

tunicates closely related to the Salpæ. In this case it is $A = D = G$, further, $B = E = H$, and $C = F = I$. Among the plant-lice (Aphides), each sexual generation is followed by a succession of from eight to ten or twelve non-sexual generations, which are like one another, but differ from the sexual generations. Then, again, a sexual generation reappears like the one long before vanished.

If we further follow this remarkable law of latent or interrupted inheritance, and take into consideration all the phenomena appertaining to it, we may comprise under it also the well-known phenomena of *reversion*. By the term "reversion" or "atavism" we understand the remarkable fact known to all breeders of animals, that occasionally single and individual animals assume a form which has not existed for many generations, but belongs to a generation which has long since disappeared. One of the most remarkable instances of this kind is the fact that in some horses there sometimes appear singular dark stripes, similar to those of the zebra, quagga, and other wild species of African horses. Domestic horses of the most different races and of all colours sometimes show such dark stripes; for example, a stripe along the back, a stripe across the shoulders, and the like. The sudden appearance of these stripes can only be explained by the supposition that it is the effect of a latent transmission, a relapse into the ancient original form, which has long since vanished, and was once common to all species of horses; the original form, undoubtedly, was originally striped like the zebras, quaggas, etc. In like manner, certain qualities in other domestic animals sometimes appear quite suddenly, which once marked their wild ancestors, now long since extinct. In plants, also, such