

The authors' reference to McIntosh and Prince's researches as attempting for Teleostean fishes what the accomplished Francis Balfour did for the sharks has been objected to by Prof. Lankester on the ground that the mere sketching and description of coloured larval fishes is not embryology at any rate is not morphological. It is, however, precisely because the study and sketching of these translucent young fishes, in which the form and growth of almost every organ can be studied, that it is morphological in the truest sense, and had the critic himself ever studied from the egg onward the development of a fish, he would not have committed so gross an error in criticism.

There are few living workers to whom biological science owes more than to Professor McIntosh, and it is not too much to say that his elaborate ichthyological investigations have overturned all preconceived notions respecting the life and characteristic features of young fishes. It had been long imagined that when hatched out from the egg, a young fish resembled its parents, and that if the fry of various species could be obtained they could be easily recognized. The caterpillar and pupa of a butterfly were wholly unlike the perfect insect, and the young of the most familiar fishes passed through stages of life in which they did not resemble the adult fish with which we were all familiar. The salmon, herring, cod, halibut and other well-known kinds of fishes may be said to pass through at least four stages, viz., the larval, late larval, post larval and final condition ; in the last they resemble their parents, but are of very small size. Few fishes when hatched bear any likeness to the full-grown condition, and these are generally viviparous. Most fishes deposit eggs, and from such eggs there emerge in due time minute creatures, generally very transparent with large head and long tail and incommoded by a ponderous ball of yolk attached to their under side. In a later stage the yolk is gone and the breast fins and long fin on the back and tail are fully grown. Later, the breast