

them between birds and fish. If this alteration, which has been subsequently adopted by all other zoologists, be made, Aristotle's arrangement of vertebrated animals agrees with that of the present day. And in distributing all other animals into *four* classes, which Linnæus distributes into *two* only, Aristotle must be considered as having proceeded upon the more philosophical principle; because the species of these animals, taken collectively, are much more numerous, and much more diversified in their form and structure, than the species of vertebrated animals.

Lamarck's objection to Aristotle's arrangement, on the ground of its commencing with animals of a more complicated instead of those of a more simple structure, is, for more than one reason, of little weight: for, in asserting that such an arrangement is contrary to the order of nature, he makes a peculiar hypothesis of his own the basis of that assertion; and, with the exception of Lamarck himself, almost if not all modern naturalists, including Cuvier, adopt the same principle of arrangement as that of Aristotle.

Lamarck objects with more justice to the terms *ἐναιμα* and *ἀναιμα*, as also to the supposed improvement of some modern naturalists by the substitution of the equivalent terms, *red-blooded* and *white-blooded*; because in the second of those two divisions some species are included,