

water *Artemia* into *Branchipus stagnalis* L the species apparently which Mr. Halkett described. *Artemia* differs little from *Branchipus* in general form, though the former has eight segments in the posterior part of the body while *Branchipus* has nine. Verrill, it is true, has disputed this and has maintained that the only reliable feature of distinction is the pair of prehensile organs at the anterior end of the body in the male. Apart from disputes as to details, the fact is generally accepted that the greater or less saltiness of the water determines, in the most marked manner, the form and structure of these creatures. Naturalists are fully aware of the potency of changed external conditions in modifying the characteristic features of animals, but if *Artemia salina*, as Schmankewitsch claims, can be transformed into not only a different species of the same genus, *Artemia milhausenii*; but more, that it can be changed into *Branchipus stagnalis*, a species of a different genus, by gradually adding fresh-water to salt-water, the experiment is one of the most momentous character.

Hardly less interesting is the fact that the eggs of these Phyllopods can endure the utmost variations of temperature, moisture, and dryness. Mr. Halkett describes the eggs as dark bodies like small pellets, enclosed in a pouch behind the gill-feet. They appear to escape from this pouch and remain unharmed through conditions of the most trying and perilous nature. Some Phyllopod eggs will not, indeed, hatch out unless subjected to extreme dessication, of which the ova of *Alpus* are an example; but the eggs of *Branchipus* survive equally well whether they have been kept in perfectly dry or in moist mud. Of course the albumen is so difficult to dry that it may be subjected to extreme dessication without really becoming dry. In fact it is this feature in the albumen of eggs, which explains some of the supposed marvellous cases of Infusorians, Rotifers, and the like, which are stated to have revived after thorough and prolonged dessication. Pouchet has shown that the animals really died, but their eggs survived, and on being moistened, hatched out. The new generation were thus mistaken for the supposed resuscitated parents. The eggs of many Phyllopods