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A CLASSIFICATION OF
LIVING ANIMALS

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A CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ANIMALS

LORD ROTHSCHILD

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INTRODUCTION

The following notes may be helpful:

- (1) Chapter I explains the purpose of the book and how to use it.
- (2) Chapter II is a summarized classification of living animals.
- (3) Chapter III is a classification of living animals, with examples of genera in each class, order, sub-order, etc.
- (4) Appendix I provides references for further reading.
- (5) Appendix II is a list of the authorities consulted on the classifications.
- (6) Some 4,000 examples of 'better known' genera are mentioned in Chapter III and the Index, which also gives the order or sub-order to which each genus belongs.
- (7) The Index contains more examples than the text. The reader who wishes to see whether a particular animal is classified should refer to the Index and not to the order, in Chapter III, to which he believes the animal belongs.
- (8) Only a certain number of English names are recorded and some of these might be questioned by the purist. Innumerable examples could be given of the confusion caused by the use of vernacular as opposed to Latin names. Where I live, the hedgehog, *Erinaceus*, is sometimes called an urchin. Where I often work, an urchin is called *Echinus*. But members of the order Echinoida (sea urchins), to which *Echinus* belongs, are also called sea hedgehogs, egg urchins, sea eggs, egg-fish, buttonfish, sea thistles, needle shells, chestnuts, burrs, spikes, zarts, porcupines and whore's eggs.
- (9) No species are given, only genera. The English names of some better known animals are, therefore, missing, because they refer to a species and not the genus: for example, the herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) and the crested newt (*Triton cristatus*). The reader will not find herring gull or crested newt in the Index, but will find gull, newt, *Larus* and *Triton*.

R.

I. SCOPE

DURING my studies of spermatozoa, I have often been frustrated by having to consult a number of books, instead of one, to find an up-to-date classification of the animal kingdom: and it occurred to me that other scientists might have the same difficulty. Classifications of the animal kingdom are available; but the only comprehensive ones of which I am aware are that of my first biology teacher, D. M. Reid (1925), which is out of print and now out-of-date, and that prepared in 1949 for Section F of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Zoological Names, a List of Phyla, Classes and Orders*. Apart from having no table of contents, index or examples, this pamphlet, which is reproduced in Spector's *Handbook of Biological Data* (1956), was clearly written for zoologists and not for physiologists, biochemists, biophysicists and those biologists who are not familiar with the classification of animals, for whom this book is intended.

The book and its Index can be used to find out how the animal kingdom, or parts of it, are classified, which are the eutherian mammals, what phasmids and Homoptera are, etc. Neither the book nor its Index can necessarily provide answers to questions about the systematic positions of individual genera, because there are some two hundred thousand genera in the animal kingdom.¹ Nevertheless, the Latin and some English names of a number of better known genera have been included. A genus may be well known to one person and unknown to another; any selection of 'better known genera' is bound, therefore, to be arbitrary. The reader is, therefore, almost certain to find that some genera, which are well known to him, are absent. Similarly, the English names of some better known animals are missing, because no species, only genera, are mentioned.

No extinct groups are mentioned, although from time to time members of such groups turn out not to be extinct at all, as in the case of the coelacanth (*Actinistia*) and the mollusc *Neopilina* (Tryblidiacea). The omission of extinct orders may give the misleading impression that a system of classification is top-heavy. In classifications of recent birds (Class Aves), for example, one sub-class, Neornithes, is sometimes included; this may seem unnecessary. But if the classification includes extinct birds, Neornithes is seen to be one of two sub-classes, the other, extinct, one being Archaeornithes.

Alternative classifications are given of the Parazoa (=Porifera), Platyhelminthes and Nematoda. The nematode classification of Chitwood & Chitwood (1950) is preferred to that of Hyman, which is well known because her treatise *The Invertebrates* (1940-1959) is so well known. A classification of the Parazoa by Dr. Maurice Burton is preferred to that of Hyman. Professor Jean Baer's classification of the Platyhelminthes, as yet unpublished, is preferred to that of Dr. Ben Dawes, but in this case, the decision was a personal one. The preferred classification is given first in each case. The same genera are cited as examples in the alternative classifications, but in the Index, genera are referred to the preferred classification. Alternative classifications of several other groups could have been given, e.g. the class Echinoidea, because systematics is a dynamic subject about which zoologists often disagree. But only the Parazoa, Platyhelminthes and Nematoda seemed to require this treatment in a book of this size and detail.

If an English name applies to a particular genus, as in the case of 'whelk', it will be found in the singular after the generic name, *Buccinum*. But if the same English name applies to two or more genera, it will be found, in the plural, after the genera to which it applies, for example *Cavolina*, *Limacina* (sea-butterflies). When English names are available for higher groupings, such as sponges (Parazoa), these will be found after the Latin names. No attempt has been made to give a comprehensive list of English or vernacular names, interesting as it may be to know that everyone in the Barbados is familiar with sea eggs, but no one with sea urchins. Such information is outside the scope of this book. Whenever possible, therefore, Latin and not English names should be looked up in the Index. In a few cases where an animal causes a disease which has an English name, it has been put in brackets after the generic name of the animal, for example *Entamoeba* (amoebic dysentery).

¹ If a genus is not in this book, the most likely place to find it is in Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (1939-1950).

When a synonym exists for a phylum, class, order, etc. and is worth mentioning, it is put in brackets after the preferred name, e.g.

DISCOCEPHALI (=ECHENEIFORMES)

If the group represented by the synonym is approximately equal to the group represented by the preferred name, the sign for 'approximately equal' is used:

PLECTOGNATHI (≅TETRAODONTIFORMES)

If there are two synonyms, they are recorded as follows:

OLIGONEOPTERA (=ENDOPTERYGOTA, HOLOMETABOLA)

When the relationship between a preferred name and certain synonyms or near-synonyms is simple, the relationship is recorded as follows, sometimes as a footnote:

MESOGASTROPODA (=MONOTOCARDIA, PECTINIBRANCHIA, -STENOGLOSSA)

This means that the order Mesogastropoda is the same as the order Monotocardia or Pectinibranchia, *minus* Stenoglossa. A plus sign between two synonyms would have the analogous meaning.

Synonyms of genera have only been given where there was good reason to do so. To attempt more would make several entries under orders and sub-orders cumbersome. For example, the palmate newt *Triturus helveticus* (Caudata) is, or has been, known as *Diemictylus palmatus*, *Molge palmata* and *Triton palmatus*, so that the inclusion of these synonyms would be entered as follows:

Triturus (= *Diemictylus*, *Molge*, *Triton*) (newt)

Even if such an entry were desirable in principle, it would be unacceptable in practice, because the synonyms apply to the palmate newt and not necessarily to all newts. This question, of a synonym often applying to one species and not to the whole genus, is another reason for avoiding synonyms except when they serve a special purpose.

Some synonyms, such as *Trogodytes* for *Pan* (the chimpanzee), *Auchenia* for *Lama* (the llama) and a few others, may be thought surprising or unnecessary. They have been included because some physiologists or biochemists used these synonyms instead of the preferred names.

To avoid possible confusion, I have occasionally put a warning footnote when the name of a group, such as Decapoda, is used in more than one part of the animal kingdom. Attention has not been drawn to cases of two different animals having, or having had, the same names. A casual glance at Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (1939-1950) shows that homonyms are far more common than many biologists realize. *Aricia*, for example, is cited in Neave as a mollusc, a polychaete, a fly and a moth. There seemed no point in trying to record all homonyms, irrespective of their importance for readers of this book.

Apart from 'phylum', 'class', 'order', etc., the Index contains all the words in Chapters II and III. If the reader wishes to look up Mammalia, or Prototheria, or Simiae in the Index, no difficulties arise and the appropriate page numbers will be found after these words, for example, Prototheria, 43. But if the reader wishes to know the systematic position of *Phascolarctos*, a page number would provide insufficient information because there are about seventy-five Latin or English generic names per page. In the Index, therefore, the generic name of an animal, or the English name of a genus, is followed by the order or sub-order (when these exist) to which the animal belongs, and then the page number, as in the following examples:

Phascolarctos, Marsupialia, 44
three-toed sloth (*Bradypus*), Edentata, 44

It is hardly necessary to mention that if two page numbers occur after a word in the Index, as in

Acoela, 13, 22

the Acoela will be found on both pages. This is because Acoela is an order within the class Turbellaria (phylum Platyhelminthes) and within the class Gastropoda (phylum Mollusca).

I referred on page 2 to the inclusion in the Index of animals mentioned in a number of textbooks of physiology and biochemistry. The format of this book prevents all of these being referred to in the text, even if this were desirable, and a number have, therefore, been mentioned only in the Index. In such cases the entry is of the form

**Eriocheir*, Reptantia, 31

The entry shows to which sub-order *Eriocheir* belongs, while reference to p. 31 shows that *Eriocheir* is a crustacean and not a mollusc.¹ If, therefore, a reader wants to look up a particular genus in this book, reference *must*, in the first instance, be made to the Index and not to the text, as more animals are mentioned in the former than the latter. No English names are given of genera which are only mentioned in the Index.

All the classifications have been discussed with specialists on the group or groups in question. To avoid cluttering up this chapter with innumerable acknowledgements to the many scientists who have had the kindness and patience to help me, an Acknowledgement Appendix is included at the end of this book. In fairness to those who have helped me, I should own that I have not always taken their advice. Any errors² are, therefore, my responsibility and due to ignorance of a diverting branch of natural science which is neglected by many 'modern' biologists.

Since my book is, in a sense, a dictionary, I will conclude this chapter with some observations made by a previous lexicographer (Johnson, 1755, A^r).

'It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

'Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other authour may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.'

¹ Reptantia is a sub-order of Decapoda (Crustacea); but Decapoda is also a sub-order of Dibranchia (Mollusca).

² This book is certain to contain errors and misprints. I should be most grateful if readers would let me know when they detect them.

II. SUMMARIZED CLASSIFICATION

THE *approximate* number of described species in each group is given in the second column. Numbers followed by an asterisk differ greatly from those given by Mayr, Linsley & Usinger (1953).

Phylum PROTOZOA	30,000	<i>page</i> 6
MESOZOA	50	9
PARAZOA	4,200	9
CNIDARIA	9,600	11
CTENOPHORA	80	12
PLATYHELMINTHES	15,000*	13
NEMERTINA	550	16
ASCHELMINTHES		
Class Rotifera	1,500	17
Gastrotricha	140	17
Echinoderida	100	17
Priapulida	5	17
Nematomorpha	250	17
Nematoda	10,000	17
Phylum ACANTHOCEPHALA	300	20
ENTOPROCTA	60	20
POLYZOA	4,000	20
PHORONIDA	15*	20
BRACHIOPODA	260	21
MOLLUSCA	100,000	21
SIPUNCULOIDEA	275	23
ECHIUROIDEA	80	23
ANNELIDA	7,000	24
ARTHROPODA		
Class Onychophora	73	24
Paupoda	} 9,400	24
Diplopoda		24
Chilopoda		25
Symphyla		25
Insecta	700,000	25
Crustacea	25,000	29
Merostomata	4	31
Arachnida	30,000	31
Pycnogonida	440	31
Pentastomida	60	32
Tardigrada	280	32
Phylum CHAETOGNATHA	50*	32
POGONOPHORA	43*	32
ECHINODERMATA	5,700	32
CHORDATA		
Sub-phylum Hemichordata	91	34
Urochordata	1,600	34
Cephalochordata	13	35

Vertebrata		
Class Marsipobranchii		35
Selachii	} 23,000	35
Bradyodonti		36
Pisces		36
Amphibia	2,000	40
Reptilia	5,000	41
Aves	8,590	41
Mammalia	4,500	43

III. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING ANIMALS

Phylum **PROTOZOA**

Class **MASTIGOPHORA**

(=FLAGELLATA)

Sub-class **PHYTOMASTIGINA**

(=PHYTOFLAGELLATA)

Order **PHYTOMONADINA**

(=VOLVOCINA)

Carteria; Chlorogonium; Chlamydomonas; Haematococcus; Eudorina; Pandorina; Volvox; Polytoma

Order **XANTHOMONADINA**

Chloramoeba; Myxochloris; Rhizochloris

Order **CHLOROMONADINA**

Gonyostomum; Vacuolaria

Order **EUGLENOIDINA**

Euglena; Trachelomonas; Phacus; Peranema

Order **CRYPTOMONADINA**

Chilomonas; Cryptomonas; Cyathomonas

Order **DINOFLAGELLATA**

(=PERIDINEAE)

Haplodinium; Blastodinium; Ceratium; Dinamoebidium; Gymnodinium; Noctiluca; Peridinium

Order **EBRIIDEAE**

(=EBRIACEAE)

Ebria; Hermesium

Order **SILICOFLAGELLATA**

Dictyocha

Order **COCCOLITHOPHORIDA**

Calyptrosphaera; Acanthosolenia

Order **CHRYSOMONADINA**

Chromulina; Mallomonas; Oicomonas; Uroglena; Chrysamoeba; Dinobryon; Hydrurus; Dendromonas; Ochromonas

Sub-class **ZOOMASTIGINA**

(=ZOOFLAGELLATA)

Order **PROTOMONADINA**

Monosiga; Leptomonas; Crithidia; Leishmania (kala-azar, oriental sore); *Trypanosoma* (sleeping-sickness, nagana, etc.); *Schizotrypanum* (Chagas' disease, etc.); *Bodo*

Order **METAMONADINA**

(=POLYMASTIGINA + HYPERMASTIGINA)

Enteromonas; Monocercomonas (= *Eutrichomastix*); *Hexamastix; Devescovina; Trichomonas; Embadomonas; Chilomastix; Lophomonas; Trimastix; Trichonympha*

Order **DISTOMATINA**

(= DIPLOMONADIDA)

Hexamita; Giardia

Order **OPALININA**

Cepedea; Opalina; Zelleriella

Class **RHIZOPODA**

(= SARCODINA)

Order **RHIZOMASTIGINA**

(= PANTOSTOMATIDA)

