

# NATURAL HISTORY: A MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND THE GENERAL READER pdf

## 1: Natural History

*Natural History. a Manual of Zoology for Schools, Colleges, and the General Reader [Sanborn Tenney] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

This work is intended to give a general idea of the Animal Kingdom, especially as it is represented in North America, and thereby to make the learner acquainted with the leading facts and principles of the department of Natural History properly called Zoology. In its preparation, I have freely used all the materials at my command, but have taken special pains to consult and select from original papers. The general plan of the work is essentially that of Cuvier, with such modifications as have received the sanction of eminent naturalists. For the special way in which the plan is carried out, the writer alone is responsible. Polyps, those of Dana, Verrill, and Milne-Edwards. Great prominence is purposely given to the Mammals and Birds of this country, that all may have at least an accessible catalogue of these two groups, in which every one is interested; the other groups, however, are not neglected. The wood-cut illustrations have been designed mainly from original papers, and from nature, and, with few exceptions, have not before appeared in hand-books of natural history. The drawings were made with great skill and faithfulness by Mr. The engraving was done by Messrs. It is sufficient praise for Mr. Morse to say, that the Grizzly Bear, Pronghorn, nearly all of the Mollusks, the Echinoderms, and many others, were drawn by him; for Messrs. Vii and Marsh, that the Birds were drawn by the former and engraved by the latter: Brown, that the Wapiti, Beaver, Otter, Weasel, Wolverine, Lobster, Acalephs, and many Insects, were both drawn and engraved by him, and that he also engraved most of the Fishes; for Mrs. Dickinson, that the Reptiles and Fishes were mainly drawn by her; and for Mr. Richardson, that he engraved many of the Mammals and Insects, and all of the Mollusks and. I desire, to express my sincere thanks to my personal friends-. To Professor Jeffries Wyman I am under obligations for information on several; important points, and for the privilege of figuring, a beautiful specimen: Verrill, of Yale College, for aid in selecting. James Clark, for reading the proofs relating to Acalephs. Joseph White, Professor A. Sanborn, for special favors in connection with the work. Nor would I omit to express my thanks to the gentlemen of the University Press, whose skill in proof-reading, electrotyping, and printing has done so much to make the book accurate and attractive. And I would here thank my Publishers for their generosity in willingly making the large- outlay necessary to issue the work in its present form. I take this opportunity to say that I shall soon ask my Publishers to issue another volume on Zoblogy. It will contain the same illustrations as the present one, and will be especially adapted to the wants of Grammar Schools, and to the younger classes of readers. The Order of Bimana, or Man.. The Order of Quadrumana, or Monkeys. The Order of Cheiroptera, or Bats. The Order of Insectivora, or Insect-eaters. The Order of Rodentia, or Gnawers.. The Order of Edentata, or Edentates.. The Order of Ruminantia, or Ruminants. The Order of Cetacea, or Cetaceans.. The Order of Raptores, or Birds of Prey. The Order of Scansores, or Climbers. The Order of Insessores, or Perchers.. The Order of Cursores, or Runners The Order of Grallatores, or Waders. The Order of Natatores, or Swimmers.. The Order of Testudinata, or Turtles.. The Order of Sauria, Saurians, or Lizards. The The Order of Ophidia, or Serpents. The Order of Apoda, or Caecilians.. The Order-of Apodal Malacopterygians. The Order of Lophobranchiates VI. The Order of Plectognathes The Order of Sturiones The Order of Plagiostomi, or Selachians.. The Order of Cyclostomes, or Suckers. Hymenoptera, or Bees, etc Lepidoptera, or Butterflies and Moths. Diptera, or Flies, etc Hemiptera, or Bugs, etc. Orthoptera, or Grasshoppers, etc Neuroptera, or Dragon-Flies, etc The Order of Arachnida, or Spiders.. The Order of Decapods The Order of Tetrdecapods The Order of Entomostracans The Order of Annelides.. The Order of Nematoids, The Order of Trematods The Order of Dibbranchiata. The Order of TetrabrancVta The Order of Gasteropoda proper The Order of Heteropoda The Order of Pteropoda. The Order of Lamellibranchiata The Order of Tunicata, or Ascidians.. Ttre Order of Brachiopoda, or Brachiopods. The Order of Bryozoa, or

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Bryozoans.. The Order of Asterioids, or Star-Fishes. The Order of Ophiurioids, or Ophiurans V. The Order of Hydroidae, or Hydroids.. The Order of Alcyonaria The Order of Madreporaria Illustrated with Wood Engravings. Illustrated with more than 600 Engravings. For Schools, Colleges, and the General Reader. For the School and the Family. These Tablets are five. Zoology is the department of Natural History which treats of animals. It embraces the study of their forms, structure, development, habits, names, classification, geographical distribution, and the relations which animals lower than himself sustain to Man, the highest representative of the Animal Kingdom. This science has been established and brought to its present high state of perfection through the labors of such masters as Aristotle, Linnaeus, Cuvier, and others scarcely less renowned. It makes known to us the Plan of Creation, as exhibited in the highest department of nature; and thus we are led to know more of Him who suffers not even a sparrow to fall without his notice. The Animal Kingdom comprises all organized bodies endowed with sensation and voluntary motion,- that is, all organized bodies except plants. In addition to sensation and voluntary motion, which depend upon special systems of organs peculiar to animals, - the nervous system and the muscular system under its influence,-there are also other characteristics which belong exclusively to members of the Animal Kingdom, and which show still further the differences between them and plants. All, or nearly all, animals possess a more or less welldefined digestive cavity, and most of them other welldefined cavities, which have special functions, or which contain organs which have special functions. In plants, the organs for special purposes are not concentrated and placed in well-defined cavities, but are more or less distributed over the body. Animals feed directly upon plants, or upon other animals that feed upon plants. Vegetation, on the contrary, is nourished by the mineral kingdom. It is the chief province of the vegetable kingdom to convert mineral substances - earth and gases - into food upon which animals can subsist. In animals, the food is received at once into the digestive cavity, whence, after proper elaboration,, it traverses and nourishes the whole body. In plants, most of the fluids traverse the whole extent of the body and branches before reaching the foliage, where the process of elaboration is carried on. All animals are developed from more or less spherical eggs; plants from seeds, or something analogous to seeds; and the mode of development, and the extent to which growth goes on, are essentially different in the two cases. It was stated above, that all animals are endowed with sensation. Some, the lowest, have only general sensibility; while others, and all the higher ones, are also endowed with special kinds of sensation, called special senses, of which there are five in number, -the sense of sight, of hearing, of smell, of taste, and of touch,and dependent upon special organs. These divisions are not the contrivance of man, but exist in nature. That is, certain characters determine the Branch, certain others determine the Class, others the Order, others the Family, others the Genus, and others still the Species.

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