

comparing his earlier with his later system, he began by being a *fructicist*, and ended by being a *corollist*.⁴⁶

As we have said, a number of systems of arrangement of plants were published about this time, some founded on the fruit, some on the corolla, some on the calyx, and these employed in various ways. Rivinus⁴⁶ (whose real name was Bachman,) classified by the flower alone; instead of combining it with the fruit, as Ray had done.⁴⁷ He had the further merit of being the first who rejected the old division, of *woody* and *herbaceous* plants; a division which, though at variance with any system founded upon the structure of the plant, was employed even by Tournefort, and only finally expelled by Linnæus.

It would throw little light upon the history of botany, especially for our purpose, to dwell on the peculiarities of these transitory systems. Linnæus,⁴⁸ after his manner, has given a classification of them. Rivinus, as we have just seen, was a *corollist*, according to the regularity and number of the petals; Hermann was a *fructicist*. Christopher Knaut⁴⁹ adopted the system of Ray, but inverted the order of its parts; Christian Knaut did nearly the same with regard to that of Rivinus, taking number before regularity in the flower.⁵⁰

Of the systems which prevailed previous to that of Linnæus, Tournefort's was by far the most generally accepted. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort was of a noble family in Provence, and was appointed professor at the Jardin du Roi in 1683. His well-known travels in the Levant are interesting on other subjects, as well as botany. His *Institutio Rei Herbariæ*, published in 1700, contains his method, which is that of a *corollist*. He is guided by the regularity or irregularity of the flowers, by their form, and by the situation of the receptacle of the seeds below the calyx, or within it. Thus his classes are—those in which the flowers are *campaniform*, or bell-shaped; those in which they are *infundibuliform*, or funnel-shaped, as Tobacco; then the irregular flowers, as the *Personatæ*, which resemble an ancient mask; the *Labiata*, with their two lips; the *Cruciform*; the *Rosaceæ*, with flowers like a rose; the *Umbelliferæ*; the *Caryophylleæ*, as the

⁴⁶ Ray was a most industrious herbalizer, and I cannot understand on what ground Mirbel asserts (*Physiol. Veg.*, tom. ii. p. 531,) that he was better acquainted with books than with plants.

⁴⁶ Cuv. *Leçons*, 491.

⁴⁷ *Historia Generalis ad rem Herbariam*, 1690.

⁴⁸ *Philos. Bot.* p. 21.

⁴⁹ *Enumeratio Plantarum*, &c., 1687.

⁵⁰ Linn.