Mastigamoeba; Histomonas (blackhead of poultry);

Dientamoeba

Order **AMOEBINA**

Amoeba; Chaos; Vahlkampfia; Endamoeba;

Entamoeba (amoebic dysentery); *Endolimax;*

Iodamoeba

Order **TESTACEA**

Arcella; Centropyxis; Cochliopodium; Diffugia;

Nebela; Penardia; Assulina; Chlamydothryx;

Englypha; Gromia; Arachnula; Biomyxa;

Allogromia; Microgromia

Order **FORAMINIFERA**

Discorbis; Elphidium (= *Polystomella*); *Globigerina;*

Corruspira; Peneroplis; Textularia; Nummulites;

Planorbulina; Rotalia

Class **ACTINOPODA**

Order **RADIOLARIA**

Acanthometra; Sphaerocapsa; Acanthosphaera;

Collozoum; Sphaerouzoum; Thalassicola;

Aulacantha; Coelodendrum

Order **HELIOZOA**

Actinophrys; Actinosphaerium; Actinolphus;

Astrodisculus; Acanthocystis; Raphidiophrys;

Actinomonas; Vampyrella; Clathrulina;

Hedriocystis; Monomastigocystis

Class **SPOROZOA**

(= TELOSPORIDIA)

Sub-class **GREGARINOMORPHA**

Order **ARCHIGREGARINA**

Merogregarina; Selenidium; Selenocystis

Order **EUGREGARINA**

Gonospora; Gregarina; Lecudina; Monocystis;

Porospora; Stylocephalus

Order **SCHIZOGREGARINA**

Cauleryella; Lipotropha; Machadoella;

Ophryocystis; Schizocystis; Syncystis

Sub-class **COCCIDIOMORPHA**

Order **PROCOCCIDIA**

Selenococcidium

Order **EUCOCCIDIA**

Sub-order **ADELEIDEA**

Adelina; Klossia; Karyolysus; Hepatozoon;

Haemogregarina

Sub-order **EIMERIDEA**

Cyclospora; Isospora; Eimeria (= *Coccidium*);

Globidium; Merocystis

Sub-order HAEMOSPORIDIA

Haemoproteus; Leucocytozoon; Plasmodium (malaria); *Babesia* (= *Piroplasma*) (Texas cattle fever, etc.); *Theileria* (African East Coast cattle fever)

SPOROZOA whose systematic position is uncertain

Toxoplasma (toxoplasmosis); *Sarcocystis* (sarcosporidiosis); *Helicosporidium*

Class CNIDOSPORIDIA

(= NEMATOCYSTIDA, NEOSPORIDIA, AMOEBOSPORIDIA)

Order MYXOSPORIDIA

Ceratomyxa; Leptotheca; Chloromyxum; Sphaerospora; Coccomyxa; Henneguya; Myxidium; Myxobolus; Myxosoma

Order MICROSPORIDIA

(= CRYPTOCYSTA)

Nosema; Glugea; Thelohania; Plistophora; Mrazekia; Telomyxa

Order ACTINOMYXIDIA

Guyenotia; Tetractinomyxon

Order HAPLOSPORIDIA

Haplosporidium

Class CILIATA

(= CILIOPHORA)

Sub-class HOLOTRICHA

Order GYMNOSTOMATIDA

Sub-order RHABDOPHORINA

Holophrya; Amphileptus; Dileptus

Sub-order CYRTOPHORINA

Chilodonella; Nassula; Prorodon

Order SUCTORIDA

(= ACINETA, TENTACULIFERA)

Podophrya; Acineta

Order CHONOTRICHIDA

(= PERITRICHA)

Spirochona

Order TRICHOSTOMATIDA

Coelosomides; Tillina; Colpoda; Balantidium (dysentery)

Order HYMENOSTOMATIDA

Sub-order TETRAHYMENINA

Tetrahymena; Glaucoma; Ichthyophthirius

Sub-order PENICULINA

Frontonia; Paramecium (slipper animalcule); *Urocentrum*

Sub-order PLEURONEMATINA

Pleuronema; Cyclidium

Order ASTOMATIDA

(= ANOPLOPHRYINEA)

Anoplophrya; Radiophrya; Haptophrya

Order APOSTOMATIDA

Foettingeria; Gymmodinioides; Ophiuraespira; Spirophrya

Order THIGMOTRICHIDA

Thigmophrya; Conchophthirus; Ancistrum; Boveria; Ancistrocoma; Hypocomella; Hypocoma

Order PERITRICHIDA

(= STOMATODA)

Vorticella; Epistylis; Zoothamnium; Trichodina; Urceolaria

Sub-class SPIROTRICHA

Order HETEROTRICHIDA

Sub-order HETEROTRICHINA

Climacostomum; Condylostoma; Spirostomum; Stentor

Sub-order LICNOPHORINA

Licnophora

Order OLIGOTRICHIDA

Strombidium; Halteria; Strombilidium

Order TINTINNIDA

Tintinnopsis; Tintinnus

Order ENTODINIOMORPHIDA

Epidinium; Entodinium; Ophryoscolex; Cycloposthium

Order CTENOSTOMATIDA

(= ODONTOSTOMATIDA)

Epalxis; Saprodinium; Discomorpha

Order HYPOTRICHIDA

Diophrys; Euplotes; Oxytricha; Uroleptus

Phylum MESOZOA¹

Order DICYEMIDA

(= RHOMBOZOA)

Dicyema; Microcyema

Order ORTHONECTIDA

Rhopalura

Phylum PARAZOA (= PORIFERA, SPONGIIDA) (sponges)²

Class NUDA³

Order CALCAREA

(= CALCISPONGIAE)

Sub-order HOMOCOELA (ascon sponges)

Leucosolenia (= Ascute); Clathrina

Sub-order HETEROCOELA

Leucilla; Scypha (= Sycon); Leuconia

(= *Leucandra*); *Grantia (= Sycandra)*

¹ Members of this phylum are often considered to be degenerate members of phylum Platyhelminthes, pp. 13-14.

² Classification by Burton.

³ Sometimes considered as a phylum, in which case phylum Parazoa becomes a sub-kingdom. Class Nuda also occurs in phylum Ctenophora, p. 13.

Order **HEXACTINELLIDA** (glass sponges)
(= **TRIAxonIDA**, **HYALOSPONGIAE**)

Sub-order **HEXASTEROPHORA**

Euplectella (Venus's flower basket); *Farrea*;
Aphrocallistes

Sub-order **AMPHIDISCOPHORA**

Hyalonema; *Pheronema*; *Monoraphis*

Class **GELATINOSA**¹

Order **TETRAxONIDA**

Sub-order **HOMOSCLEROPHORA**

(≡ **CARNOSA**, **MICROSCLEROPHORA**)

Plakina; *Oscarella*; *Bajulus*; *Hexadella*; *Thrombus*

Sub-order **STREPTASTROSCLEROPHORA**

Thenea

Sub-order **ASTROSCLEROPHORA**

Stelletta; *Tethya*; *Chondrosia*; *Geodia*; *Tetilla*
(= *Craniella*); *Cliona*; *Spheciospongia* (loggerhead
sponge); *Suberites*

Sub-order **SIGMATOSCLEROPHORA**

Myxilla; *Halichondria*; *Haliclona* (= *Chalina*,
Halina); *Microciona*; *Esperiopsis*; *Adocia*
(= *Reniera*); *Cladorhiza*; *Spongilla*

Order **KERATOSA**² (horny sponges)

Spongia (= *Euspongia*) (bath sponge); *Halisarca*;
Hircinia; *Aplysina*; *Aplysilla*

Phylum **PORIFERA** (= **SPONGIIDA**, **PARAZOA**) (sponges)³

Class **CALCAREA**

(= **CALCISPONGIAE**)

Order **ASCONOSA** (ascon sponges)

(= **HOMOCOELA**)

Leucosolenia (= *Ascute*); *Clathrina*

Order **SYCONOSA**

(= **HETEROCOELA**)

Leucilla; *Scypha* (= *Sycon*); *Leuconia*
(= *Leucandra*); *Grantia* (= *Sycandra*)

Class **HEXACTINELLIDA** (glass sponges)

(= **TRIAxonIDA**, **HYALOSPONGIAE**)

Order **HEXASTEROPHORA**

Euplectella (Venus's flower basket); *Farrea*;
Aphrocallistes

Order **AMPHIDISCOPHORA**

Hyalonema; *Pheronema*; *Monoraphis*

Class **DEMOSPONGIAE**

Sub-class **TETRACTINELLIDA**

Order **MYXOSPONGIDA**

Halisarca; *Oscarella*; *Bajulus*; *Hexadella*; *Thenea*

¹ Sometimes considered as a phylum, in which case phylum Parazoa becomes a sub-kingdom.

² The systematics of this order requires revision.

³ Alternative classification by Hyman (1940).

Order **CARNOSA**
 (= HOMOSCLEROPHORA, MICROSCLEROPHORA)
Plakina; Thrombus; Chondrosia; Haliclona
 (= *Chalina, Halina*)

Order **CHORISTIDA**
Stelletta; Geodia; Tetilla (= *Craniella*)

Sub-class **MONAXONIDA**

Order **HADROMERINA**
 (= ASTROMONAXONELLIDA)
Cliona; Spheciospongia (loggerhead sponge);
Suberites

Order **HALICHONDRINA**
Halichondria

Order **POECILOSCLERINA**
Microciona; Myxilla; Esperlopsis; Cladorhiza

Order **HAPLOSCLERINA**
Adocia (= *Reniera*); *Spongilla*

Order **EPIPOLASIDA**
Tethya

Sub-class **KERATOSA** (horny sponges)

Spongia (= *Euspongia*) (bath sponge); *Hircinia*;
Aplysina; Aplysilla

Phylum **CNIDARIA** (= COELENTERATA – CTENOPHORA)

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydroids, medusae)
 (= HYDROMEDUSAE)

Order **ATHECATA**
 (= GYMNOLASTEAE, ANTHOMEDUSAE)
Hydra; Tubularia; Sarsia; Coryne; Velella (by-the-
 wind-sailor); *Millepora; Hydractinia*;
Bougainvillia; Stylaster; Spirocodon

Order **THECATA**
 (= CALYPTOBLASTEAE, LEPTOMEDUSAE)
Phalidium; Obelia; Aequorea; Halecium;
Sertularia; Plumularia

Order **LIMNOMEDUSAE**
Gonionemus; Craspedacusta; Olindias; Limnocnida

Order **TRACHYMEDUSAE**
Geryonia (= *Carmarina*); *Liriope; Aglantha*

Order **NARCOMEDUSAE**
Solmissus; Aegina; Cumina

Order **SIPHONOPHORA**
Physalia (Portuguese man-of-war); *Halistemma*;
Lensia; Muggiaea; Agalma

Class **SCYPHOZOA** (jelly fish)
 (= SCYPHOMEDUSAE)

Order **STAUROMEDUSAE**
Lucernaria; Haliclystus

Order **CUBOMEDUSAE**
Carybdea; Chirodropus

Order **CORONATAE**
Atolla; Linuche; Nausithoe; Periphylla



Order **SEMAEOSTOMAE**

*Pelagia; Chrysaora; Cyanea; Aurelia (= Aurellia);
Dactylometra*

Order **RHIZOSTOMAE**

Cassiopea; Rhizostoma; Cotylorhiza

Class **ANTHOZOA**Sub-class **CERIANPATHARIA**Order **ANTIPATHARIA** (black corals)

Antipathes

Order **CERIANTHARIA**

Cerianthus

Sub-class **OCTOCORALLIA** (soft corals)Order **ALCYONACEA**

Alcyonium (dead men's fingers)

Order **GORGONACEA**

Eunicella (sea fan); *Gorgonia*

Order **PENNATULACEA**

Pennatula (sea pen); *Virgularia*

Sub-class **ZOANTHARIA**Order **ZOANTHINIARIA** (zoanthids)

Zoanthus; Epizoanthus; Palythoa

Order **CORALLIMORPHARIA**

Corynactis

Order **ACTINIARIA** (sea anemones)

*Anemonia (= Anthea); Actinia; Tealia; Metridium
(= Actinoloba); Calliactis; Adamsia; Peachia*

Order **PTYCHODACTIARIA**

Ptychodactis

Order **SCLERACTINIA** (true corals, stony corals)

*Fungia; Porites; Acropora; Caryophyllia;
Meandrina*

Phylum **CTENOPHORA**

(= COELENTERATA – CNIDARIA) (comb jellies)

Class **TENTACULATA**Order **CYDIPPIDA**

Pleurobrachia (sea gooseberry); *Hormiphora*

Order **LOBATA**

*Leucothea (= Eucharis); Bolinopsis (= Bolina);
Mnemiopsis* (comb jelly)

Order **CESTIDA**

(= CESTOIDEA)

Cestum (= Cestus) (Venus's girdle); *Velamen
(= Vexillum, Folia)*

Order **PLATYCTENEA**

(= CTENOPLANA)

Ctenoplana; Coeloplana; Tjalfiella; Gastrodes

Class NUDA¹

Order BEROIDA

*Beroe*Phylum PLATYHELMINTHES (flatworms)²

Class TURBELLARIA (turbellarians)

Order ACOELA³*Aphanostoma; Convoluta*

Order RHABDOCOELA

*Catenula; Macrostomum; Dalyellia; Gyatrix;
Paravortex*

Order ALLOEOCOELA

*Hofstena; Plagiostomum; Otomesostoma;
Monocelis*

Order TRICLADIDA

Sub-order MARICOLA

Bdelloura; Uteriporus; Procerodes (= Gunda)

Sub-order PALUDICOLA

Planaria; Dugesia (= Euplanaria); Dendrocoelum

Sub-order TERRICOLA

Geoplana; Rhynchodemus; Bipalium

Order POLYCLADIDA

Sub-order ACOTYLEA

Stylochus; Notoplana; Cestoplana

Sub-order COTYLEA

Thysanozoon; Eurylepta; Prosthiosomum

Class TEMNOCEPHALOIDEA

Order TEMNOCEPHALIDEA

(= DACTYLIFERA, DACTYLODA)

Temnocephala

Class MONOGENEA

(= HETEROCOTYLEA)

Sub-class MONOPISTHOCOTYLEA

Order CAPSALOIDEA

Tristoma; Capsala

Order UDONELLOIDEA

Udonella

Order GYRODACTYLOIDEA

Gyrodactylus; Dactylogyrus

Order ACANTHOCOTYLOIDEA

Acanthocotyle

Order PROTOGYRODACTYLOIDEA

Protyrodactylus

Sub-class POLYOPISTHOCOTYLEA

Order CHIMAEROCOLOIDEA

Callorhynchicola

Order DICLIDOPHOROIDEA

*Diplozoon; Hexostoma; Mazocraes; Microcotyle;
Gastrocotyle; Diclidophora; Discocotyle*¹ See Parazoa, p. 9.² Classification by Baer.³ See Opisthobranchia, p. 22.

