

The last chapters of the "Anthropogenie" are taken up with the account of the development of the various organs in man; and here the arguments from comparative anatomy, and the presence of rudimentary organs, are especially brought forward. We find the same assertive tone here, as throughout the rest of the work, about matters that can hardly be regarded as thoroughly settled. As an instance may be taken the assertion that the primordial renal duct is developed by involution from the epiblast. Although this mode of development would accord very well with Haeckel's speculations as to the homologies of that organ, it would seem to be at variance with the researches of most embryologists. Such an assertion we hardly think necessary, especially when the great latitude allowed to the evolutionist by the doctrine of heterotopy (p. 364) is considered—if an organ be not developed in the place where theoretically it may be expected, this may be attributed to an early phylogenetic wandering of cells from one germ-layer into the other.

Haeckel's opponents, scientific and unscientific, are treated in somewhat cavalier fashion. Among the former, W. His, and among the latter the theologians, come in for a good share of abuse.

The admirable diagrams with which the book is copiously provided, and the useful synoptical tables, will render it valuable for giving a good notion of the doctrine of evolution. An American translation is announced, so that it will shortly be accessible to all.

