

Cuvier says, “ Every organized body has, exclusively of the common qualities of its tissue, a peculiar or proper form ; not only generally and externally, but even in the detail of the structure of each of its parts^a. And all the individuals belonging to one of these defined forms constitute what is called a *species*^b.”

Aristotle thus defines the term γένος. “ A genus is an assemblage of individuals, in which any one bears, upon the whole, an obviously perceptible resemblance to any other. Thus birds and fish constitute two distinct genera ; each comprehending several species. But the corresponding parts, in the different *species* of the same genus, usually differ in colour, form, number, size, or proportion. In different *genera*, indeed, the difference of corresponding parts occasionally proceeds still further ; the only resemblance being that of analogy, as between a scale and a feather ; a scale being to a fish, what a feather is to a bird.” (Τὰ δὲ ταῦτα μὲν ἐστίν, διαφέρει δὲ καθ’ ὑπεροχὴν καὶ ἔλλειψιν, ὅσων τὸ γένος ἐστὶ ταυτόν. λέγω δὲ γένος οἷον ὄρνιθα καὶ ἰχθύν· τούτων γὰρ ἑκάτερον ἔχει διαφορὰν κατὰ τὸ γένος, καὶ ἐστίν

^a Chaque corps organisé, outre les qualités communes de son tissu, a une forme propre, non-seulement en général et à l’extérieur, mais jusque dans le détail de la structure de chacune de ses parties. Tom. i. p. 16.

^b Et tous les êtres appartenans à l’une de ces formes constituent ce que l’on appelle une *espèce*. Tom. i. p. 19.