Life Sciences

Until the nineteenth century, the various subjects now known as the life sciences were regarded either as arcane studies which had little impact on ordinary daily life, or as a genteel hobby for the leisured classes. The increasing academic rigour and systematisation brought to the study of botany, zoology and other disciplines, and their adoption in university curricula, are reflected in the books reissued in this series.

Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres

Best known for his ideas relating to evolution, French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744–1829) first built his reputation as a botanist and was elected to the prestigious Académie des Sciences in 1779. His career took a new turn in 1793 when he was made professor of ‘insects, worms and microscopic animals’ at the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, although he lacked prior knowledge of the subject area. Undaunted, Lamarck set out to classify organisms which few naturalists had considered worthy of study since Linnaeus. He was the first to distinguish vertebrates from ‘invertebrates’ – a term he coined – by the presence of a vertebral column. In this groundbreaking seven-volume work, published between 1815 and 1822, he arranges invertebrates into twelve classes, laying the foundations for the modern study of these organisms. Volume 4, first published in 1817, continues to classify insects.
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Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres

Volume 4

Jean-Baptiste Lamarck
DE L’IMPRIMERIE D’ABE L LANOE,
RUE DE LA HARPE, N° 78.
HISTOIRE NATURELLE
DE S
ANIMAUX SANS VERTÈBRES,
PRÉSENTANT
LES CARACTÈRES GÉNÉRAUX ET PARTICULIERS DE CES ANIMAUX, LEUR DISTRIBUTION, LEURS CLASSES, LEURS FAMILLES, LEURS GENRES, ET LA CITATION DES PRINCIPALES ESPÈCES QUI S’Y RAPPORTENT;

PRÉCÉDÉ


PAR M. LE CHEVALIER DE LAMARCK,

Nihil extrā naturām observatione notum.

TOME QUATRIÈME.

PARIS,
CHER
{ DETERVILLE, Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n° 8.
{ VERDIERE, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, n° 27.

Mars. — 1817.