

which they cannot make clear enough to win conviction from their fellows.

Gottfried Reinhold Treviranus (1776–1837) shares with Lamarck the credit of coining the useful word *Biology* (1802), and is chiefly noteworthy for his analysis of the relations between organisms and their environment. He had in some measure that vivid realization of the interactions in nature which was so characteristic of Charles Darwin, and attained to a firm grasp of some other important biological ideas, such as compensation of growth, functional modification, environmental modification, the relation between fecundity and struggle, environmental elimination, and so on. On the other hand, he weakened his general evolution idea by accepting the myth of occasional spontaneous generation even in higher forms of life. Occasionally Lamarckian, he believed especially in the modifying influence of environment, and the following sentence is representative:—"In every living being there exists the capability of an endless variety of form-assumption; each possesses the power to adapt its organization to the changes of the outer world, and it is this power, put into action by the change of the universe, that has raised the simple zoophytes of the primitive world to continually higher stages of organization, and has introduced a countless variety of species into animate nature".

Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire (1772–1844) was a pupil of Buffon and a colleague of Lamarck, and like so many of his contemporaries was greatly influenced by Schelling. As a champion of the "unity of plan" doctrine he engaged in a famous argument with Cuvier before the French Academy of Sciences (1830), in which the progressive party was for the first time defeated. Following Buffon rather than Lamarck, he maintained the importance of environmental modifications and believed in their transmission, but his most distinctive doctrine, to which he was probably led by his studies in teratology, was that great changes might be brought about suddenly, as it were by leaps and bounds in development. By this anticipation of what is now called saltatory evolution or discontinuous variation he was