

this is not the full statement, for the species-maker of to-day has in most cases a conception of species very different from that of Linnæus, and the so-called modern Cuvierian is now, in most cases, aware that he is deciphering the structural record of genetic affinities. The evolution doctrine has altered the tone of work at all the levels of analysis; and what is true of this greatest generalization is true of some of the minor ones as well.

It would be interesting to define precisely what are the characteristics of *modern* work in the different departments of biology. But the task is a very ^{After Darwin.} difficult one. Since Darwin began to sway the minds of biologists there have been many changes, some of them directly, others indirectly, due to his influence. It is probable that the main currents of progress will be clearer a hundred years hence than they are to those within their sweep, and it may be that some ideas which now appear of doubtful survival value will afterwards become of paramount importance.

As the result of evolutionary views, classification has tended to become a record of pedigrees. Not that the pre-Darwinian classifiers failed to look for, or to find, natural affinities, but the doctrine of descent has invested these with new meaning. We may associate the change with the name of Hæckel, who championed genealogical trees in the days of early unpopularity.

The change in morphological work may perhaps be generally expressed by saying that it has acquired an evolutionary purpose. A piece of "pure anatomy" may be part of a necessary discipline, and it is always possible that it may fill a vacant niche; on the other hand, its value may be altogether *quantitative*. A perception of this has tended to favour work which imitates Gegenbaur's rather than that which remains Cuvierian. As Prof. E. Ray Lankester says, "Pure morphography has long since ceased to be a principal line of research".

In the domain of histology, the most striking feature has been the concentration of research on the problems of cell-division (E. van Beneden, Boveri, O. Bütschli, W. Flemming, O. and R. Hertwig, and many others).