

down; but they are capable, according to M. Robinet,⁸¹ of again crawling up the trunk. Even this capacity sometimes fails, for M. Martins⁸² placed some caterpillars on a tree, and those which fell were not able to remount and perished of hunger; they were even incapable of passing from leaf to leaf.

Some of the modifications which the silk-moth has undergone stand in correlation with one another. Thus, the eggs of the moths which produce white cocoons and of those which produce yellow cocoons differ slightly in tint. The abdominal feet, also, of the caterpillars which yield white cocoons are always white, whilst those which give yellow cocoons are invariably yellow.⁸³ We have seen that the caterpillars with dark tiger-like stripes produce moths which are more darkly shaded than other moths. It seems well established⁸⁴ that in France the caterpillars of the races which produce white silk, and certain black caterpillars, have resisted, better than other races, the disease which has recently devastated the silk-districts. Lastly, the races differ constitutionally, for some do not succeed so well under a temperate climate as others; and a damp soil does not equally injure all the races.⁸⁵

From these various facts we learn that silk-moths, like the higher animals, vary greatly under long-continued domestication. We learn also the more important fact that variations may occur at various periods of life, and be inherited at a corresponding period. And finally we see that insects are amenable to the great principle of Selection.

⁸¹ 'Manuel de l'Éducateur,' &c., p. 12, 209, 214.
⁸² Godron, 'De l'Espèce,' p. 462.
⁸³ Quatrefages, 'Études,' &c., pp. 26.
⁸⁴ Robinet, 'Manuel,' &c., p. 303.
⁸⁵ Robinet, *ibid.*, p. 15.