

sions of sexual emotion, "such expression may have *suggestive value*, and serve to evoke an answering emotion. In this case the act of pairing would be correlated with the expression of sexual emotion through certain specialized activities; and those individuals which were not expressive, together with those which were insensible to the suggestive influence of expression, would be less ready to mate and to transmit the specialized modes of expression" (Lloyd Morgan).

(e) Groos has suggested a way of looking at the facts which well deserves consideration. Since the sexual instinct is obviously, in most cases, of extraordinary strength, it is in the interest of race-preservation that its satisfaction should be kept within bounds. In relation to this we find that a long-continued preliminary excitement is often necessary. In particular, the instinctive coyness of the female has to be overcome. And it is in reference to this end that the often elaborate courting instincts have been evolved, *i.e.* in the course of natural rather than sexual selection.

Chapter XVI.

Evolution of Evolution-Theory.

The Evolution Idea—Greek Period—Mediæval Period—Scientific Renaissance—Philosophic Evolutionists—Speculative Evolutionists—Pioneers of Modern Evolution-Doctrine—Darwinism—Conflict of Opinions—Some Recent Steps—Conclusion.

The general idea of organic evolution—that the present is the child of the past—seems to be almost as old as the earliest records of clear thinking. It is in great part just the idea of history—of human history—projected upon the organic world, but it is differentiated by the qualification that the continuous "becoming" had been wrought out by forces inherent in the organisms themselves and in their environment. In other words, evolution is a *natural* history.