sidered in connection, clearly prove that the transmission of bodily and mental peculiarities is a purely material and mechanical process. By propagation a greater or lesser quantity of albuminous particles, and together with them the individual form of motion inherent in these molecules of protoplasm, are transmitted from the parental organism to the offspring. As this form of motion remains continuous, the more delicate peculiarities inherent in the parental organism must sooner or later reappear in the filial organism.

The most important task in the physiology of Inheritance would therefore be to obtain a deeper insight into the processes of these molecular movements, and to examine more accurately the physio-chemical processes connected with them, and to do this experimentally wherever possible. However, the task is so exceedingly difficult, that not one of the already mentioned theories of molecular inheritance appears sufficient. However, before turning our attention to them, it seems appropriate first to cast one more glance at the various manifestations of Heredity, which we may perhaps even now denominate the "laws of transmission by inheritance." Unfortunately, up to the present time very little has been done for this most important subject, either in zoology or in botany; professional physiologists have hardly troubled themselves at all about the subject, so that almost all we know of the different laws of inheritance is confined to the experiences of gardeners and farmers. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that on the whole these exceedingly interesting and important phenomena have not been investigated with desirable scientific accuracy, or reduced to the form of scientific laws. Accord-