasy lizard: lacertilian reptile.

ZONURUS GIGANTEUS. Great girdled lizard of Africa: lacertilian reptile.

ZORAPTERA. An order of minute insects, resembling termites.

ZOSTEROPS JAPONICA. Japanese white-eye: a passerine bird.