

—so essentially important for his theory—he does not even attempt to show. Lastly and quite apart from these remarkable oversights, even if Mr. Tylor's hypothesis were as reasonable and well-sustained as it is fanciful and inadequate, still it could not apply to *sexual* colouration: it could apply only to colouration as affected by physiological functions common to both sexes. Yet it is in order to furnish a “preferable substitute” for Mr. Darwin's theory of *sexual* colouration, that Mr. Wallace adduces the hypothesis in question as one of “great weight”! In this matter, therefore, I entirely agree with Poulton and Lloyd Morgan.

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