

Patellites, Volutites, and others; the Mussels or Conchifera with which Brachiopoda and Cirripedia used to be included, were grouped under various generic names—*e.g.*, Myacites, Tellinites, Pectinites, Gryphites, etc. Brachiopods were termed “conchæ anomixæ” or “Anomites,” following the precedent of Fabio Colonna.

The *Systematic Conchology* of Denis de Montfort (1808-10) contained several new genera, chiefly of cephalopods, but the descriptions were extremely meagre. The more meritorious work of Bruguières, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, on living and fossil molluscs and brachiopods, was unfortunately cut short by the premature death of the author.

Lamarck¹ was the great reformer and founder of scientific conchology. He published in the *Annales du Muséum* a monograph of the Tertiary mollusca of the Paris basin, with a good series of plates; and in his *Natural History of Invertebrate Animals* he defined the numerous genera and species of invertebrate animals with masterly skill and precision, and laid down, more especially for mollusca, a systematic basis which held its place for several decades.

Another work, almost as important for the knowledge of fossil mollusca, although of far less scientific depth than Lamarck's, was the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, begun by James Sowerby in the year 1812, and completed by his son, James de Carle Sowerby, between 1822 and 1845. It is an illustrated catalogue of all the fossil mollusca occur-

¹ Jean Baptiste de Monet, Chevalier de Lamarck, born 1744 at Buzantin, near Bapaume (Somme), distinguished himself early in the army career which he had chosen, but was wounded and had to take up another calling; he then studied medicine, working in a bank to provide a means of livelihood, and devoted himself with enthusiasm to botany, physics, and chemistry. In 1773 he published a *French Flora*, in 1778 was appointed Custodian of the Botanical Gardens, and when he was in his fiftieth year was elected to the Professorship of Zoology in the Museum, an appointment which he held until his death in 1829. In 1801 he published his *System of Invertebrates*, and between the years 1815-22 his greatest work, the *Natural History of Invertebrate Animals*. A second edition of this work appeared in 1836, with additions by Deshayes and Milne-Edwards. In his *Philosophy of Zoology*, Lamarck gave all the weight of his knowledge and experience to the support and elucidation of the Theory of Descent and Specific Variation. As is well known, Lamarck held that acquired characters could be transmitted to descendants, and become permanently established in the race. These ideas met at first with great opposition, and only received support in more recent years. His adherents at the present day form the so-called Neo-Lamarckian school.