

*Lathræa*, *Monotropa*. Animals which originally have lived freely and independently, but afterwards adopt a parasitical mode of life on other animals or plants, in the first place cease to use their organs of motion and their organs of sense. The loss of this activity is succeeded by the loss of the organs themselves, and thus we find, for example, many crabs, or crustacea, which in their youth possess a tolerably high degree of organization, viz. legs, antennæ, and eyes, in old age completely degenerate, living as parasites, without eyes, without apparatus of motion, and without antennæ. The lively, active form of youth has become a shapeless, motionless lump. Only the most necessary organs of nutrition and propagation retain their activity; all the rest of the body has degenerated. Evidently these complete transformations are, to a large extent, the direct consequences of cumulative adaptation, of the non-use and defective exercise of the organs, but a great portion of them must certainly be attributed also to correlative adaptation. (Compare Plates X. and XI.)

A specially interesting series of variations which are in many ways connected with the preceding laws of direct Adaptation, is formed by *Mimetic Adaptation*, "Mimicry." It is met with among land-animals, more especially in insects, and among water-animals in the crabs. In these two classes of animals there are numerous species which so closely resemble other species of entirely different families that they are apt to be confounded with them. We may specially mention as examples of mimetic adaptation those insects (*e.g.* butterflies or their caterpillars) which are avoided or feared by other insects owing to peculiarly bad habits; for instance, owing to the unsavoury taste of their