- Order **DICLYBOTHROIDEA**
Diclybothrium
- Order **POLYSTOMATOIDEA**
Polystoma; Hexabothrium
- Class **CESTODARIA**
- Order **AMPHILINIDEA**
Amphilina
- Order **GYROCOTYLIDEA**
Gyrocotyle
- Class **CESTODA** (tapeworms)
- Sub-class **DIDESMIDA**
- Order **PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA**
(= **BOTHRIOCEPHALOIDEA**)
Diphyllobothrium (= *Dibothriocephalus*); *Ligula*;
Schistocephalus; *Caryophyllaeus*; *Wenyonia*
- Sub-class **TETRADESMIDA**
- Order **HAPLOBOTHROIDEA**
Haplobothrium
- Order **TETRARHYNCHOIDEA**
(= **TRYPANORHYNCHA**)
Tetrarhynchus; *Floriceps*; *Tentacularia*; *Grillotia*;
Hepatoxylon; *Aporhynchus*
- Order **DIPHYLLIDEA**
Echinobothrium
- Order **TETRAPHYLLIDEA**
(= **PHYLLOBOTHROIDEA**)
Phyllobothrium; *Acanthobothrium*;
Echeneibothrium; *Discocephalum*
- Order **LECANICEPHALOIDEA**
Lecanicephalum; *Parataenia*
- Order **TETRABOTHROIDEA**
Tetrabothrius
- Order **PROTEOCEPHALOIDEA**
Proteocephalus
- Order **NIPPOTAENOIDEA**
Nippotaenia
- Order **CYCLOPHYLLIDEA**
(= **TAENIOIDEA**)
Bertiella; *Railletina*; *Dipylidium*; *Hymenolepis*;
Taenia (= *Cysticercus*); *Echinococcus*;
Mesocestoides
- Class **TREMATODA** (flukes)
- Sub-class **ASPIDOGASTREA**
(= **ASPIDOCOTYLEA**, **ASPIDOBOTHRIA**)
Aspidogaster
- Sub-class **DIGENEA**
(= **MALACOCOTYLEA**)
Schistosoma (= *Bilharzia*); *Bilharziella*; *Fasciola*
(= *Distoma*, *Distomum*), *Dicrocoelium* (liver flukes,
cattle & sheep); *Parorchis*; *Paragonimus* (lung
flake); *Bucephalus*; *Clonorchis* (Chinese liver fluke
disease); *Heterophyes*; *Paramphistomum* (cattle
rumen fluke); *Strigea*; *Diplostomum*; *Echinostoma*

 Phylum **PLATYHELMINTHES** (flatworms)¹

Class **TURBELLARIA** (turbellarians)Order **ACOELA***Aphanostoma; Convoluta*Order **RHABDOCOELA***Catenula; Macrostomum; Dalyellia; Gyatrix;
Temnocephala; Paravortex*Order **ALLOEOCOELA***Hofstenia; Plagiostomum; Otomesostoma;
Monocelis*Order **TRICLADIDA**Sub-order **MARICOLA***Bdelloura; Uteriporus; Procerodes (= Gunda)*Sub-order **PALUDICOLA***Planaria; Dugesia (= Euplanaria); Dendrocoelum*Sub-order **TERRICOLA***Geoplanea; Rhynchodemus; Bipalium*Order **POLYCLADIDA**Sub-order **ACOTYLEA***Stylochus; Notoplana; Cestoplana*Sub-order **COTYLEA***Thysanozoon; Eurylepta; Prosthlostomum*Class **TREMATODA** (flukes)Order **MONOGENEA**(= **HETEROCOTYLEA**)Sub-order **MONOPISTHOCOTYLEA***Gyrodactylus; Dactylogyrus; Protygyrodactylus;
Udonella; Tristoma; Capsala; Acanthocotyle*Sub-order **POLYPISTHOCOTYLEA***Hexabothrium; Polystoma; Mazocraes;
Discocotyle; Dicybothrium; Microcotyle;
Gastrocotyle; Callorhynchicola; Diclidophora;
Hexostoma; Diplozoon*Order **ASPIDOGASTREA**(= **ASPIDOCOTYLEA, ASPIDOBOTHRIA**)*Aspidogaster*Order **DIGENEA**(= **MALACOCOTYLEA**)Sub-order **GASTEROSTOMATA***Bucephalus*Sub-order **PROSOSTOMATA***Dicrocoelium, Fasciola (= Distoma, Distomum)
(liver flukes, cattle & sheep); Clonorchis (Chinese
liver fluke disease); Heterophyes; Paragonimus
(lung fluke); Paramphistomum (cattle rumen fluke);
Strigea; Diplostomum; Echinostoma; Parorchis;
Schistosoma (= Bilharzia); Bilharziella*¹ Alternative classification by Dawes.

Class **CESTODA** (tapeworms)Sub-class **CESTODARIA**Order **AMPHILINIDEA***Amphilina*Order **GYROCOTYLIDEA***Gyrocotyle*Sub-class **EUCESTODA**Order **PROTEOCEPHALA***Proteocephalus*Order **TETRAPHYLLIDEA**

(= PHYLLOBOTHRIOIDEA)

*Phyllobothrium; Acanthobothrium; Echineibothrium*Order **LECANICEPHALA***Parataenia; Lecanicephalum*Order **DISCULICEPITIDEA***Discocephalum*Order **DIPHYLLIDEA***Echinobothrium*Order **TRYPANORHYNCHA**

(= TETRARHYNCHOIDEA)

*Tetrarhynchus; Floriceps; Tentacularia; Grillotia;**Hepatoxylon; Aporhynchus*Order **CYCLOPHYLLIDEA**

(= TAENIOIDEA)

*Bertiella; Raillietina; Dipylidium; Hymenolepis;**Taenia (= Cysticercus); Echinococcus;**Mesocestoides; Tetrabothrius*Order **CARYOPHYLLIDEA***Wenyonia; Caryophyllaeus*Order **NIPPOTAENIIDEA***Nippotaenia*Order **PSEUDOPHYLLIDEA***Ligula; Diphylobothrium (= Dibothriocephalus);**Schistocephalus; Haplobothrium*

Phylum NEMERTINA (= RHYNCHOCOELA) (ribbon worms)

Class **ANOPLA**Order **PALAEONEMERTINA**

(= MESONEMERTINA)

*Cephalothrix; Tubulanus*Order **HETERONEMERTINA***Cerebratulus; Lineus* (boot-lace worm)Class **ENOPLA**Order **HOPLONEMERTINA**Sub-order **MONOSTYLIFERA***Carcinonemertes; Amphiporus; Tetrastemma;**Geonemertes*Sub-order **POLYSTYLIFERA***Drepanophorus; Pelagonemertes; Nectonemertes*

Order **BDELLONEMERTINA**

(= BDELLOMORPHA)

*Malacobdella*Phylum **ASCHELMINTHES**¹Class **ROTIFERA** (wheel animalcules)

(= ROTATORIA)

Order **SEISONIDEA***Seison*Order **BDELLOIDEA***Habrotrocha; Philodina; Rotaria (= Rotifer);**Adineta; Philodinavus (= Microdina)*Order **MONOGONONTA**Sub-order **PLOIMA***Brachiomis; Keratella (= Anuraca); Epiphanes**(= Hydatina); Euchlanis; Lepadella (= Metopidia);**Lecane (= Cathypna, Distyla); Monostyla;**Notommata; Asplanchna*Sub-order **FLOSCULARIACEA***Testudinella (= Pterodina); Filinia (= Triarthra);**Hexarthra (= Pedalia, Pedalion); Trochosphaera;**Floscularia (= Melicerta); Conochilus*Sub-order **COLLOTHEACEA***Collothea (= Floscularia); Stephanoceros*Class **GASTROTRICHA**Order **MACRODASYOIDEA***Cephalodasyus*Order **CHAETONOTOIDEA***Neodasyus; Chaetonotus*Class **ECHINODERIDA**

(= KINORHYNCHA)

*Centroderes; Echinoderes; Pycnophyes*Class **PRIAPULIDA**²*Priapulius; Halicyptus*Class **NEMATOMORPHA** (horse-hair worms)

(= GORDIACEA)

Order **NECTONEMATOIDEA***Nectonema*Order **GORDIOIDEA***Chordodes; Gordius*Class **NEMATODA** (roundworms)³

(= NEMATA)

Sub-class **PHASMIDIA**Order **RHABDITIDA**Sub-order **RHABDITINA***Rhabditis; Diplogaster; Cephalobus; Panagrellus**(sour paste eelworm); Turbatrix (vinegar eelworm);**Rhabdias (lung nematode); Strongyloides*¹ Nemathelminthes, sometimes used as a synonym for Aschelminthes, only applies to Nematomorpha and Nematoda.² The Priapulida may equally well be considered as a phylum. They have also been grouped with the Echiuroidea, p. 23 and Sipunculoidea, p. 23 as Gephyrea.³ Classification by Chitwood & Chitwood (1950) and Thorne (1949).

Sub-order STRONGYLINA

Strongylus (= *Sclerostomum*); *Oesophagostomum* (nodular worm); *Ancylostoma*, *Necator* (hook-worms); *Syngamus* (gape worm); *Haemonchus*, *Cooperia*, *Ostertagia* (trichostrongyles); *Metastrongylus*, *Dictyocaulus*, *Muellerius* (lung-worms)

Sub-order ASCARIDINA

Ascaris (large roundworm); *Parascaris* (horse roundworm); *Ascaridia* (poultry roundworm); *Porrocaecum*; *Heterakis* (poultry caecal worm); *Subulura*; *Enterobius* (threadworm, pinworm); *Aspicularis* (mouse threadworm or pinworm)

Order TYLENCHIDA

Ditylenchus (stem-and-bulb eelworm); *Anguina* (wheat gall eelworm); *Heterodera* (cyst eelworm); *Meloidogyne* (root-knot eelworm); *Aphelenchoides* (leaf eelworm); *Sphaerularia*

Order SPIRURIDA

Dracunculus (guinea worm); *Wuchereria* (filarial worm); *Loa*; *Onchocerca*; *Dirofilaria* (dog heart worm); *Setaria*; *Thelazia* (eye worm); *Gongylonema* (gullet worm); *Habronema* (horse stomach worm); *Gnathostoma*; *Philometra*; *Micropleura*; *Tetrameres* (= *Tropisurus*) (poultry stomach worm)

Sub-class APHASMIDIA

Order CHROMADORIDA

Plectus; *Monhystera*; *Paracanthochnus*;
Cylindrolaimus; *Desmoscolex*

Order ENOPLIDA

Sub-order ENOPLINA

Enoplus; *Tripyla*; *Mononchus*

Sub-order DORYLAIMINA

Dorylaimus; *Xiphinema*; *Mermis*; *Trichuris* (= *Trichocephalus*) (whipworm); *Trichinella* (= *Trichina*) (trichina worm); *Capillaria*

Sub-order DIOCTOPHYMATINA

Diectophyme (dog kidney worm); *Hystrichis*

Phylum ASCHELMINTHES

Class NEMATODA (roundworms)¹

Order ENOPLIOIDEA

Enoplus; *Tripyla*; *Mononchus*

Order DORYLAIMOIDEA

Dorylaimus; *Xiphinema*

Order MERMITHOIDEA

Mermis

Order CHROMADOROIDEA

Paracanthochnus

¹ Alternative classification by Hyman (1951b).

