

τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιοῦμεθα σκοποῦντες περὶ τῶν μερῶν ἀπ' ἀνθρώπου, νῦν δὲ περὶ τούτου τελευταῖον λεκτέον διὰ τὸ πλείστην ἔχειν πραγματείαν. p. 112.) And he then enumerates the several classes in the following order; “ animals having a hard shell; animals having a soft shell; mollusca, or animals of a soft substance throughout; insects; fish; birds; oviparous and viviparous quadrupeds; and man: by inverting which order we arrive at a correct view of his original arrangement.” (Πρῶτον δ' ἀρκτέον ἀπὸ τῶν ὀστρακοδέρμων, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν μαλακοστράκων, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα δὲ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐφεξῆς· ἔστι δὲ τά τε μαλάκια καὶ τὰ ἔντομα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὸ τῶν ἰχθύων γένος, το τε ζωτόκον καὶ τὸ ὠτόκον αὐτῶν, εἴτα τὸ τῶν ὀρνίθων μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περὶ τῶν πεζῶν λεκτέον, ὅσα τε ζωτόκα καὶ ὅσα ὠτόκα. ζωτόκα δ' ἐστὶ τῶν τετραποδων ἓνια, καὶ ἄνθρωπος τῶν διπόδων μόνον. p. 112.)

It is remarkable that, from the age of Aristotle to nearly that of Linnæus, no systematic classification of animals was attempted; none, at least, was generally adopted. Soon after the commencement of the last century Linnæus directed his attention to the subject; and distributed the whole animal kingdom into six classes, mammalia, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, and worms: in which distribution Lamarck observes that he improved on Aristotle, first, by using the more distinctive term *mammalia*, and placing the *cetacea* in that class; and, next, by making a distinct class of *reptiles*, and arranging