

produced by other modes. First, because they contain dissimilar particles; secondly, because their forms not being so determinate and fixed as that of animals, the particles may supply the functions of each other, and change according to circumstances; as we see roots become branches, and shoot out leaves when exposed to the air, which causes that the vegetable particles obtain a local establishment, become fixed, and are enabled to multiply, by various modes.

It will be the same with animals, whose organization is less perfect, as the fresh water polypus, and others, which can reproduce by division of their parts. These organized beings are not so much a single animal, as a number united under one common covering, as trees are composed of a multiplicity of young trees. (see Chap. II.) Puccerons, which engender singly, also contain dissimilar particles, since, after producing their young they change into flies which do not produce at all. Snails communicate mutually these dissimilar particles, and afterwards they both produce. Thus, in all known matters of generation, we see that the requisite union of organic particles, can only be made by the mixture of different particles,