- Order **ARAEOLAIMOIDEA**
Plectus
- Order **MONHYSTEROIDEA**
Cylindrolaimus; Monhyстера
- Order **DESMOSCOLECOIDEA**
Desmoscolex
- Order **RHABDITOIDEA**
 (= ANGUILLULOIDEA)
Rhabditis; Diplogaster; Panagrellus (sour paste eelworm); *Cephalobus; Turbatrix* (vinegar eelworm); *Heterodera* (cyst eelworm); *Ditylenchus* (stem-and-bulb eelworm); *Anguina* (wheat gall eelworm); *Meloidogyne* (root-knot eelworm); *Aphelenchoides* (leaf eelworm); *Sphaerularia*
- Order **RHABDIASOIDEA**
Rhabdias (lung nematode); *Strongyloides*
- Order **OXYUROIDEA**
Enterobius (threadworm, pinworm); *Aspiculuris* (mouse threadworm or pinworm)
- Order **ASCAROIDEA**
Ascaris (large roundworm); *Parascaris* (horse roundworm); *Ascaridia* (poultry roundworm); *Porrocaecum; Heterakis* (poultry caecal worm); *Subulura*
- Order **STRONGYLOIDEA**
Strongylus (= *Sclerostomum*); *Oesophagostomum* (nodular worm); *Ancylostoma, Necator* (hookworms); *Syngamus* (gape worm); *Metastrongylus, Dictyocaulus, Muellerius* (lungworms); *Haemonchus, Cooperia, Ostertagia* (trichostrongyles)
- Order **SPIRUROIDEA**
Thelazia (eye worm); *Gongylonema* (gullet worm); *Habronema* (horse stomach worm); *Gnathostoma; Tetrameres* (poultry stomach worm)
- Order **DRACUNCULOIDEA**
Dracunculus (guinea worm); *Philometra; Micropleura*
- Order **FILARIOIDEA**
Setaria; Wuchereria (filarial worm); *Loa; Onchocerca; Dirofilaria* (dog heart worm)
- Order **TRICHUROIDEA**
 (= TRICHINELLOIDEA)
Trichuris (= *Trichocephalus*) (whipworm); *Capillaria; Trichinella* (= *Trichina*) (trichina worm)
- Order **DIOCTOPHYMOIDEA**
Dioctophyme (dog kidney worm); *Hystrichis*

Phylum ACANTHOCEPHALA (thorny-headed worms)

Order ARCHIACANTHOCEPHALA

Macracanthorhynchus; Gigantorhynchus; Oncicola; Moniliformis

Order PALAEACANTHOCEPHALA

Polymorphus; Filicollis; Gorgorhynchus; Echinorhynchus

Order EOACANTHOCEPHALA

Quadrigrurus; Neoechinorhynchus; Octospinifer

Phylum ENTOPROCTA

(=ENDOPROCTA, CALYSSOZOA, KAMPTOZOA,
POLYZOA ENDOPROCTA, POLYZOA ENTOPROCTA)

Family LOXOSOMATIDAE

Loxosoma; Loxocalyx

Family PEDICELLINIDAE

Pedicellina; Myosoma; Barentsia

Family URNATELLIDAE

Urnatella

Phylum POLYZOA

(=BRYOZOA, POLYZOA ECTOPROCTA, ECTOPROCTA)

Class PHYLACTOLAEMATA

(=LOPHOPODA)

Cristatella; Phumatella (=Alcyonella)

Class GYMNOLAEMATA

(=STELMATOPODA)

Order CYCLOSTOMATA¹

(=STENOLAEMATA, STENOSTOMATA, - TREPOSTOMATA²)

Crisia; Diplosolen; Hornera; Lichenopora;

Tubulipora

Order CHEILOSTOMATA

Bugula; Caberea; Cryptosula; Flustra;

Membranipora; Schizoporella; Scrupocellaria

Order CTENOSTOMATA

Alcyonidium; Bowerbankia; Triticella

(=Eurystomata)

Phylum PHORONIDA

Phoronis; Phoronopsis

¹ See Marsipobranchii, p. 35.

² The Trepostomata are extinct.

 Phylum BRACHIOPODA

Class INARTICULATA

Order ATREMATA

Lingula; Glottidia

Order NEOTREMATA

*Crania; Discinisca*Class ARTICULATA¹

Sub-order THECIDEOIDEA

Lacazella

Sub-order RHYNCHONELLOIDEA

Hemithyris; Cryptopora

Sub-order TEREBRATULOIDEA

Gryphus; Terebratulina

Sub-order TEREBRATELLOIDEA

Argyrotheca; Dallina; Terebratella; Magellania

 Phylum MOLLUSCA

Class POLYPLACOPHORA²

(=LORICATA)

Order LEPIDOPLEURIDA

Lepidopleurus

Order CHITONIDA

Chiton (coat of mail shell); *Cryptochiton*;*Lepidochiton* (= *Lepidochitona*)Class APLACOPHORA²

(=SOLENOGASTRES)

Order NEOMENIOMORPHA

Neomenia; Proneomenia

Order CHAETODERMOMORPHA

Chaetoderma

Class MONOPLACOPHORA

Order TRYBLIDIACEA

Neopilina

Class GASTROPODA

Sub-class PROSOBRANCHIA

(=STREPTONEURA)

Order ARCHAEOGASTROPODA

(=DIOTOCARDIA, ASPIDOBANCHIA)

Acmaea (limpet); *Megathura* (keyhole limpet);*Haliotis* (ear-shell, ormer, abalone); *Patella*(limpet); *Nerita*; *Pleurotomaria*; *Trochus* (top-shell)

¹ The Articulata (see also Crinoidea, p. 32) used to be divided into two orders, Protremata and Telotremata. These overlap and have therefore been discarded. They have not so far been replaced, though the ordinal classification of the Articulata is under review.

² These two classes are sometimes grouped together as Amphineura.

Order MESOGASTROPODA

(= MONOTOCARDIA, PECTINIBRANCHIA, – STENOGLOSSA)
Littorina (periwinkle); *Strombus*, *Natica* (necklace-shells); *Cypraea* (cowrie); *Carinaria*; *Viviparus* (= *Paludina*) (river-snail); *Aporrhais* (pelican's foot-shell); *Crepidula* (slipper limpet); *Charonia* (= *Tritonia*) (trumpet-shell); *Cassis* (helmet-shell); *Pterotrachea*; *Bithynia* (= *Bulimus*)

Order STENOGLOSSA

(= NEOGASTROPODA)

Buccinum (whelk); *Busycon* (= *Sycotypus*) (American whelk); *Nassa* (= *Ilyanassa*) (dog-whelk); *Murex*, *Ocenebra* (sting-winkles); *Terebra*, *Conus* (arrow-tooth shells)

Sub-class OPISTHOBRANCHIA**Order PLEUROCOELA**

(= TECTIBRANCHIA)

Actaeon (actaeon shell); *Aplysia* (sea-hare); *Bulla* (bubble shell)

Order PTEROPODA

Cavolina, *Limacina* (sea-butterflies); *Clione*

Order SACOGLOSSA

(= ASCOGLOSSA)

Elysia, *Limapontia* (sea-slugs)

Order ACOELA¹

Sub-order NOTASPIDEA

Umbraculum; *Pleurobranchus* (= *Oscanius*) (sea-slug)

Sub-order NUDIBRANCHIA

Onchidoris; *Glaucus*; *Pleurophyllidea*; *Doris* (sea-lemon); *Eolis* (sea-slug)

Sub-class PULMONATA**Order BASOMMATOPHORA**

Lymnaea (= *Limnaea*) (pond snail); *Planorbis* (ram's horn snail); *Ancylus* (= *Ancylastrum*) (fresh-water limpet)

Order STYLOMMATOPHORA

Helix (land snail); *Testacella* (shell-bearing slug); *Limax*, *Arion* (land-slugs)

Class SCAPHOPODA

Cadulus, *Dentalium*, *Siphodentalium*, *Pulsellum* (tusk-shells)

Class BIVALVIA

(= LAMELLIBRANCHIA, PELECYPODA)

Order PROTOBRANCHIA

Nucula (nut-shell); *Yoldia*; *Solenomya*

Order FILIBRANCHIA

(= ANISOMYARIA)

Arca (Noah's ark shell); *Anomia* (saddle-oyster); *Modiolus* (horse-mussel); *Mytilus* (mussel); *Pecten* (scallop)

¹ See Turbellaria, p. 13.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIA

Cardium (cockle); *Ostrea* (oyster); *Mya* (gaper);
Anodonta (= *Anodon*) (swan-mussel); *Unio* (pearl-
mussel); *Tellina* (tellin); *Pholas* (piddock); *Teredo*
(ship-worm)

Order SEPTIBRANCHIA

Poromya (gaper); *Cuspidaria*

Class CEPHALOPODA

(= SIPHONOPODA)

Order TETRABRANCHIA

Nautilus (pearly-nautilus)

Order DIBRANCHIA

Sub-order DECAPODA¹

Architeuthis; *Sepia* (= *Eusepia*) (cuttle-fish); *Loligo*
(squid); *Spirula*

Sub-order VAMPYROMORPHA

Vampyroteuthis (vampire squid)

Sub-order OCTOPODA

Octopus (= *Polypus*) (octopus); *Argonauta* (paper-
nautilus); *Eledone* (lesser octopus)

Phylum SIPUNCULOIDEA²

Golfingia (= *Phascolosoma*)³; *Phascolosoma*
(= *Physcosoma*, *Phymosoma*)³; *Sipunculus*;
Dendrostomum; *Aspidosiphon*; *Phascolion*

Phylum ECHIUROIDEA^{2, 4}

Order ECHIUROINEA

Bonellia; *Echiurus*; *Thalassema*; *Ochetostoma*

Order XENOPNEUSTA

Urechis

Order HETEROMYOTA

Ikeda

¹ See Eucarida, p. 31.

² The Sipunculoidea and Echiuroidea have also been grouped with the Priapulida, p. 17, as Gephyrea.

³ *Golfingia* Lankester = *Phascolosoma* (auct.). *Phascolosoma* F. S. Leuckart = *Physcosoma* Selenka, see Fisher (1950).

⁴ *Poeobius* is sometimes put in this phylum and sometimes in phylum Poeobioidea. In all probability, however, it is an aberrant polychaete, p. 24.

 Phylum ANNELIDA (= ANNULATA)

- Class POLYCHAETA¹ *Amphinome; Aphrodite; Phyllodoce; Tomopteris; Syllis; Nereis; Nephthys; Glycera (= Rhynchobolus); Eunice; Scoloplos; Polydora; Magelona; Chaetopterus; Ophelia; Arenicola (lugworm); Cirratulus; Capitella; Maldane; Owenia; Pectinaria; Ampharete; Terebella; Sabella (= Spirographis) (peacock fan worm); Serpula*
- Class MYZOSTOMARIA *Myzostoma*
- Class OLIGOCHAETA² *Tubifex; Clitellio; Stylaria; Chaetogaster; Enchytraeus (white worm); Peloscolex; Lumbricus; Pheretima, Allolobophora, Eisenia (earthworms)*
- Class HIRUDINEA (leeches)
- Order ACANTHOBDELLIDA
Acanthobdella
- Order RHYNCHOBDELLIDA
Glossiphonia; Helobdella; Piscicola; Pontobdella; Branchellion
- Order GNATHOBDELLIDA
Hirudo; Haemopsis (= Aulastoma); Macrobdella; Haemadipsa; Erpobdella (= Herpobdella, Nephelis); Trocheta (amphibious leech); Dina
- Class ARCHIANNELIDA *Saccocirrus; Dinophilus; Polygordius; Protodrilus; Nerilla*

 Phylum ARTHROPODA

- Class ONYCHOPHORA *Peripatus; Peripatopsis*
- Class PAUROPODA *Pauropus*
- Class DIPLOPODA (millipedes)
- Sub-class PSELAPHOGNATHA
- Order POLYXENIDA
(= SCHIZOCEPHALA, PENICILLATA)
Polyxenus; Lophoproctus

The Polychaeta, for which no acceptable ordinal classification exists, are sometimes divided for convenience into sub-classes Errantia (the first nine genera) and Sedentaria (the last fifteen genera).

² No satisfactory ordinal classification is available for the Oligochaeta, though the first six genera are sometimes assigned to order Limicolae and the last four to order Terricolae.

Sub-class **CHILOGNATHA**Super-order **PENTAZONIA**(= **OPISTHANDRIA**)Order **GLOMERIDA**(= **ONISCOMORPHA**)*Glomeris; Sphaerotherium; Castanotherium*Order **GLOMERIDESMIDA**(= **LIMACOMORPHA**)*Glomeridesmus*Super-order **HELMINTHOMORPHA**(= **EUGNATHA, PROTERANDRIA**)Order **NEMATOPHORA**(= **CHORDEUMIDA**)*Chordeuna; Microchordeuma; Callipus*Order **STEMMIULIDA***Stemmatoiulus*Order **POLYDESMIDA***Polydesmus; Oxidus; Platyrhacus; Orthomorpha*Order **JULIDA***Julus; Blaniulus; Cyliandroiulus; Pachyiulus*Order **SPIROBOLIDA***Spirobolus; Trigoniuulus; Rhinocricus; Pachybolus*(= **Juliformia**)Order **SPIROSTREPTIDA***Spirostreptus; Odoutopyge; Scaphiostreptus;**Thyropygus*Order **CAMBALIDA***Cambala; Cambalopsis; Cambalomorpha*Super-order **COLOBOGNATHA***Polyzonium; Platydesmus*Class **CHILOPODA** (centipedes)Sub-class **EPIMORPHA**Order **GEOPHILOMORPHA***Geophilus; Mecistocephalus; Himantarium; Orya*Order **SCOLOPENDROMORPHA***Scolopendra; Ethmostigmus; Otostigmus; Cryptops*Sub-class **ANAMORPHA**Order **HETEROSTIGMATA**Sub-order **LITHOBIOMORPHA***Lithobius; Polybothrus; Henicops*Sub-order **CRATEROSTIGMOMORPHA***Craterostigmus*Order **SCUTIGEROMORPHA***Scutigera*Class **SYMPHYLA***Scutigera; Hanseniella; Symphylella*Class **INSECTA**(= **HEXAPODA**)Sub-class **APTERYGOTA**(= **AMETABOLA**)Order **COLLEMBOLA** (spring-tails)Sub-order **ARTHROPLEONA***Podura; Orchesella*Sub-order **SYMPHYPLEONA***Sminthurus* (lucerne flea); *Neelus*

Order **PROTURA**

(= MYRIENTOMATA)

Eosentomon; *Acerentulus*Order **DIPLURA**

(= APTERA)

Campodea; *Japyx*Order **THYSANURA** (bristle-tails)*Machilis*; *Petrobius*; *Lepisma* (silver fish);*Thermobia* (fire brat)Sub-class **PTERYGOTA**

(= METABOLA)

Division **PALAEOPTERA**

(= Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Polyneoptera + Paraneoptera])

Order **EPHEMEROPTERA** (may-flies)

(= PLECTOPTERA)

Ephemera; *Baetis*Order **ODONATA**

(= PARANEOPTERA)

Sub-order **ZYGOPTERA** (damselflies)*Agrion*; *Coenagrion*; *Lestes*Sub-order **ANISOZYGOPTERA***Epiophlebia*Sub-order **ANISOPTERA** (true dragonflies)*Aeshna*; *Anax*; *Gomphus*; *Petalura*; *Cordulegaster*;*Libellula*Division **NEOPTERA**Section **POLYNEOPTERA**

(= Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Paraneoptera + Palaeoptera])

