

Family -- a group of genera sharing some or a few superficial characteristics and many fundamental characteristics not shared by other groups of genera.

Order -- a group of families sharing a complex of fundamental characteristics not possessed by other groups of families.

Class -- a group of orders sharing certain fundamental characteristics not shared by other groups of orders.

Phylum -- a group of classes sharing a basic characteristic (or characteristics) not shared by other groups of classes.

Kingdom -- a group of phyla characterized by one of the following descriptions:

(1) very elementary organisms lacking nuclear-cytoplasmic differentiation (Monerans)

(2) primitive monocellular or multicellular organisms (Protistans)

(3) well-organized multicellular types, capable of photosynthesis (Plants)

(4) those well-organized multicellular types remaining (Animals)

c. The Four-Kingdom Classification In Outline (as given by Jay M. Savage In *Evolution* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963), p. 11)

PRIMITIVE FORMS

(each subgroup within the major divisions equals a phylum in formal classification)

I. Monerans

viruses
bacteria
blue-green algae

II. Protistans

red algae	rhizopods
cryptomonads and dinoflagellates	sponges
yellow-green algae, golden-brown algae, and diatoms	cilates
brown algae	sporozoans
fungi	slime molds
zooflagellates	euglenoids
	green algae