these individuals and their organs have gradually become transformed in the most remarkable manner; and as all have remained in continual connection with the original mother-animal, the central root of the stock, and as also the food of the whole social community is the same, the numerous separate animals appear merely as the organs of a single individual.

However, the various forms of these Siphonophora (which I have classified and compared carefully in my Monography on this extremely interesting class of animals) not only offers a wealth of instructive examples of the division of labour and divergence of form, but are an example also of the important phenomenon connected with these others, namely, Change of Labour, or Change of Function (Metergy). For as originally the homogeneous medusæ which formed the community of Siphonophora accustomed themselves to different activities, and accordingly changed their form, the various organs of the individual medusæ must frequently change their original species of activity. Thus, for example, the original swimming organ of the medusæ, their muscular hood, changes in some of them into a peculiar muscular swimming-bell, in others into a swimming-bladder filled with air; in a third group we find it in the form of a protecting umbrella, in a fourth group in the form of a capor The original simple alimentary tube of the hood, etc. medusæ changes in some of them into a most complex gland-stomach (Siphon), in others into a very sensitive apparatus of sense (Palpon); in the male animals into a seed-case (Androphore), in the female individuals into an egg-case (Gynophore), etc. The Siphonophora, accordingly, teach us that change of labour is directly connected with