Order **DICTYOPTERA**Sub-order **BLATTODEA** (cockroaches)*Blatta*; *Periplaneta*; *Blaberus*; *Ectobius*Sub-order **MANTODEA** (mantids)*Chaetessa*; *Mantis*; *Empusa*Order **ISOPTERA** (termites, white ants)*Mastotermes*; *Kaloterme*s; *Neoterme*s; *Hodoterme*sOrder **ZORAPTERA***Zorotypus*Order **PLECOPTERA** (stone-flies)

(= PERLARIA)

Eusthenia; *Perla*; *Nemoura*Order **GRYLLOBLATTODEA**

(= NOTOPTERA)

*Grylloblatta*Order **PHASMIDA**

(= CHELEUTOPTERA)

Carausius (= *Dixippus*) (stick-insect); *Phyllium*
(leaf-insect)Order **ORTHOPTERA**

(= SALTATORIA)

Sub-order **ENSIFERA** (longhorned grasshoppers)*Tettigonia* (= *Phasgonura*) (bush cricket);*Gryllotalpa* (mole cricket); *Acheta* (= *Gryllus*)(cricket); *Nemobius*; *Oecanthus* (snowy cricket)

- Sub-order CAELIFERA (shorthorned grasshoppers)
Schistocerca, *Locusta* (locusts); *Chorthippus* (grass-hopper); *Tetrix* (grouse locust); *Pneumora*
- Order EMBIOPTERA (web-spinners)
Embia; *Oligotoma*
- Order DERMAPTERA
 Sub-order FORFICULINA (earwigs)
Labidura; *Forficula*; *Labia*
- Sub-order ARIXENIINA
Arixenia
- Sub-order HEMIMERINA
 (= Diploglossata)
Hemimerus

Section PARANEOPTERA

(= Exopterygota, Hemimetabola, – [Polyneoptera + Palaeoptera])

- Order PSOCOPTERA (book lice)
 (= COPEOGNATHA, CORRODENTIA)
Peripsocus; *Psocus*
- Order PHTHIRAPTERA (lice)
 Sub-order ANOPLURA (sucking lice)
 (= Siphunculata)
Pediculus (human louse); *Phthirus* (= *Phthirus*)
 (crab louse); *Haematopinus* (hog louse);
Linognathus
- Sub-order MALLOPHAGA (biting lice)
Menopon (shaft louse); *Goniodes*; *Lipeurus* (fowl louse); *Trichodectes*
- Sub-order RHYNCHOPHTHIRINA
Haematomyzus (elephant louse)
- Order THYSANOPTERA (thrips)
 (= PHYSOPODA)
Thrips; *Heliothrips*
- Order HEMIPTERA
 (= RHYNCHOTA)
- Sub-order HOMOPTERA
Oiphysa; *Magicicada* (cicada); *Cercopis*, *Philaenus*
 (frog hoppers); *Centrotus* (tree-hopper);
Perkinsiella (sugar-cane leaf-hopper); *Empoasca*
 (leaf-hopper); *Phenax* (lantern fly); *Psylla* (jumping plant louse); *Aphis* (greenfly, plant louse);
Phylloxera (vine pest); *Coccus* (scale insect)
- Sub-order HETEROPTERA
Cimex (bed-bug); *Dysdercus* (cotton stainer);
Rhodnius (assassin bug); *Blissus* (chinch bug);
Notonecta (backswimmer); *Corixa* (water boat-man)

Section OLIGONEOPTERA

(= Endopterygota, Holometabola)

- Order NEUROPTERA
 Sub-order MEGALOPTERA
Sialis (alder fly); *Raphidia* (snake fly); *Corydalid*
 (Dobson fly)

- Sub-order PLANIPENNIA
Chrysopa (green lacewing); *Hemerobius* (brown lacewing); *Myrmeleon* (ant lion fly); *Ithone*; *Mantispa*
- Order COLEOPTERA (beetles)
 Sub-order ADEPHAGA
Cicindela (tiger beetle); *Carabus* (ground beetle); *Dytiscus* (water beetle); *Gyrinus* (whirligig)
- Sub-order ARCHOSTEMATA
Cupes
- Sub-order POLYPHAGA
Hydrophilus (= *Hydrous*); *Hister*; *Sphaerius*; *Lucanus* (stag beetle); *Cetonia* (rose chafer); *Stigmodera*; *Agriotes* (wire worm¹); *Coccinella* (lady bird); *Tenebrio* (mealworm¹); *Tribolium* (flour beetle); *Chrysolina*; *Leptinotarsa* (Colorado beetle); *Dendroctonus*
- Order STREPSIPTERA (stylopids)
Stylops
- Order MECOPTERA (scorpion flies)
 (= PANORPATAE)
Panorpa; *Bittacus*; *Boreus*
- Order TRICHOPTERA (caddis flies)
 (= PHRYGANOIDEA)
Linnephilus
- Order ZEUGLOPTERA
Micropteryx (= *Eriocephala*)
- Order LEPIDOPTERA
 Sub-order MONOTRYZIA
Eriocrania; *Hepialus* (ghost moth); *Stigmella*; *Incurvaria*
- Sub-order DITRYZIA
Sitotroga; *Depressaria*; *Cossus* (goat moth); *Psyche* (bag-worm moth); *Castnia*; *Evetria* (pine shoot moth); *Tortrix*; *Galleria* (wax moth); *Ephestia* (flour moths); *Tinea* (clothes moth); *Attacus* (atlas moth); *Papilio* (swallow-tail); *Pieris* (cabbage butterfly); *Acherontia* (death's head hawk moth); *Lymantria* (gipsy moth); *Bombyx* (silk moth)
- Order DIPTERA (two-winged flies, true flies)
 Sub-order NEMATOCERA
Tipula (daddy-long legs); *Phlebotomus* (sand fly); *Culex*, *Anopheles* (mosquitoes); *Contarinia* (pear midge); *Sciara* (fungus gnat); *Simulium* (black fly); *Chironomus*
- Sub-order BRACHYCERA
Rhagio; *Tabanus* (horse fly)
- Sub-order CYCLORRHAPHA
Eristalis (drone fly); *Drosophila* (small fruit fly); *Oscinella* (frit fly); *Calliphora* (bluebottle, blowfly); *Musca* (house fly); *Lucilia* (greenbottle); *Glossina* (tse-tse fly); *Melophagus* (sheep tick)

¹ Larva.

Order SIPHONAPTERA (fleas)

(= APHANIPTERA, SUCTORIA)

Xenopsylla; *Tunga* (jigger); *Pulex*;*Ctenocephalides*; *Echidnophaga* (sticktight)

Order HYMENOPTERA

Sub-order SYMPHYTA

(= Chalastogastra)

Cephus (stem sawfly); *Nematus* (sawfly); *Sirex* (giant wood wasp)

Sub-order APOCRITA

(= Clistogastra)

Ichneumon, *Nemeritis* (ichneumon flies); *Chalcis* (chalcid fly); *Blastophaga* (fig-insect);*Trichogramma*; *Formica* (ant); *Vespa* (hornet);*Vespa* (wasp); *Bombus* (bumble bee); *Apis* (honey bee)

Class CRUSTACEA

Sub-class BRANCHIOPODA

Order ANOSTRACA

Chirocephalus; *Branchipus*; *Artemia*

Order NOTOSTRACA

Triops (= *Apus*); *Lepidurus*

Order CONCHOSTRACA

Cyzicus (= *Estheria*); *Limnadia*

Order CLADOCERA (water fleas)

Sida; *Daphnia*; *Sinocephalus*; *Moina*; *Leptodora*;*Podon*; *Evadne*

Order CEPHALOCARIDA

Hutchinsoniella

Sub-class OSTRACODA

Order MYODOCOPA

Cypridina; *Pyrocypris*

Order CLADOCOPA

Polycope

Order PODOCOPA

Cypris; *Cythere*; *Candona*

Order PLATYCOPA

Cytherella

Sub-class COPEPODA

Order CALANOIDA

Calanus; *Diaptomus*

Order MONSTRILLOIDA

Monstrilla

Order CYCLOPOIDA

Cyclops; *Lernaea* (= *Lernaeocera*)¹

Order HARPACTICOIDA

Tigriopus; *Harpacticus*

Order NOTODELPHYOIDA

Ascidicola

Order CALIGOIDA

Caligus; *Lernaeocera* (= *Lernaea*)¹¹ *Lernaeocera* is the *Lernaea* of textbooks and classrooms. The fresh-water genus *Lernaea* used to be called *Lernaeocera* (Gurney, 1933, p. 336).

- Order **LERNAEOPODOIDA**
Chondracanthus; Sphaeronella
- Sub-class **MYSTACOCARIDA**
- Order **DEROCHEILOCARIDA**
Derocheilocaris
- Sub-class **BRANCHIURA**
Argulus; Dolops
- Sub-class **CIRRIPEDIA**
- Order **THORACICA** (barnacles)
Lepas (goose barnacle); *Balanus; Chthamalus;*
Elminius
- Order **ACROTHORACICA**
Alcippe
- Order **RHIZOCEPHALA**
Sacculina
- Order **ASCOTHORACICA**
Laura
- Sub-class **MALACOSTRACA**
- Super-order **LEPTOSTRACA**
(=PHYLLOCARIDA)
- Order **NEBALIACEA**
Nebalia
- Super-order **SYNCARIDA**
- Order **ANASPIDACEA**
Anaspides
- Order **BATHYNELLACEA**
Bathynella
- Super-order **PERACARIDA**
- Order **MYSIDACEA** (opossum-shrimps)
Lophogaster; Gnathophausia; Mysis; Hemimysis;
Siriella; Gastrosaccus
- Order **CUMACEA**
Diastylis; Iphinoe; Pseudocuma
- Order **TANAIDACEA**
Apseudes; Tanais; Leptocheilia; Syrampus
- Order **GNATHIIDEA**
Gnathia
- Order **ISOPODA**
Ligia, Armadillidium (woodlice); *Asellus; Idotea;*
Limnoria (gribble); *Bopyrus; Ione; Cymothoa;*
Portunio; Etoniscus
- Order **SPELAEOGRIPHACEA**
Spelaeogriphus
- Order **AMPHIPODA**
Gammarus (fresh-water shrimp); *Talitrus* (shore
hopper); *Caprella* (ghost shrimp); *Hyperia; Cyamus*
(whale louse); *Corophium; Jassa*
- Super-order **HOPLOCARIDA**
- Order **STOMATOPODA** (mantis shrimps)
Squilla; Gonodactylus
- Super-order **PANCARIDA**
- Order **THERMOSBAENACEA**
Thermosbaena; Monodella
- Super-order **EUCARIDA**
- Order **EUPHAUSIACEA** (krill, whale feed)
Euphausia; hanes

Order DECAPODA¹

Sub-order NATANTIA

Penaeus, *Pandalus*, *Palaemon* (= *Leander*) (prawns);
Crangon (= *Crago*), *Hippolyte* (shrimps);
Macrobrachium (= *Palaemon*) (river prawn)

Sub-order REPTANTIA

Cambarus, *Astacus* (= *Potamobius*) (fresh-water crayfish); *Homarus* (lobster); *Nephrops* (Norway lobster); *Jasus* (kreef); *Palinurus* (langouste, crawfish); *Panulirus* (rock lobster); *Cancer* (edible crab); *Pagurus* (= *Eupagurus*), *Dardanus* (= *Pagurus*) (hermit crabs); *Lithodes* (stone crab); *Carcinus* (shore crab); *Maia* (spider crab); *Callinectes* (blue crab); *Potamon* (= *Telphusa*) (river crab); *Uca* (fiddler crab)

Class MEROSTOMATA²

Order XIPHOSURA (king crabs)

(= LIMULIDA)

Limulus; *Tachypleus*

Class ARACHNIDA²

Order SCORPIONES (scorpions)

Scorpio; *Apistobuthus*; *Buthus*; *Tityus*; *Pandinus*

Order PSEUDOSCORPIONES (false scorpions)

(= CHELONETHI, CHERNETES)

Microbisium; *Chelifer*; *Garypus*; *Chthonius*

(= Pedipalpi) { Order UROPYGI (whip scorpions)
 (= THELYPHONIDA, SCHIZOMIDA, TARTARIDAE)
Mastigoproctus; *Schizomus*

Order AMBLYPYGI

(= PHRYNICIDA)

Damon; *Phrynichus*; *Charinus*

Order PALPIGRADI (micro-whip scorpions)

(= MICROTHELYPHONIDA)

Koenenia

Order RICINULEI

(= PODOGONATA)

Ricinoides

Order SOLIFUGAE (false spiders, sun spiders, wind scorpions)

(= SOLPUGIDA)

Galeodes

Order OPILIONES (phalangids, harvest spiders, harvestmen)

(= PHALANGIDA)

Phalangium; *Oligolophus*

Order ARANEAE (spiders)

Araneus; (= *Epeira*); *Atrax*; *Latrodectus*; *Pholcus*

Order ACARI

Acarus, *Dermanyssus*, *Pyemotes*, *Trombicula* (mites); *Ixodes*, *Argas*, *Ornithodoros* (ticks)

Class PYCNOGONIDA² (sea spiders)

(= PANTOPODA)

Order COLOSSENDEOMORPHA

Dodecolopoda; *Colossendeis*

¹ See also Dibranchia, p. 23.

² These three classes may be considered as members of sub-phylum Chelicerata.

