

biological sciences, which has appeared to us to be the general tendency of real knowledge. It seems difficult to understand how a reference to such relations as those which are offered as examples of analogy¹⁴ can be otherwise than a retrograde step in science.

Without, however, now dwelling upon these points, I will treat a little more in detail of one of the branches of Zoology.

[2nd Ed.] [For the more recent progress of Systematic Zoology, see in the *Reports* of the British Association, in 1834, Mr. L. Jenyns's *Report on the Recent Progress and Present State of Zoology*, and in 1844, Mr. Strickland's *Report on the Recent Progress and Present State of Ornithology*. In these Reports, the questions of the Circular Arrangement, the Quinary System, and the relation of Analogy and Affinity are discussed.]

CHAPTER VII.

THE PROGRESS OF ICHTHYOLOGY.

IF it had been already observed and admitted that sciences of the same kind follow, and must follow, the same course in the order of their development, it would be unnecessary to give a history of any special branch of Systematic Zoology; since botany has already afforded us a sufficient example of the progress of the classificatory sciences. But we may be excused for introducing a sketch of the advance of one department of zoology, since we are led to the attempt by the peculiar advantage we possess in having a complete history of the subject written with great care, and brought up to the present time, by a naturalist of unequalled talents and knowledge. I speak of Cuvier's *Historical View of Ichthyology*, which forms the first chapter of his great work on that part of natural history. The place and office in the progress of this science, which is assigned to each person by Cuvier, will probably not be lightly contested. It will, therefore, be no small confirmation of the justice of the views on which the

¹⁴ For example, the goatsucker has an *affinity* with the swallow; but it has an *analogy* with the bat, because both fly at the same hour of the day, and feed in the same manner.—Swainson, *Geography and Classification of Animals*, p. 129.