

the selective force exerted by outward circumstances, I deem an innate tendency to deviate from parental type, operating through periods of adequate duration, to be the most probable nature, or way of operation, of the secondary law, whereby species have been derived one from another”.

Apart from the results of anatomical analysis, though really inseparable from these, the greatest service which Owen rendered to the science of morphology was his clear definition of *homology* and *analogy* (1843), the former being illustrated by “the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function” (*e.g.* fore-limbs of *Draco volans* and wings of Bird); the latter being illustrated by “a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal” (*e.g.* parachute of *Draco* and wings of Bird). In other words, organs of similar function are analogous, organs of similar structure and development are homologous.

The conception of homology was worked out in greater detail by Owen, but we cannot discuss it, nor its further elaborations by Agassiz and Bronn, Hæckel and Mivart. The most important modification is due to Lankester, who, in 1870, distinguished *homogeny*, or correspondence due to common descent, from *homoplasty*, “that close agreement in *form* which may be attained in the course of evolutionary changes by organs or parts in two animals which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin to account for their close similarity in form and structure”.

Although we rank Huxley (1825–1895) among the morphologists, it was not in this capacity that he left his deepest mark on British biology. For his influence mainly depended on the fact that he combined in extraordinarily high development the scientific and the practical mood. In illustration of Huxley’s scientific mood we may refer to the high ideal of accuracy which characterized his work and writings, and quite as markedly his popular lectures, to the caution which made him so reserved as to any causal theory of