

“ at a natural method of classification.” (*Πρῶτον τὰς ὑπαρχούσας διαφορὰς καὶ τὰ συμβεβηκότα πᾶσι λάβωμεν. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὰς αἰτίας τούτων πειρατέον εὔρεϊν. οὕτω γὰρ κατὰ φύσιν ἐστὶ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν μέθοδον, ὑπαρχούσης τῆς ἱστορίας τῆς περὶ ἑκάστον. p. 11.*) “ And, first, we must
 “ compare together the several component mem-
 “ bers of animals; for the chief differences
 “ among animals will be found in the presence
 “ or absence of particular members, and in their
 “ order or position; or in their form, proportion,
 “ the analogy of their uses, or the peculiarities
 “ of their colour, &c.” (*Ληπτέον δὲ πρῶτον τὰ μέρη τῶν ζώων ἐξ ὧν συνέστηκεν. Κατὰ γὰρ ταῦτα μάλιστα καὶ πρῶτα διαφέρει καὶ τὰ ὅλα, ἢ τῶ τὰ μὲν ἔχειν τὰ δὲ μὴ ἔχειν, ἢ τῇ θέσει καὶ τῇ τάξει, ἢ καὶ κατὰ τὰς εἰρημένας πρότερον διαφορὰς, εἶδει καὶ ὑπερυχῇ καὶ ἀναλογίᾳ καὶ τῶν παθημάτων ἐναντιότητι. p. 11*)

In the same philosophical spirit, and in terms not essentially different, Cuvier affirms that, in the attempt to establish a natural classification,
 “ he examined one by one all the species that
 “ he could procure; and then classed together
 “ as a subordinate generic group all those which,
 “ resembling each other in the more important
 “ parts of their structure, differed only in size,
 “ or in colour, or in other points of little im-
 “ portance.” (*J’ai examiné une à une toutes les espèces que j’ai pu me procurer en nature; j’ai rapproché celles qui ne différaient l’une de l’autre que par la taille, la couleur, ou le nombre de*