

tions occur ; for most of the kinds which the ancients thought engendered by putrefaction have been discovered by the moderns to be the produce of eggs.

After this he makes a second division of animals ; those which have the faculty of moving themselves progressively, as walking, flying, swimming, and those which have no such faculty. All animals which can move, and have blood, have sexes ; but those which, like oysters, are adherent, or who scarcely move at all, have no sex, and are, in this respect like plants, distinguished only, as he says, into males and females by difference of size. It is not yet ascertained whether shellfish have sexes or not ; there are in the oyster-kind fruitful individuals, and others which are not so ; those which are fruitful are distinguished by a delicate border which surrounds the body of the oyster, and they are called males.*

But to proceed, the male, according to Aristotle, includes the principle of generative motion, and the female contains the material parts of generation. The organs which serve
for

* See the observation of M. Deslands, in the *Tracte de la raine*, Paris, 1747.