

Terebratulina was, however, first made known by Gründler in 1774. Cuvier in 1805, and Duméril in 1809, proposed the name "Brachiopoda" for the class. Lamarck distinguished (1818) only three Brachiopod genera (Orbicula, Terebratula, and Lingula), and erroneously transferred Discina, Calceola, and Crania to the Lamellibranch family of the Hippurites or Rudistes. Blainville, in the *Manuel de Malacologie* (1824), substituted for the Cuvierian name that of Palliobranchiata, and united under this name not only the then known Brachiopods, but also the Rudistes and some fossil Lamellibranchs, e.g. Plagiostoma and Podopsis.

In 1834 Leopold von Buch published a memoir *On Terebratulas*, which had a powerful influence. He drew attention to many peculiarities of these shells which had previously been little noticed, and he designed a system of classification based mainly upon the characteristics of the hinge region. This memoir was followed during the next decade by a number of contributions, pre-eminently stratigraphical in tendency, by J. Phillips, Verneuil, D'Orbigny, Barrande, and others. The anatomy of the Brachiopods was made the subject of investigations by Cuvier, Owen (1835), King, Hancock (1858); the finer structure and the internal architecture of the shells was examined by Carpenter (1844), King (1846), and Gratiolet.

King in 1846 drew up a new scheme of classification, using as the chief features of distinction the character of the brachial or labial appendages, the muscular impressions on the inner surfaces of the valves, the septum, and other internal structures. In the monograph of the Permian fossils (1849-50) King completed his system and sub-divided the Brachiopods into three orders, sixteen families, and forty-nine genera. Thomas Davidson¹ simplified and improved King's classification, but adhered to most of the fundamental principles enunciated by his predecessors. The first volume (1851) of Davidson's

¹ Thomas Davidson, born 1817 at Moir House in Midlothian, Scotland, passed his youth for the most part on the Continent, and divided his interest between art and science. He worked in Paris in the atelier of Horace Vernet and Delaroche, and attended the lectures of Élie de Beaumont, Milne-Edwards, and other professors. In Edinburgh he studied natural sciences, and when in Rome on one occasion it was suggested to him by Leopold von Buch to make a special study of fossil Brachiopods, and that became his great life's work. He took up his residence in Brighton, and died there on the 14th October 1885.