

(1843); Adrien de Jussieu's *Couérs Elmentaire d'Histoire Naturelle: Botanique* (1844).

Mr. Lindley, in this as in all his works, urges strongly the superior value of natural as compared with artificial systems; his principles being, I think, nearly such as I have attempted to establish in the *Philosophy of the Sciences*, Book viii., Chapter ii. He states that the leading idea which has been kept in view in the compilation of his work is this maxim of Fries: "Singula sphæra (sectio) ideam quandam exponit, indeque ejus character notione simplici optime exprimitur;" and he is hence led to think that the true characters of all natural assemblages are extremely simple.

One of the leading features in Mr. Lindley's system is that he has thrown the Natural Orders into groups subordinate to the higher divisions of Classes and Sub-classes. He had already attempted this, in imitation of Agardh and Bartling, in his *Nixus Plantarum* (1833). The groups of Natural Orders were there called *Nixus* (tendencies); and they were denoted by names ending in *ales*; but these groups were further subordinated to *Cohorts*. Thus the first member of the arrangement was Class 1. EXOGENÆ. Sub-class 1. POLYPETALÆ. Cohort 1. ALBUMINOSÆ. *Nixus* 1. *Ranales*. Natural Orders included in this *Nixus*, Ranunculaceæ, Saracenicæ, Papaveraceæ, &c. In the *Vegetable Kingdom*, the groups of Natural Orders are termed *Alliances*. In this work, the Sub-classes of the EXOGENS are four: I. DICLINOUS; II. HYPOGYNOUS; III. PERIGYNOUS; IV. EPIGYNOUS; and the *Alliances* are subordinated to these without the intervention of *Cohorts*.

Mr. Lindley has also, in this as in other works, given English names for the Natural Orders. Thus for *Nymphaceæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Tamaricaceæ*, *Zygophyllaceæ*, *Eleatrinaceæ*, he substitutes Water-Lilies, Crowfoots, Tamarisks, Bean-Capers, and Water-Peppers; for *Malvaceæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Gentianaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, *Urtiaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, he employs Mallow-worts, Citron-worts, Gentian-worts, Prim-worts, Nettle-worts, Spurge-worts; and the terms Orchids, Hippurids, Amaryllids, Irids, Typhads, Arads, Cucurbits, are taken as English equivalents for *Orchidaceæ*, *Haloragaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Araceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*. All persons who wish success to the study of botany in England must rejoice to see it tend to assume this idiomatic shape.]