evolutionary development. But in these Branchiopods we find a further exemplification of development or evolution of a still more extraordinary nature. Many intelligent minds remain in a state of suspended judgment regarding the doctrine of evolution because examples are not forthcoming of one kind of animal actually becoming converted into another. Evolution to the modern naturalist means, amongst other things, that old forms of animals have actually changed into new and different forms. The little creatures under consideration afford, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the accomplishment of such a change. Naturalists have long been familiar with one species, *Artemia salina L*, which lives in salt-water. It can endure saltness so extreme that in the famous salt pans at Lymington. Hampshire, England, where the brine is so strongly charged with salt that every other creature immersed in it is found to die, this delicate shrimp-like crustacean abounds and flourishes. The workmen call them Brine-worms, and they may be seen gliding on their backs through the water, with their feet in constant motion, ascending and descending, bending in endless curves, turning over and over, wheeling to the right and to the left, and apparently enjoying their brief term of active life. As is well known, Schmankewitsch, by adding fresh-water to the salt-water in which these creatures were living, succeeded, in the course of several generations in transforming them into the fresh-water species (*Artemia milhausenii*). He also reversed the process with similar success. His experiments have been much criticised but it seems established that Schmankewitsch, at least, changed one species of Phyllopod into another. The tail-lobes, in the two species just named, are so different that no naturalist could confuse them. In the freshwater species the lobe is strongly bifid and provided with a thick bunch of setae or hairs, whereas in the marine species (*Artemia salina*) the lobe is rounded and blunt, showing very slight bifidity, and the terminal hairs are wholly absent. Moreover the gills, which are attached to the swimming feet, differ very much in both species. But Schmankewitsch claimed that he did more, that he changed the fresh-