

δὲ τὸ τῶν ζῶων ἄψυχον. ἢ δὲ μετάβασις ἐξ αὐτῶν εἰς τὰ ζῶα συνεχῆς ἐστίν—ἓνια γὰρ τῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διαπορήσειεν ἄν τις πότερον ζῶόν ἐστίν ἢ φυτόν· προσπέφυκε γὰρ, καὶ χωριζόμενα πολλὰ διαφθείρεται τῶν τοιούτων—ὅλως δὲ πᾶν τὸ γένος τὸ τῶν ὀστρακοδέρμων φυτοῖς ἔοικε πρὸς τὰ πορευτικὰ τῶν ζῶων. καὶ περὶ αἰσθήσεως, τὰ μὲν αὐτῶν οὐδὲ ἐν σημαίνεται. p. 212, 213.)

“ Again, if we regard the *substance* of the
 “ lower species of marine bodies, though in
 “ some instances, as in sea-nettles, it approaches
 “ to the character of flesh; in others, as in
 “ sponge, it closely resembles a vegetable mat-
 “ ter. And, lastly, as different bodies appear
 “ to partake, in different degrees, of life itself;
 “ so do they differ with respect to the degrees
 “ of activity in the functions of life. Plants, for
 “ instance, seem to be incapable of effecting
 “ much beyond their individual nutrition, and
 “ the continuation of their species: and the
 “ same observation holds with respect to the
 “ lowest species of animals. By the addition of
 “ sensibility in different degrees, the pleasure
 “ and activity of life are increased; first in the
 “ gratification arising from mutual intercourse;
 “ and further, in the natural affection which
 “ the parent feels for its offspring, and in the
 “ care of providing food for it.” (Ἡ δὲ τοῦ σώματος
 ἐνίων σαρκώδης ἐστὶ φύσις, οἷον τὰ τε καλούμενα τήθυα καὶ τὸ
 τῶν ἀκαληφῶν γένος· ὁ δὲ σπόγγος παντελῶς ἔοικε τοῖς φυτοῖς.
 ἀεὶ δὲ κατὰ μικρὰν διαφορὰν ἕτερα πρὸ ἐτέρων ἤδη φαίνεται