

same genus, the aquatic salamander, has extraordinary powers of re-growth, as we have just seen; and this animal is eminently liable to have its limbs, tail, eyes and jaws bitten off by other tritons.²⁴ Even with the aquatic salamander the capacity is to a certain extent localised, for when M. Philipeaux,²⁵ extirpated the entire fore-limb together with the scapula, the power of re-growth was completely lost. It is also a remarkable fact, standing in opposition to a very general rule, that the young of the aquatic salamander do not possess the power of repairing their limbs in an equal degree with the adults;²⁶ but I do not know that they are more active, or can otherwise better escape the loss of their limbs, than the adults. The walking-stick insect, *Diaperomera femorata*, like other insects of the same order, can reproduce its legs in the mature state, and these from their great length must be liable to be lost: but the capacity is localised (as in the case of the salamander), for Dr. Scudder found,²⁷ that if the limb was removed within the trochantro-femoral articulation, it was never renewed. When a crab is seized by one of its legs, this is thrown off at the basal joint, being afterwards replaced by a new leg; and it is generally admitted that this is a special provision for the safety of the animal. Lastly, with gasteropod molluscs, which are well known to have the power of reproducing their heads, Lessona shows that they are very liable to have their heads bitten off by fishes; the rest of the body being protected by the shell. Even with plants we see something of the same kind, for non-deciduous leaves and young stems have no power of re-growth, these parts being easily replaced by growth from new buds; whilst the bark and subjacent tissues of the trunks of trees have great power of re-growth, probably on account of their increase in diameter, and of their liability to injury from being gnawed by animals.

²⁴ Lessona states that this is so in the paper just referred to. See also 'The American Naturalist,' Sept. 1871, p. 579.

²⁵ 'Comptes Rendus,' Oct. 1, 1866, and June, 1867.

²⁶ Bonnet, 'Œuvres Hist. Nat.,' vol.

v. p. 294, as quoted by Prof. Rolleston in his remarkable address to the 36th annual meeting of the British Medical Association.

²⁷ 'Proc. Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist.,' vol. xii., 1868-69, p. 1.