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## Problems of Sex

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are often very different in appearance,\* there has been added to the stimulus of touch a whole gamut of æsthetic appeal, and to the primary physical fondness an emotional expression to which we must give the name of love.

There is, however, a fifth grade on the ladder of love, as that is illustrated in the animal kingdom; we refer to cases where the mated male and female work together, and where they remain associated for a considerable time, it may be for life. It is true of many birds that the cock and hen collaborate in building the nest and in caring for the young. Some are faithful to each other while the breeding period lasts; others, like the eagles, are said to mate for life. In mammals also we find examples of lasting partnerships on a monogamous basis, where, as it seems to us, animal love reaches its highest level, surviving the excitements of the reproductive period, steadying itself in the wider sympathy which is at once the condition and the result of practical co-operation, broadening itself, too, in its altruism as it laps the family in its folds, surviving even its dispersal.

\* There are cases of far wider contrast than in ourselves, or indeed in any vertebrates: for instance, crustaceans and insects, in which the sexes have been taken for different genera, nay, referred much farther apart. We suspect, indeed, that sex-differentiation has far more suggestiveness for the origin of species than any school of evolutionists has as yet recognised.—See our "Evolution" (concluding chapter), Home University Series (Williams and Norgate, 1911).