

when they are tadpoles ; and caterpillars blossom into butterflies. These are pretty rhapsodies for a Bonnet. Though there are different manners of growth in the different parts of the same animal, which the world has long been acquainted with, why should we endeavour to confound the ideas of vegetable and animal substances, in the minds of the people that we would willingly instruct in these matters ?”\* And in a subsequent letter he repeats, “ I cannot reconcile myself to vegetating animals : the introduction of the doctrine of this mixed kind of life will only confuse our ideas of nature. We have not proof sufficient to determine it ; and I am averse to hypotheses.”†

PALLAS, who published at this period an admirable history of zoophytes, ‡ was also the advocate of the Linnæan doctrine, but he adduced no other facts than those furnished by Baster in its aid,—setting, however, in bolder relief, the argument derived from its accordance with the hypothesis of a continuous series in the structure of organized beings, which, it was for long a point of orthodoxy to believe, formed a chain “ in linked sweetness long drawn out,” graduating insensibly from man to the monad,—as Bonnet maintained ; or branching off into lesser series after the manner of a tree,—a simile suggested by Pallas himself as more correctly representing the “ System of Nature.” § He also adopted the opinion of Baster, who in this respect continued in opposition to Linnæus, that the true corallines (*Corallina*) were entirely of a vegetable nature, and his arguments on this head may be summed up as follows : In external appearance and structure a few corallines resemble some fuci, and many of them are like *confervæ* ; they differ from other zoophytes in chemical composition, for, on being burned, they emit the smell of vegetable matter, neither do they contain a volatile salt or animal oil ; the pores observable in their calcareous portion are too small to be the habitations of po-

\* *Lin. Corresp.* Vol. i. p. 226. † *Ibid.* p. 260.

‡ “ *Principes in hac classe opus.*”—*Hall. Bib. Bot.* ii, 566

§ “ *Didicimus in Zoophytis, sic jure vocandis, vegetabilem naturam cum animali ita misceri, ut vere anceps et dubia passim sit.*” &c. *Elenc. Zooph. Præf.* viii. The Introduction to the work is headed. “ *De zoophytorum intermedia natura et inventione.*” His ideas of the Natural System are given in an interesting passage at p. 23-4, which is too long for quotation in this place.