

Even those most tender and most beautiful features of the human mind, which we principally glorify in poetry, we find already formed in the animal kingdom. Have the intense maternal love of the lioness, the touching matrimonial love of parrots ("inseparables"), the sacrificing faithfulness of the dog not been proverbial for ages? The most noble feelings of compassion and love, which determine actions, are here as with man, nothing but ennobled instincts. In connection with this conception, the ethics of the evolution doctrine need not look for new maxims, but reduce the very old commands of duty to their natural scientific base. Long before the origin of all church religion these natural commands of duty ruled the lawful living together of mankind as well as of social animals. Church religion ought to profit by this significant principle, not to combat it; for the future does not belong to that theology which conducts a fruitless battle against the victorious doctrine of evolution, but to that one which takes possession of it, recognises and uses it.

Therefore, far from fearing a shaking of all valid moral laws, and an obnoxious emancipation of egotism by the influence of the evolution doctrine upon our religious convictions, we, on the contrary, expect from it a reasonable confirmation of the moral doctrine on the unshakable basis of firm natural laws; for with the clear conception of our true position in nature, anthropogeny opens to us at the same time an insight into the necessity of our very old precepts of social duty. Henceforth practical philosophy and pedagogics will, like theoretical general science, deduce their most important maxims, not from supposed revelations, but from the natural principles of the doctrine of evolution. This victory of monism over dualism opens to us the most hopeful prospect for an infinite progress of our moral as well as of our intellectual development. In this sense we greet the evolution doctrine of to-day, as recently founded by Darwin, as the most important impulse of the whole of our pure and applied sciences.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

OXFORD.—The Oxford University Commissioners having decided upon suspending two out of the three fellowships now vacant at All Souls' College, only one fellow will be elected in November.

BRISTOL.—The introductory lectures at the opening of University College, Bristol, commence on the 9th inst. Prof. Letts opens the chemistry class on the 10th with an address on "Old and New Views on the Nature of Matter," and Prof. S. P. Thompson the class of experimental physics on the 12th, with an address on "The Methods of Physical Science." The evening classes will be opened about a week later. Mr. J. F. Main, B.A., D.Sc., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics and Applied Mechanics.

LEEDS.—The Yorkshire College, as it is now called, has published a neat calendar of about 100 pages in the orthodox grey colour characteristic of similar publications. The calendar contains all needful information on the organisation and business of the College, which now possesses six chairs, representing the main departments of science and literature, besides a chair of civil and mechanical engineering and one of textile industries. Judging from the course of study laid down for each class, and from the reputation of the professors, a high-class liberal education is now within easy reach of all Yorkshiremen. The calendar includes a prospectus of the Leeds' School of Medicine. For the coming session a much extended system of outside lecturing is announced, especially the arrangement made with the Gilchrist Trustees, through their secretary, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., by which some of the college professors will deliver four series of "Science Lectures for the People" in Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Keighley.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES LONDON

Entomological Society, September 5.—Prof. J. O. Westwood, M.A., president, in the chair.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited, on behalf of Mr. G. A. J. Rothney, a remarkably fine collection of Hymenoptera from Calcutta. Among them were several new species of *Cerceris* and a few new species of *Apidæ*.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited drawings with details of *Himantopterus fuscinervis*, an extraordinary insect from Java, described by Wesmael, in 1836, as belonging to the Lepidoptera. Dr.