Order NYMPHONOMORPHA

Nymphon

Order ASCORHYNCHOMORPHA

Ascorhynchus

Order PYCNOGONOMORPHA

Pycnogonum

Class PENTASTOMIDA

Order CEPHALOBAENIDA

Cephalobaena; Reighardia

Order POROCEPHALIDA

Sebekia; Linguatula

Class TARDIGRADA (water-bears)

Order HETEROTARDIGRADA

Echiniscus; Tetrakentron

Order EUTARDIGRADA

Macrobiotus; Hysibius; Milnesium

Phylum CHAETOGNATHA (arrow worms)

*Sagitta; Spadella; Eukrohnia; Pterosagitta;
Heterokrohnia*

Phylum POGONOPHORA (= BRACHIATA) (beard worms)

Order ATHECANEPHRIA

Oligobrachia; Siboglinum

Order THECANEPHRIA

*Heptabrachia; Zenkevitchiana; Lamellisabella;
Spirobrachia*

Phylum ECHINODERMATA

Sub-phylum PELMATOZOA

Class CRINOIDEA

Order ARTICULATA¹*Antedon, Tropiometra* (feather stars); *Rhizocrinus*,
Metacrinus (sea lilies)

Sub-phylum ELEUTHEROZOA

Class HOLOTHUROIDEA (sea cucumbers)

Order ASPIDOCHIROTA

Holothuria; Stichopus; Mesothuria

Order ELASIPODA

*Deima; Kolga; Elpidia; Pelagothuria*¹ See Brachiopoda, p. 21.

Order **DENDROCHIROTA**

Cucumaria; *Thyone*; *Echinocucumis*; *Psolus*;
Phyllophorus

Order **MOLPADONIA**

Molpadia

Order **APODA**¹

Synapta; *Leptosynapta*; *Labidoplax*

Class **ECHINOIDEA**Sub-class **PERISCHOECHINOIDEA**Order **CIDAROIDA** (sea urchins)

Cidaris

Sub-class **EUECHINOIDEA**Super-order **DIADEMATACEA** (sea urchins)Order **DIADEMATOIDA**

Diadema; *Centrostephanus*

Order **ECHINOTHURIOIDA**

Phormosoma; *Areosoma*

Super-order **ECHINACEA** (sea urchins)Order **HEMICIDAROIDA**

Salenia

Order **PHYMOSOMATOIDA**

Stomopneustes

Order **ARBACIOIDA**

Arbacia

Order **TEMNOPLEUROIDA**

Temnopleurus; *Tripneustes* (= *Hipponoe*);

Toxopneustes; *Mespilia*; *Sphaerechinus*; *Lytechinus*;

Pseudocentrotus

Order **ECHINOIDA**

Echinus; *Echinometra*; *Strongylocentrotus*;

Psammechinus; *Paracentrotus*; *Hemicentrotus*;

Anthocidaris; *Heliocidaris*

Super-order **GNATHOSTOMATA**Order **HOLECTYPOIDA**Sub-order **ECHINONEINA**

Echinoneus

Order **CLYPEASTEROIDA** (sand-dollars, cake urchins)Sub-order **CLYPEASTERINA**

Clypeaster

Sub-order **LAGANINA**

Laganum; *Echinocyamus*

Sub-order **SCUTELLINA**

Mellita; *Echinarachnius*; *Dendraster*

Sub-order **ROTULINA**

Rotula

Super-order **ATELOSTOMATA**Order **NUCLEOLITOIDA**

Neolampas

Order **CASSIDULOIDA**

Cassidulus

¹ See *Gymnophiona*, p. 41.

Order **HOLASTEROIDA***Pourtalesia*Order **SPATANGOIDA** (heart urchins)*Spatangus; Echinocardium; Brissopsis*Class **ASTEROIDEA** (starfishes)Order **PHANEROZONA***Astropecten; Porcellanaster; Luidia*Order **SPINULOSA***Asterina; Patiria; Anseropoda (= Palmipes);
Henricia; Solaster*Order **FORCIPULATA***Marthasterias; Asterias; Leptasterias;
Stichastrella; Pisaster; Brisinga*Class **OPHIUROIDEA** (brittle stars)Order **OPHIURAE** (serpent stars)*Ophiura; Ophiothrix; Ophiocomina; Ophiopsila;
Ophiactis; Ophiopholis; Acrocnida; Amphiuira;
Amphipholis*Order **EURYALAE***Asteronyx; Gorgonocephalus*Phylum **CHORDATA**Sub-phylum **HEMICHORDATA**
(= **STOMOCHORDATA**, **BRANCHIOTREMATA**)Class **ENTEROPNEUSTA** (acorn worms)*Protoglossus (= Protobalanus); Saccoglossus
(= Dolichoglossus); Harrimania; Glossobalanus;
Balanoglossus; Ptychodera; Schizocardium;
Glandiceps*Class **PTEROBRANCHIA**Order **RHABDOPLEURIDA***Rhabdopleura*Order **CEPHALODISCIDA***Cephalodiscus; Atubaria*Class **PLANCTOSPHAEROIDEA**¹*Planctosphaera*Sub-phylum **UROCHORDATA** (= **TUNICATA**)Class **ASCIDIACEA** (sea squirts)Order **ENTEROGONA**Sub-order **APLOUSOBRANCHIATA***Clavelina; Polyclinum; Aplidium (= Amaroucium);
Didemnum*Sub-order **PHLEBOBRANCHIATA***Ciona; Ascidia; Phallusia; Ascidiella; Perophora*¹ This class only contains a few larvae of unknown parentage.

Order **PLEUROGONA**Sub-order **STOLIDOBRANCHIATA***Styela; Polycarpa; Botryllus; Boltenia; Pyura;*
*Molgula*Sub-order **ASPIRICULATA***Hexacroblyllus*Class **THALIACEA**Order **PYRO SOMIDA***Pyrosoma*Order **DOLIOLIDA**

(=CYCLOMYARIA)

*Doliolum*Order **SALPIDA**

(=DESMOMYARIA)

*Salpa*Class **LARVACEA**Order **COPELATA***Oikopleura; Appendicularia; Fritillaria*

Sub-phylum CEPHALOCHORDATA (=ACRANIA, LEPTOCARDII)

Branchiostoma (=Amphioxus) (lancelet);
Asymmetron

Sub-phylum VERTEBRATA

Class **MARSIPOBRANCHII**

(=AGNATHA)

Sub-class **CYCLOSTOMATA¹**Order **HYPEROARTII** (lampreys)

(=PETROMYZONES)

*Petromyzon; Lampetra; Ichthyomyzon*Order **HYPEROTRETI** (hagfishes)

(=MYXINI)

*Heptatretus (=Bdellostoma); Myxine*Class **SELACHII**

(=CHONDROPTERYGII, CHONDRICHTHYES, ELASMOBRANCHII)

Sub-class **EUSELACHII**Order **PLEUROTREMATA** (sharks, dogfishes,
angel-fishes)

(=SELACHOIDEI)

Sub-order **NOTIDANOIDEA**

(=Hexanchiformes)

*Heptranchias; Notidanus*¹ See Gymnolaemata, p. 20.

Sub-order GALEOIDEA

(= Lamniformes)

Orectolobus; *Odontaspis* (= *Carcharias*);*Scyliorhinus* (= *Scyllium*) (dogfish); *Mustelus*;*Galeorhinus* (= *Galeus*, *Eugaleus*) (tope); *Sphyrna* (hammerhead); *Carcharhinus*

Sub-order SQUALOIDEA

(= Tectospondyli)

Squalus (= *Acanthias*); *Echinorhinus*; *Heterodontus*(= *Cestracion*); *Pristiophorus*; *Squatina* (angel-fish)

Order HYPOTREMATA (rays)

Sub-order NARCOBATOIDEA

(= Torpediniformes)

Torpedo (= *Narcobatus*, *Narcacion*)

Sub-order BATOIDEA

Raja (ray); *Pristis* (saw-fish); *Dasyatis* (= *Trygon*)

(sting ray)

Class BRADYODONTI

Sub-class HOLOCEPHALI (rabbit-fishes)

Rhinochimaera; *Callorhinchus*; *Chimaera*; *Harriotta*

Class PISCES (bony fishes)

(= OSTEICHTHYES)

Sub-class PALAEOPTERYGII

Order CHONDROSTEI

(= ACIPENSERIFORMES)

Acipenser (sturgeon); *Polyodon* (paddle-fish)

Order CLADISTIA

(= POLYPTERIFORMES)

Polypterus (bichir); *Calamoichthys*(= *Erpetoichthys*) (reed-fish)

Sub-class NEOPTERYGII

(≠ TELEOSTEI + HOLOSTEI)¹

(= Holostei) {	Order PROTOSPONDYLI (bow-fins)
	<i>Amia</i>

Order GINGLYMODI (gar-pikes)

(= LEPISOSTEIFORMES)

Lepisosteus (= *Lepidosteus*)

Order ISOSPONDYLI

(= MALACOPTERYGII, CLUPEIFORMES)

Sub-order CLUPEOIDEA

Clupea (herring); *Sardina* (sardine, pilchard);*Megalops* (tarpon); *Alepocephalus*

Sub-order STOMIATOIDEA

Stomias

Sub-order SALMONOIDEA

Salmo (= *Trutta*) (salmon, trout); *Salvelinus* (char);*Osmerus* (smelt)

Sub-order OSTEOGLOSSOIDEA

*Arapaima*¹ i.e., Teleostei + Neopterygii - Holostei.

- Sub-order NOTOPTEROIDEA
Notopterus
- Sub-order MORMYROIDEA
Gymnarchus
- Sub-order GONORHYNCHOIDEA
Gonorhynchus
- Order HAPLOMI
(= ESOCOIDEI)
Esox (pike); *Dallia* (black-fish); *Umbra* (mud-minnow)
- Order INIOMI
(= SCOPELIFORMES)
Sub-order MYCTOPHOIDEA
(= Scopelidae)
Myctophum, *Lampanyctus* (lantern-fishes); *Synodus* (lizard-fish)
- Sub-order ALEPISAUROIDEA
Alepisaurus; *Paralepis*
- Order CHONDROBRACHII
Ateleopus
- Order CETUNCULI
Cetomimus (= *Pelecinomimus*)
- Order MIRIPINNATI
Eutaeniophorus
- Order GIGANTUROIDEA
Gigantura
- Order LYOMERI (gulper eels)
(= SACCOPHARYNGIFORMES)
Saccopharynx; *Eurypharynx*
- Order OSTARIOPHYSI
Sub-order CYPRINOIDEA
(= Eventognathi)
Copeina; *Electrophorus* (electric eel); *Rutilus* (roach); *Phoxinus* (= *Phonixus*) (minnow); *Cyprinus* (carp)
- Sub-order SILUROIDEA (catfishes)
(= Nematognathi)
Silurus; *Diplomystes*; *Malapterurus* (electric catfish)
- Order HETEROMI
(= NOTACANTHIFORMES)
Halosaurus; *Notacanthus*
- Order APODES (eels)
(= ANGUILLIFORMES)
Anguilla; *Conger*; *Muraena* (moray)
- Order SYNENTOGNATHI
(= SCOMBRESOCES, BELONIFORMES)
Sub-order SCOMBRESOCOIDEA
Scombersox (skipper); *Belone* (garfish)
- Sub-order EXOCOETOIDEA
Exocoetus (flying fish)
- Order SALMOPERCAE
(= PERCOPSIFORMES)
Aphredoderus (pirate-perch); *Percopsis* (sand-roller)

Order **MICROCYPRI**

(= CYPRINODONTES, CYPRINODONTIFORMES)

Fundulus (killifish); *Oryzias* (medaka, killifish);
Lebistes (guppy); *Platypoecilus* (platyfish, sword-tail); *Anableps* (four-eyed fish)Order **SOLENICHTHYES**

(= SYNGNATHIFORMES + AULOSTOMIFORMES)

Macrorhamphosus (snipe-fish); *Hippocampus* (sea-horse)Order **ANACANTHINI**

(= GADIFORMES + MACRURIFORMES)

Gadus (cod, whiting); *Merluccius* (hake);
*Macrourus*Order **ALLOTRIOGNATHI**

(= LAMPRIDIFORMES)

Lampris (moon-fish); *Trachipterus* (ribbon-fish)Order **BERYCOMORPHI***Beryx*; *Monocentris*Order **ZEOMORPHI***Zeus* (John Dory); *Capros* (boar-fish)Order **PERCOMORPHI**¹

Sub-order PERCOIDEA

Perca (perch); *Morone* (bass)

Sub-order TEUTHIDOIDEA

(= Siganoidei)

Teuthis

Sub-order ACANTHUROIDEA

Acanthurus (surgeon-fish)

Sub-order KURTOIDEA

Kurtus

Sub-order TRICHIUROIDEA

Lepidopus (frost fish); *Aphanopus* (scabbard fish)

Sub-order SCOMBROIDEA

Scomber (mackerel); *Thunnus* (tunny)

Sub-order GOBIOIDEA

Gobius (goby); *Periophthalmus* (mud-skipper)

Sub-order CALLIONYMOIDEA (dragonets)

Callionymus

Sub-order BLENNIOIDEA

Blennius (blenny); *Anarhichas* (sea catfish, wolf-fish)

Sub-order OPHIDIOIDEA (cusk eels)

Genypterus

Sub-order STROMATEOIDEA

Lirus (rudder-fish); *Nomeus*

Sub-order CHANNOIDEA

(= Ophicephaloidea)

Chama (= *Ophicephalus*)

Sub-order ANABANTOIDEA

Anabas (climbing perch)

Sub-order MUGILOIDEA (grey mullets)

(= Percosoces)

Mugil; *Atherina*; *Sphyræna* (barracuda)¹ Acanthopterygii which, *inter alia*, includes the Percomorphi, is obsolete.

