

morphology which by their nature are little likely to receive help from this source. Let me mention three :

The first concerns the structure of the organs of flight. The very nomenclature of the veins shows the disgraceful condition of our philosophy of these parts ; the same terminology is not employed in any two of the larger sub-orders of insects ; names without number have been proposed, rarely however by any author with a view to their applicability to any group outside that which formed his special study ; and a tabular view which should illustrate them all would be a curious sight. A careful study of the main and subordinate veins, their relations to each other, to the different regions of the wing, to the supporting parts of the thorax and to the alar muscles, should be carried through the entire order of insects ; by no means, either, neglecting their development in time, and possibly deriving some assistance in working our homologies by the study of their hypodermic development.

The second concerns the mouth parts. The general homologies of these organs were clearly and accurately enough stated by Savigny, though one may perhaps have a right to consider the last word not yet said when one recalls Saussure's recent claim to have found in *Hemimerus* a second labium. What I refer to, however, is another point : it relates to the appendages of the maxillæ and the labium. Considering the labium as a soldered pair of secondary maxillæ we have at the most, on either pair of maxillæ, three appendages upon either side. These appendages, as you know, are very variously developed in different sub-orders of insects, or even in the same sub-order ; and it has at least not been shown, and I question if it can be done, that the parts bearing similar names in different sub-orders are always homologous organs. Here is a study as broad and perhaps as difficult as the last.

The third is the morphological significance of monstrosities, especially of such as are termed monstrosities by excess. The literature of the subject is very scattered, and the material much more extensive than many of you may think. At present this subject is, so to speak, only one of the curiosities of entomology, but we may be confident that it will one day show important relations to the story of life.

After all the labors of Herold, Treviranus, Lyonet, Dufour, and dozens of other such industrious and illustrious workers, is there anything important remaining to be done in the gross anatomy of insects? some of you would perhaps ask. Let the recent work of some of our own number