

vocacy of the new doctrine was in a more popular style, but not the less excellent. He gave a short exposition of the ascertained facts,—reviewed with the clearness of an eye-witness the discoveries of Trembley,—pointed out their relations to the experiments of Jussieu and Guettard, and how they mutually lent and borrowed strength,—palliated and explained away his former opposition to Peyssonnel,—and declared his complete faith in the animality of Zoophytes, and his conviction that a numerous list of productions hitherto unexamined would be found to be of the same nature. “All that we have said,” he thus concludes, “of the polypes of the sea, is merely a sort of advertisement which, however, cannot fail to produce the effect which we promise ourselves from it: it will direct undoubtedly the curiosity of naturalists who reside by the sea to insects so worthy of being better known. They will seek out the different species; they will delight to describe to us the varieties presented in their forms never but remarkable; they will study the figure and disposition of the cells of the various species, their manner of growth and reproduction and wherewithal they are nourished; they will in short, place in a clear light every thing that has reference to the different polypidoms and their formation, so that a department of natural history, so interesting, so new, and as yet only sketched in outline, may be rendered as perfect as it merits to be.” *

The appeal, eloquent as it was and from one having great influence, was however made in vain; for whether from the inveteracy of habit and our fondness of opinions long cherished, or from the fewness of the published observations whence the general conclusion was drawn, it seems certain that the new doc-

certain temps, et qui dans d'autres rentroient en entier dans leur petite cellule, hors de laquelle leur partie postérieure ne se trouvoit jamais. Enfin, il (B. de Jussieu) reconnut que plusieurs espèces de ces corps, dont chacun avoit l'extérieur d'une très-belle plante, n'étoient que des assemblages d'un nombre prodigieux de cellules de polypes; en un mot, que plusieurs de ces productions de la mer, que tous les botanistes que les ont décrites ont prises pour des plantes et ont fait représenter comme telles avec complaisance, n'étoient que des polypiers.”—Preface, Vol. vi. p. 71, 72. See also *Amoenitates Academicæ*, Vol. i. p. 185, for an enumeration of the species of *Sertularia*, &c., which Jussieu had examined, and considered to be animal productions. His account, however, of the animal of the *Sertulariæ* is altogether erroneous.

* *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes*, Tome sixième, Paris, 1742. Quarto. Preface, from p. 68 to p. 80.