- Sub-order POLYNEMOIDEA
(= RHEGNOPTERI)
Polynemus
- Order SCLEROPAREI (mail-cheeked fishes)
(= CATAPHRACTI, LORICATI)
- Sub-order SCORPAENOIDEA
Sebastes; *Trigla* (gurnard); *Cottus* (bullhead, miller's thumb)
- Sub-order CEPHALACANTHOIDEA (flying gurnards)
(= DACTYLOPTEROIDEA)
Cephalacanthus (= *Dactylopterus*)
- Order THORACOSTEI (sticklebacks)
(= GASTEROSTOIDEA)
Gasterosteus; *Spinachia*
- Order HYPOSTOMIDES (dragon-fishes)
(= PEGASIFORMES)
Pegasus
- Order HETEROSOMATA (flat-fishes)
(= PLEURONECTIFORMES)
Bothus; *Pleuronectes*; *Psettodes*; *Limanda* (flounder); *Solea*
- Order DISCOCEPHALI (sucker-fishes)
(= ECHENEIFORMES)
Echeneis; *Remora*
- Order PLECTOGNATHI (trigger-fishes, globe-fishes)
(≠ TETRAODONTIFORMES)
- Sub-order BALISTOIDEA
(= SCLERODERMI)
Balistes
- Sub-order TETRAODONTOIDEA
(= GYMNODONTES)
Tetraodon (puffer); *Mola* (= *Orthogoriscus*) (sun-fish)
- Order MALACICHTHYES (rag-fishes)
(= ICOSTEIFORMES)
Icosteus; *Acrotus*
- Order XENOPTERYGII (Cornish suckers, cling-fishes)
(= GOBIESOCIFORMES)
Lepadogaster
- Order HAPLODOCI (toad-fishes)
(= BATRACHOIDIFORMES)
Opsanus; *Thalassophryne*
- Order PEDICULATI
(= LOPHIIFORMES)
- Sub-order LOPHIOIDEA
Lophius (angler)
- Sub-order ANTENNARIOIDEA (sea toads, frog fishes)
Pterophryne; *Antennarius*
- Sub-order CERATIOIDEA (deep-sea anglerfishes)
Melanocetus
- Order OPISTHOMI (spiny eels)
(= MASTACEMBELIFORMES)
Mastacembelus; *Macrognathus* (= *Rhynchobdella*)

Order SYNBRANCHII

Sub-order ALABETOIDEA

Alabes (shore eel)

Sub-order SYNBRANCHOIDEA

Synbranchus; *Amphipnous*

Sub-class CROSSOPTERYGII

Order ACTINISTIA

(= COELACANTHINI)

Latimeria (coelacanth)

Order DIPNOI (lung-fishes)

(= DIPNEUSTI, CERATODIFORMES)

Protopterus; *Lepidosiren*; *Neoceratodus*(= *Ceratodus*)

Class AMPHIBIA

Order CAUDATA

(= URODELA)

Sub-order CRYPTOBRANCHOIDEA

Hynobius; *Pachypalaminus*; *Megalobatrachus* (giant salamander); *Cryptobranchus* (hellbender)

Sub-order AMBYSTOMOIDEA

Ambystoma (= *Amblystoma*) (mole salamander, 'axolotl'¹); *Siredon* (axolotl); *Dicamptodon* (Pacific giant salamander); *Rhyacotriton* (olympic salamander)

Sub-order SALAMANDROIDEA

Salamandra (fire salamander, etc.); *Triturus* (= *Triton*) (newt); *Diemictylus* (eastern newt); *Desmognathus* (dusky salamander); *Plethodon* (woodland salamander); *Pleurodeles* (pleurodele newt); *Amphiuma* (Congo eel)

Sub-order PROTEIDA

Proteus (olm); *Necturus* (mud-puppy, waterdog)

Sub-order MEANTES

Siren (siren, mud-eel); *Pseudobranchius* (dwarf siren)

Order SALIENTIA

(= ANURA)

Sub-order AMPHICOELA

Leiopelma (= *Liopelma*) (New Zealand frog); *Ascaphus* (tailed frog)

Sub-order OPISTHOCOELA

Discoglossus (painted frog); *Alytes* (midwife toad); *Bombina* (= *Bombinator*) (fire bellied toad); *Xenopus* (clawed toad); *Pipa* (Surinam toad)

Sub-order ANOMOCOELA

Megophrys (bull toad); *Pelobates* (European spadefoot)

Sub-order PROCOELA

Bufo (toad, true toad); *Hyla* (tree frog); *Gastrotheca* (= *Nototrema*) (marsupial frog); *Eleutherodactylus* (= *Hylodes*) (robber frog); *Rhinophrynus* (Mexican digger toad); *Dendrobates* (poison frog)

¹ Some three years ago the late Dr. Karl P. Schmidt proposed to the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the name *Siredon* should be suppressed. He saw no reason to believe that the axolotl, *Siredon mexicanum*, belonged to a different genus from *Ambystoma*. Until the Commission reaches a decision, the axolotl is *Siredon mexicanum*, while mole salamanders are species of *Ambystoma*.

Sub-order DIPLASIOCOELA

Rana (frog, true frog); *Astylosternus* (hairy frog);
Rhacophorus (= *Polypedates*) (tree frog); *Microhyla*,
Callulina

Order GYMNOPIHIONA (caecilians)

(= APODA¹)

Caecilia; *Scolecormorphus*; *Hypogeophis*;
Ichthyophis; *Gymnopsis*

Class REPTILIA (reptiles)

Order RHYNCHOCEPHALIA

Sphenodon (= *Hatteria*) (tuatara)

Order TESTUDINES

(= CHELONIA)

Sub-order CRYPTODIRA

Testudo (Greek tortoise, etc.); *Chelone* (green
 turtle); *Dermochelys* (leathery turtle); *Chrysemys*
 (terrapin); *Trionyx* (soft-shelled turtle)

Sub-order PLEURODIRA

Chelus (matamata); *Chelodina* (long necked turtle)

Order CROCODYLIA

(= LORICATA)

*Crocodylus*² (crocodile); *Gavialis* (Indian 'gharial');
Tomistoma (Malayan gavial); *Caiman* (South
 American caiman); *Alligator* (alligator)

Order SQUAMATA

Sub-order SAURIA (lizards)

(= Lacertilia)

Hemidactylus (gecko); *Iguana* (iguana); *Anguis*
 (slow-worm); *Heloderma* (Gila monster); *Lacerta*
 (green lizard, wall lizard, etc.); *Chamaeleo*
 (chamaeleon)

Sub-order SERPENTES (snakes)

(= Ophidia)

Constrictor (boa); *Python* (python); *Natrix*
 (= *Tropidonotus*) (grass snake, water snake, etc.);
Naja (cobra); *Vipera* (= *Pelias*) (viper, adder);
Crotalus (rattle snake)

Class AVES (birds)

Order STRUTHIONIFORMES (ostriches)

Struthio

Order RHEIFORMES (rheas)

Rhea

Order CASARIIFORMES

Dromiceius (emu); *Casuaris* (cassowary)

Order APTERYGIFORMES (kiwis)

Apteryx

Order TINAMIFORMES (tinamous)

(= CRYPTURI)

Rhynchotus; *Crypturellus*; *Nothura*; *Nothoprocta*

¹ See Holothuroidea, p. 33.

² This is the original and, therefore, correct spelling, by Laurenti in 1768.

- Order **GAVIIFORMES** (divers)
(=PYGOPODES, COLYMBIFORMES)
Gavia (= *Colymbus*)
- Order **PODICIPEDIFORMES** (grebes)
(=PYGOPODES, COLYMBIFORMES)
Podiceps; *Aechmophorus*; *Podilymbus*
- Order **SPHENISCIFORMES** (penguins)
Spheniscus; *Aptenodytes*; *Eudyptes*
- Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**
(=TUBINARES)
Hydrobates (storm petrel); *Procellaria* (shearwater);¹ *Diomedea* (albatross); *Pelecanoides* (diving petrel)
- Order **PELECANIFORMES**
(=STEGANOPODES)
Phaethon (tropic bird); *Pelecanus* (pelican);
Phalacrocorax (cormorant); *Sula* (gannet); *Fregata* (frigate bird)
- Order **CICONIIFORMES**
(=ARDEIFORMES, GRESSORES)
Ardea (heron); *Balaeniceps* (whale-headed stork);
Ciconia (stork); *Threskiornis* (ibis); *Scopus* (hammerhead); *Platalea* (spoonbill)
- Order **PHOENICOPTERIFORMES** (flamingos)
Phoenicopterus
- Order **ANSERIFORMES**
Anhima (screamer); *Anas* (duck); *Anser* (goose);
Cygnus (swan)
- Order **FALCONIFORMES**
(=ACCIPITRES)
Cathartes (turkey vulture); *Sagittarius* (secretary bird); *Aegyptius* (black vulture); *Accipiter* (= *Astur*) (goshawk, sparrow hawk); *Falco* (= *Cerchneis*) (kestrel, falcon, etc.); *Pandion* (osprey)
- Order **GALLIFORMES**
Crax (curassow); *Megapodius* (megapode);
Phasianus (pheasant); *Gallus* (fowl); *Numida* (guinea fowl); *Meleagris* (turkey); *Opisthocomus* (hoatzin)
- Order **GRUIFORMES**
Mesoenas (roatelo); *Turnix* (button-quail); *Grus* (crane); *Aramus* (limpkin); *Psophia* (trumpeter);
Rallus (rail); *Heliornis* (sun-grebe); *Rhynochetos* (kagu); *Eurypyga* (sun-bittern); *Cariama* (cariama);
Otis (bustard)
- Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**
(=LARO-LIMICOLAE)
Jacana (lily trotter); *Charadrius* (ringed plover, sand plover, etc.); *Stercorarius* (= *Lestris*) (skua);
Larus (gull); *Sterna* (tern); *Alca* (razorbill);
Fratereula (puffin)

¹ The correct Latin name of the Manx shearwater (formerly *Puffinus puffinus*) is *Procellaria puffinus*.

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Treron (green pigeon); *Columba* (pigeon); *Goura* (crowned pigeon); *Pterocles* (sand-grouse)

Order PSITTACIFORMES (parrots)

Psittacus; *Nestor*; *Eos*; *Poicephalus*; *Agapornis*;
Melopsittacus (budgerigar)

Order CUCULIFORMES

Cuculus (cuckoo); *Crotophaga* (ani); *Geococcyx* (road-runner); *Ceotropus* (coucal); *Musophaga* (plantain-eater)

Order STRIGIFORMES (owls)

Tyto; *Bubo*

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Steatornis (oil bird); *Podargus* (frogmouth);
Caprimulgus (nightjar)

Order APODIFORMES

(= MICROPODIFORMES, MACROCHIRES)

Apus (= *Micropus*) (swift); *Trochilus* (humming-bird)

Order COLIIFORMES (mouse birds)

Colius

Order TROGONIFORMES (trogons)

Pharomachrus (quetzal); *Apaloderma*

Order CORACIIFORMES

Alcedo (kingfisher); *Todus* (tody); *Momotus* (mot-mot); *Merops* (bee-eater); *Coracias* (roller); *Upupa* (hoopoe); *Buceros* (horn-bill)

Order PICIFORMES

Bucco (puffbird); *Galbula* (jacamar); *Capito* (barbet); *Indicator* (honey guide); *Ramphastos* (toucan);
Picus (woodpecker)

Order PASSERIFORMES

Sub-order EURYLAIMI (broadbills)

Smithornis

Sub-order TYRANNI

Formicarius (antbird); *Furnarius* (ovenbird);

Cotinga (cotinga)

Sub-order MENURAE

Menura (lyre-bird)

Sub-order PASSERES (songbirds)

(= Oscines)

Alauda (lark); *Hirundo* (swallow); *Turdus* (thrush, blackbird); *Fringilla* (chaffinch, etc.); *Sturnus* (starling); *Corvus* (raven, crow, etc.)

Class MAMMALIA

Sub-class PROTOTHERIA

Order MONOTREMATA

Tachyglossus (= *Echidna*) (spiny anteater);

Ornithorhynchus (= *Platypus*) (duck-bill)

Sub-class **THERIA**Infra-class **METATHERIA**Order **MARSUPIALIA**

Didelphis (American opossum); *Antechinomys* (jerboa pouched mouse); *Dasyurus* ('native cat'); *Perameles* (bandicoot); *Trichosurus* (common phalanger); *Vombatus* (= *Phascolomis*) (wombat); *Phascolarctos* (koala); *Macropus*, *Bettongia* (kangaroos); *Setonyx* (quokka); *Potorous* (rat-kangaroo)

Infra-class **EUTHERIA**Order **INSECTIVORA**

Tenrec (= *Centetes*) (tenrec); *Erinaceus* (hedgehog); *Echinosorex* (= *Gymnura*) (moon rat); *Sorex* (shrew); *Crocidura* (white-toothed shrew); *Scalopus* (eastern mole); *Talpa* (common old world mole); *Chrysochloris* (golden mole); *Macroscelides* (elephant shrew)

Order **DERMOPTERA**

Cynocephalus (= *Galeopithecus*, *Galeopterus*) (flying lemur, cobego, colugo)

Order **CHIROPTERA**Sub-order **MEGACHIROPTERA**

Pteropus (flying fox); *Cynopterus*, *Epomophorus* (fruit bats)

Sub-order **MICROCHIROPTERA**

Rhinolophus (horseshoe bat); *Pipistrellus* (pipistrelle); *Myotis* (brown bat, etc.); *Desmodus* (vampire)

Order **PRIMATES**Sub-order **PROSIMII**

(= Lemuroidea)

Tupaia (tree shrew); *Loris* (loris); *Perodicticus* (potto); *Galago* (bush baby); *Lemur* (common lemur)

Sub-order **TARSII**

Tarsius (tarsier)

Sub-order **SIMIAE**

(= Anthroipoidea)

Hapale (= *Callithrix*) (marmoset); *Cebus* (capuchin); *Saimiri* (squirrel monkey); *Ateles* (spider monkey); *Macaca* (macaque); *Cercocebus* (mangabey); *Papio* (baboon); *Cercopithecus* (African tree monkeys); *Presbytis* (langur); *Hylobates* (gibbon); *Pongo* (= *Simia*) (orang); *Pan* (= *Anthropopithecus*, *Troglodytes*) (chimpanzee); *Gorilla* (gorilla); *Homo* (man)

Order **EDENTATA**

Bradypus (three-toed sloth); *Dasybus* (armadillo); *Priodontes* (giant armadillo); *Myrmecophaga* (giant anteater); *Tamandua* (lesser anteater)

Order **PHOLIDOTA**

Manis (pangolin, scaly anteater)



