

matters of opinion and theory concerning which many naturalists do not hold quite the same views as those adopted by Professor Haeckel. He himself is careful to draw the reader's attention to the fact that many of his "pedigrees" and other suggestions are only provisional. I feel it due to myself to state that I do not agree with him as to a very large part of his views on classification, and as to his belief in the necessity of assuming the "transmissibility of acquired characters." Readers who have gained an interest in these questions from the brief statements of the present work must, without assuming that Professor Haeckel's judgment is final, go on to study for themselves the works of Weismann and others, which are mentioned with perfect fairness in these pages.

No work of the scope of the "History of Creation" could possibly satisfy every critic. It is a sufficient recommendation for it that it is the statement of the views of one of the most learned, experienced, and honoured naturalists of modern times, whose original monographs on Radiolaria, Sponges, and Jelly-fishes have been of immense importance to the progress of science, and have excited the admiration of his brother-naturalists throughout the world by the beauty of the innumerable drawings with which he has illustrated them, and by the extraordinary insight with which he has explained in their pages the most complicated structures.

E. RAY LANKESTER.

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