

tailed external and internal morphology. Both lines of study, with their respective methods of observation, research, and reasoning, were equally wanted. The former was more easily attained with plants, the latter promised more immediate fruit in dealing with animals. In following the former, Bernard de Jussieu became the founder of modern descriptive botany; in taking up the latter, in founding comparative anatomy, Georges Cuvier became for a long time the leader in zoology.

Bernard de Jussieu was led to his natural system of classification, not by any theoretical considerations, but by the practical task of arranging the plants in the garden of Trianon, confided to his care by Louis XV., who was a great lover of botany. He had with him as assistant his nephew, Ant. Laurent de Jussieu, who in 1789 published his 'Genera Plantarum,' which is, so far as method goes, the work of his uncle. "This work produced a veritable revolution in botany, for only since its publication have plants been studied according to the relations which they exhibit and according to the totality of their organisation."¹ It was not one special character or side of their existence, arbitrarily selected by a first superficial observation, which served as a means of description; their different parts or organs were conceived to be correlated—*i.e.*, dependent on each other and united to form the totality of their organisation—their various characters were all taken into account, and looked upon as subordinated one to the other.² From the time of

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Jussieu.

¹ See 'Histoire des Sciences Naturelles,' par Geo. Cuvier, complétée par T. M. de Saint Agy, Paris, 1845, vol. v. p. 298.

² Aug. Pyrame de Candolle ('Théorie élémentaire de la Botanique,' Paris, 1819, 2nd ed., p. 69) gives the following account of