Order LAGOMORPHA

Ochotona (pika); *Lepus* (hare); *Oryctolagus*
(= *Lepus*) (rabbit); *Sylvilagus* (cottontail)

Order RODENTIA

Sub-order SCIUROMORPHA

Sciurus (squirrel); *Marmota* (= *Arctomys*) (marmot, woodchuck); *Tamias* (chipmunk); *Castor* (beaver); *Aplodontia* (sewellel, mountain beaver); *Xerus* (African ground squirrel); *Citellus* (= *Spermophilus*) (American ground squirrel, gopher); *Glaucomys* (American flying squirrel); *Geomys* (pocket gopher); *Anomalurus* (scale-tailed flying squirrel)

Sub-order MYOMORPHA

Peromyscus (deer mouse); *Sigmodon* (cotton rat); *Cricetus* (hamster); *Mesocricetus* (golden hamster); *Mystromys* (mole mouse); *Lophiomyis* (maned rat); *Lemmus* (lemming); *Microtus* (vole); *Clethrionomys* (= *Evotomys*) (bank vole); *Arvicola* (water vole); *Ondatra* (muskrat); *Rattus* (= *Epimys*) (rat); *Mastomys* (multimammate rat, coucha rat); *Apodemus* (wood mouse); *Mus* (house mouse); *Gerbillus* (gerbil); *Meriones* (jird); *Spalax* (mole rat); *Glis* (= *Myoxus*), *Muscardinus* (dormice); *Zapus* (jumping mouse); *Dipus* (jerboa); *Pedetes* (jumping hare)

Sub-order HYSTRICOMORPHA

Cavia (guinea pig); *Hydrochoerus* (capybara); *Chinchilla* (chinchilla); *Myocastor* (coypu); *Hystrix* (porcupine)

Order CETACEA

Sub-order ODONTOCETI

Mesoplodon (beaked whale); *Physeter* (sperm whale); *Delphinus* (dolphin); *Tursiops* (= *Tursio*) (bottle-nosed dolphin); *Orcinus* (killer whale); *Phocaena* (porpoise)

Sub-order MYSTICETI

Rhachianectes (grey whale); *Balaenoptera* (rorqual); *Sibbaldus* (blue whale)

Order CARNIVORA

Sub-order FISSIPEDA

Canis (wolf, dog, jackal); *Vulpes* (fox); *Ursus* (bear); *Thalarcos* (polar bear); *Procyon* (raccoon); *Potos* (kinkajou); *Ailurus* (panda); *Ailuropoda* (giant panda); *Mustela* (= *Putorius*) (ferret, weasel, mink, ermine, polecat, stoat); *Martes* (marten, sable); *Meles* (badger); *Taxidea* (American badger); *Spilogale* (spotted skunk); *Lutra* (otter); *Herpestes* (mongoose); *Hyaena* (striped hyaena); *Viverra* (civet); *Felis* (cat); *Felis* (= *Puma*) (mountain lion, cougar); *Panthera* (= *Leo*) (lion); *Panthera* (= *Tigris*) (tiger); *Panthera* (= *Jaguarius*) (jaguar); *Panthera* (panther, leopard); *Acinonyx* (cheetah)

Order PINNIPEDIA

Otaria (sea lion); *Zalophus* (Californian sea lion);
Odobenus (walrus); *Phoca* (seal); *Halichoerus* (grey
 seal, Atlantic seal); *Mirounga* (elephant seal)

Order TUBULIDENTATA

Orycteropus (aardvark)

Order PROBOSCIDEA

Loxodonta (African elephant); *Elephas* (Asiatic
 elephant)

Order HYRACOIDEA

Dendrohyrax (tree hyrax); *Procavia* (coney)

Order SIRENIA

Dugong (dugong); *Trichechus* (manatee)

Order PERISSODACTYLA

Sub-order HIPPIOMORPHA

Equus (horse, donkey, zebra)

Sub-order CERATOMORPHA

Tapirus (tapir); *Rhinoceros*, *Diceros*, *Ceratotherium*
 (rhinoceroses)

Order ARTIODACTYLA

Sub-order SUIFORMES

Sus (pig); *Tayassu* (peccary); *Phacochoerus* (wart
 hog); *Hippopotamus* (hippopotamus)

Sub-order TYLOPODA

Lama (= *Auchenia*) (llama, alpaca, vicuna,
 guanaco); *Camelus* (camel, dromedary)

Sub-order RUMINANTIA

Tragulus (chevrotain); *Moschus* (musk deer); *Dama*
 (fallow deer); *Cervus* (red deer, wapiti, American
 'elk'); *Alces* (European elk, moose); *Rangifer*
 (reindeer, caribou); *Okapia* (okapi); *Giraffa*
 (giraffe); *Taurotragus* (eland); *Bubalus* (buffalo);
Bos (cattle); *Bison* (bison, American 'buffalo');
Hippotragus (roan antelope); *Antelope* (Indian
 antelope); *Gazella* (gazelle); *Rupicapra* (chamois);
Ovibos (musk ox); *Capra* (goat); *Ovis* (sheep)

APPENDIX I. FURTHER READING

THE classifications in Chapter III are based on the references given below, except in two cases, the Parazoa (by Burton) and the Platyhelminthes (by Baer and Dawes). The references, which also contain detailed information about the systematics of the various groups, were compiled in consultation with the specialists mentioned in Appendix II. They differed in their approach, which explains why the list is, in some respects, heterogeneous. Another, but unimportant, cause of heterogeneity is the method of referring to articles in general text-books such as Grassé's *Traité de Zoologie*. In the first two volumes (actually fascicules) of this work, there are articles on the Protozoa by nine authors. These are referred to as Grassé (1952, 1953), and the same policy has been adopted in analogous cases. When one or only a few authors were concerned with a group, as in the case of the Onychophora, the reference is given as Cuénot (1949*a*) and not Grassé (1949).

Further references will be found in the books and papers listed below. The Zoological Record and Smart & Taylor (1953) are additional and invaluable sources of information.

PROTOZOA

General

Grassé (1952, 1953); Kudo (1954); Smart & Taylor (1953, pp. 4-16)

Ciliata

Corliss (1956, 1957, 1959)

MESOZOA

Hyman (1940); Stunkard (1954)

PARAZOA

Hyman (1940, 1959); Jewell (1959)

CNIDARIA

General

Hyman (1940, 1959); Moore (1956)

Hydrozoa

Fraser (1937, 1944); Russell (1953); Totton (1954)

Scyphozoa

Mayer (1910)

Anthozoa

Carlgren (1949); Stephenson (1928, 1935); Vaughan & Wells (1943)

CTENOPHORA

Hyman (1940, 1959); Mayer (1912)

PLATYHELMINTHES

General

Baer (1951); Hyman (1951*a*, 1959)

Turbellaria

Ferguson (1954); Luther (1955)

Cestoda

Wardle & McLeod (1952); Yamaguti (1960)

Trematoda

Dawes (1946); Sproston (1946); Yamaguti (1958)

NEMERTINA

Coe (1943); Hyman (1951*a*)

ASCHELMINTHES

Rotifera

Edmondson (1959); Harring (1913); Hudson & Gosse (1886); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959); Voigt (1957)

Gastrotricha

Brunson (1950, 1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)

Echinoderida

Hyman (1951*b*, 1959); Lang (1949); Zelinka (1928)

Priapulida

Cuénot (1922*a*); Dawydoff (1959*c*); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)

Nematomorpha

Chitwood (1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)

Nematoda

Chitwood & Allen (1959); Chitwood & Chitwood (1950); Goffart (1951); Goodey (1951); Thorne (1949)

ACANTHOCEPHALA

Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)

ENTOPROCTA

Brien (1959); Hyman (1951*b*, 1959)

POLYZOA

Bassler (1953); Brien (1960); Hyman (1959); Rogick (1959)

PHORONIDA

Dawydoff & Grassé (1959); Forneris (1957); Hyman (1959)

BRACHIOPODA

de Beauchamp (1960*a*); Hyman (1959); Muir-Wood (1955); Roger (1952); Williams (1956)

MOLLUSCA

General

Grassé (1960); Morton (1958); Thiele (1931, 1935)

Polyplocophora

Fischer-Piette & Franc (1960*b*); Hoffmann (1929-1930); Tryon & Pilsbry (1892-1893)

- Aplacophora Fischer-Piette & Franc (1960*a*); Hoffmann (1929)
 Monoplacophora Lemche & Wingstrand (1960)
 Gastropoda Hoffmann (1932–1940); Lemche (1948); Tesch (1946–1949)
 Bivalvia Franc (1960)
 Cephalopoda Adam (1952); Chun (1908, 1910); Robson (1929–1932); Sasaki (1929)
- SIPUNCULOIDEA** Hyman (1959); Tetry (1959)
ECHIUROIDEA Cuénot (1922*b*); Dawydoff (1959*b*)
ANNELIDA
- General* Grassé (1959)
 Polychaeta Dawydoff (1959*a*); Fauvel (1923, 1927, 1959)
 Myzostomaria Prenant (1959); von Stummer-Traunfels (1926)
 Oligochaeta Avel (1959); Cernosvitov & Evans (1947); Dawydoff (1959*a*); Goodnight (1959); Stephenson (1930)
- Hirudinea Dawydoff (1959*a*); Harant & Grassé (1959); Harding (1910); Harding & Moore (1927); Mann & Watson (1954); Moore (1959)
 Archiannelida de Beauchamp (1959)
- ARTHROPODA**
- Onychophora Bouvier (1905); Cuénot (1949*a*)
 Pauropoda Attems (1926*b*); Verhoeff (1934)
 Diplopoda Attems (1926*c*, 1937–1940)
 Chilopoda Attems (1926*d*–1930)
 Symphyla Attems (1926*a*); Edwards (1959); Verhoeff (1933)
 Insecta Imms (1957); Smart & Taylor (1953, pp. 42–73)
 Crustacea
- General* Calman (1909); Kükenthal & Krumbach (1927)
 Cephalocarida Sanders (1957)
 Copepoda Wilson (1932)
 Mystacocarida Delamare Deboutteville (1953)
 Cirripedia Krüger (1940)
 Malacostraca Bronn's (1940–1959)
- Merostomata Fage (1949*a*)
 Arachnida Baker & Wharton (1952); Grassé (1949); Hughes (1959); Kaston & Kaston (1953); Locket & Millidge (1951, 1953); Nuttall *et al.* (1908–1926); Petrunkevitch (1928, 1949); Vachon (1952)
- Pycnogonida Fage (1949*b*); Hedgpeth (1947); Helfer & Schlottke (1935)
 Pentastomida Cuénot (1949*c*); Heymons (1935)
 Tardigrada Cuénot (1949*b*); Marcus (1936, 1959)
- CHAETOGNATHA** de Beauchamp (1960*b*); Fraser (1957); Hyman (1959)
POGONOPHORA Hartman (1954); Hyman (1959); Ivanov (1960)
ECHINODERMATA
- General* Cuénot (1948); Hyman (1955)
 Echinoidea Durham & Melville (1957); Mortensen (1928–1951)
- CHORDATA**
- Hemichordata Burdon-Jones (1956); Dawydoff (1948); Hyman (1959)
 Urochordata Berrill (1950); Harant (1948)
 Cephalochordata Drach (1948); Franz (1922)
 Vertebrata
- Marsipobranchii Berg (1947); Fontaine (1958); Regan (1936)
 Selachii Arambourg & Bertin (1958*a*); Berg (1947); Regan (1929*b*, 1936)
 Bradyodonti Arambourg & Bertin (1958*b*); Berg (1947)

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- Pisces Berg (1947); Grassé (1958); Regan (1929*a*, 1936)
- Amphibia
- General* Boulenger (1882); Noble (1931)
- Salientia Griffiths (1959)
- Gymnophiona Nieden (1913)
- Reptilia
- General* Bellairs (1957); Schmidt & Inger (1957)
- Rhynchocephalia von Wettstein (1931–1937)
- Testudines Carr (1952); Loveridge & Williams (1957); Pope (1935)
- Crocodylia Mertens & Wermuth (1955)
- Squamata Bellairs & Underwood (1951); Bogert & del Campo (1956);
Boulenger (1920–1921); McDowell & Bogert (1954)
- Aves Mayr & Amadon (1951); Peters (1931–1951); Stresemann
(1959); Wetmore (1951)
- Mammalia Grassé (1955); Simpson (1945)

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Echinoderida	Mr. S. Prudhoe.
Priapulida	Mr. S. Prudhoe; Dr. A. C. Stephen.
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Nematomorpha	Mr. S. Prudhoe.
ACANTHOCEPHALA	Mr. S. Prudhoe.
ENTOPROCTA	Dr. A. B. Hastings.
POLYZOA	Dr. A. B. Hastings.
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Pauropoda	Mr. J. G. Blower; Dr. G. O. Evans.
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CHORDATA	
Hemichordata	Dr. C. Burdon-Jones.
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ANIMAL AND GROUP INDEX

ALTHOUGH this Section should be used as an Index, it also provides an abbreviated classification of all genera mentioned. When there are sub-orders in Chapter III, sub-orders and not orders are given after genera in the Index, to help the reader find the genus in which he is interested. Normally, for example in papers, the order and not the sub-order is mentioned when referring to an animal which is not well known.

Starred genera occur in the Index and *not* in Chapter III. When such entries have synonyms worth mentioning, they follow the preferred name, e.g.

**Caretta* (= *Thallassochelys*), Cryptodira, 41

because there is no other way of finding out that the synonym exists. This does not apply to unstarred entries, as these will also be found in Chapter III, in which some synonyms are mentioned.

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¹ *Amphelocheirus* is a misprint for *Aphelocheirus*, not a synonym. As synonyms, preceded by an equals sign, are put in brackets after the correct name, misprints such as *Amphelocheirus* are not mentioned after the correct name.

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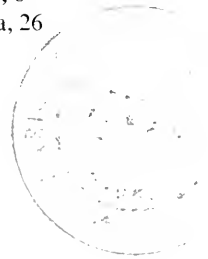
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