Hagen transferred the genus to the Neuroptera, in 1866, but Mr. McLachlan had recently examined the unique specimen in the Brussels Museum, and had decided that it was truly lepidopterous. Mr. McLachlan also exhibited leaves of a large species of *Acer* from trees growing in a garden in the neighbourhood of Brussels. Almost every leaf had been mined by the larva of a small saw-fly (*Phyllotoma aceris*), a species occurring in England. This insect only appeared in the locality mentioned last year, and yet was found by Mr. McLachlan in enormous numbers.—Prof. Westwood exhibited specimens of a minute Hymenopteron from Ceylon allied to the British *Mymar pulchellus*.—Prof. Westwood also exhibited males and females of the rare beetle *Narcissus smaragdulus*, from India. This insect had remained almost unknown since the time of its description by the exhibitor in 1842.—Mr. James Wood-Mason, of the Calcutta Museum, exhibited the two sexes of *Phyllophelus Westwoodi* (*Mantidae*), which species was remarkable on account of the presence of a large frontal horn in the female not represented in the male.—Mr. Wood-Mason also exhibited a beautifully-executed drawing of a stridulating spider (*Mygale stridulans*) in a stridulating attitude, and likewise specimens of stridulating scorpions, from India. Mr. Mason also handed to the president for identification, an homopterous insect with what appeared to be the larva of some case-bearing lepidopterous insect attached to it.—Mr. P. Wormald exhibited, on behalf of Mr. Pryer, a small collection of Chinese Lepidoptera.—Mr. G. C. Champion exhibited some rare beetles from Aviemore, Invernessshire; among them a new British Longicorn, *Pachyta sexmaculata*.—Mr. J. Jenner Weir mentioned a case of parthenogenesis in *Lasiocampa quercus* which had recently come under his notice.—The president read a letter from Herr Grevelinck, of the Hague, relating to the insect which destroys the West Indian cocoa-nut trees (*Aleyrodes cocois*).—The Secretary exhibited a Longicorn beetle, which had been forwarded from Birkenhead by Mr. David Henderson.—Mr. J. W. Slater read a paper entitled "Vivarium Notes on some Common Coleoptera."

GÖTTINGEN

Royal Academy of Sciences, April 23.—The dates of Genesis, by M. Oppert.

April 30.—Celebration of the centenary of Gauss's birthday.

May 5.—On the mutual relations of magnetising force, temporary and permanent magnetism, by M. Fromme.—Experiments on the apparent attraction and repulsion between bodies moving in water, by M. Schiötz.—On the same, by M. Bjerknes.—Experimental investigation on the resistance of flames to the galvanic current, by M. Hopper.

July 7.—Demonstration of a tangent multiplier constructed on a new principle, by M. Riecke.—Remarks on some transformations of surfaces, by M. Enneper.—On the border-angle of the expansion of liquids on solid bodies, by M. Quincke.—On geometrical extensions of the Bezout fundamental law, by M. Schubert.—On the structure and systematic position of the genus *Carludovica*, by M. Drude.—Communication on the pyroelectricity of tourmaline, by M. Hoppe.

CONTENTS

PAGE

MICROSCOPICAL PETROGRAPHY. By Prof. ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.	473
OUR BOOK SHELF:—	
"Results of the Aralo-Caspian Expedition"	474
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:—	
Urticating Organs of Planarian Worms.—H. N. MOSELEY	475
The Satellites of Mars.—Rev. H. G. MADAN	475
On the Coming Winter.—Prof. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.S.	475
The Australian Monotremes.—Dr. GEORGE BENNETT	475
Are there no Boulders in Orkney and Shetland?—DAVID MILNE HOME	476
Fertilisation of Flowers by Birds.—A. H. EVERETT	476
Heat Phenomena and Muscular Action.—A. R. MOLISON	477
Does Sunshine Extinguish Fire?—Dr. C. M. INGLEBY	477
OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN:—	
The Approaching Opposition of Iris	477
The Outer Satellite of Mars	477
Binary Stars	477
PROF. ADAMS ON LEVERRIER'S PLANETARY THEORIES, II.	478
THE GLANDULAR ORIGIN OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. By Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, F.R.S.	480
NOTES	486
INTRODUCTION AND SUCCESSION OF VERTEBRATE LIFE IN AMERICA, III. By Prof. O. C. MARSH	489
THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION AT MUNICH	491
THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE EVOLUTION THEORY. By Prof. HARCKEL	492
UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE	495
SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES	496