

astound the modern specialist. We hear of him as a student of zoology and of physics, as a professor of anatomy in Tübingen, and of botany in St. Petersburg; yet, Sachs says, "he gives us the impression of a modern man of science more than any other botanist of the eighteenth century, with the exception of Koelreuter".

To Auguste Pyrame de Candolle (1778-1841) may perhaps be given the palm of maximum productivity among botanists, and that is saying much. He experimented, herborized, travelled, monographed, and pondered, producing an amount of botanical work which has been referred to by many as "incredible", and filled up his spare time with political and civic activities. His name is particularly associated with the famous *Prodromus Systematis Naturalis*, "the grandest work of descriptive botany that is as yet in existence". He had in a high degree what may be called "morphological insight", and moved through the mazes of classification with a much firmer step than any of his predecessors. In the emphasis with which he indicated the distinction between morphological and physiological characters, we may compare him, among zoologists, to Owen.

De Candolle's most illustrious botanical contemporary was Robert Brown (1773-1858), whom Humboldt called "botanicorum facile princeps". His first great achievement was bringing back from Australia a collection of about 4000 plants, in great part new species. His life-work was a series of monographs, which he leavened with the ideas of morphology. "The peculiar character of the natural system as compared with every artificial arrangement is brought out into higher relief by Robert Brown than by Jussieu and De Candolle, and he succeeded better than any of his predecessors in separating purely morphological and systematically valuable relations of organization from the physiological adaptations of organs." To Robert Brown also belongs the credit of emphasizing and utilizing the embryological basis of classification. In this he may be compared with Von Baer.