

weeks (figs. 56 and 57). During growth (fig. 58), and before the mature stage is reached, the body form is further remodelled: the result is a long and slender form, more suited to the new demands. After maturity the body is usually fixed in form; it grows further, but retains practically the same proportions as in the last stage before

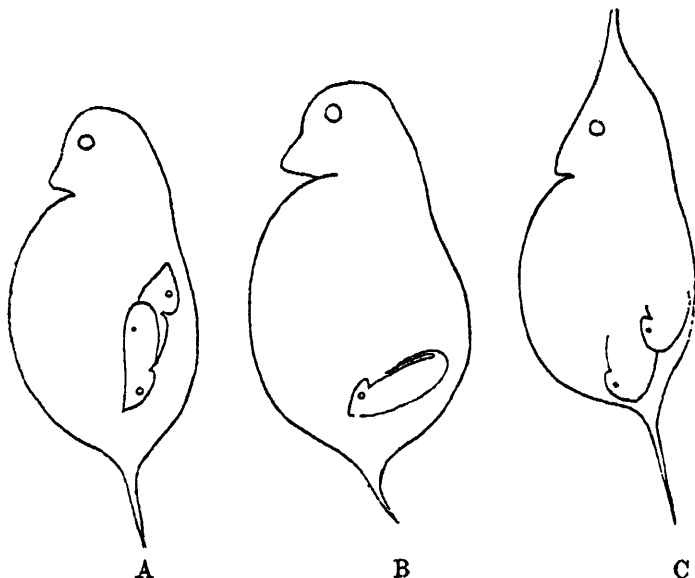


FIG. 56.—Two round-headed spring females (A and B) with pointed-headed young in the brood-pouch; C, a pointed-headed autumn female with round-headed young in brood-pouch.

maturity. This spring generation, which becomes the true bearer of the seasonal variation, is thus on the inception of maturity furnished with a different and greater floating power than the foregoing. The latter has been designated the last generation in the series of winter

$\frac{39}{7}$	$\frac{19}{8}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{27}{10}$	$\frac{19}{11}$	$\frac{17}{12}$	$\frac{7}{2}$	$\frac{27}{3}$	$\frac{27}{5}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{17}{6}$	$\frac{17}{7}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
21	22	16	16	11	4	1	2	1	9	12	14	14	13

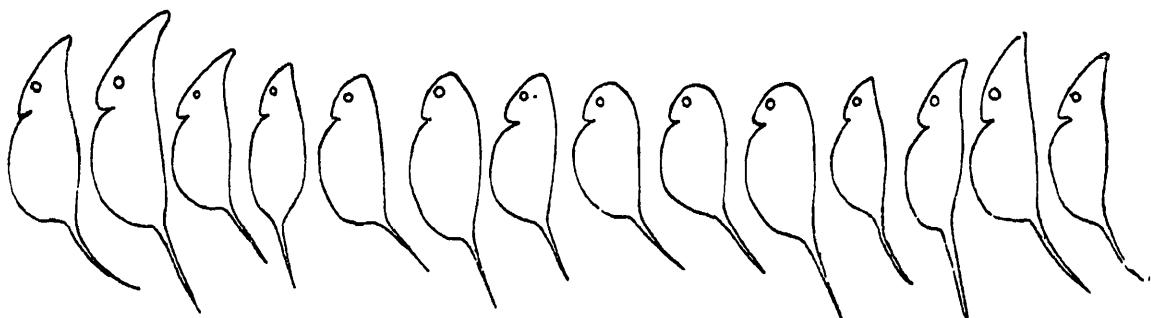


FIG. 57.—*Hyalodaphnia cucullata*. Seasonal variation in the newly hatched young (Furesö). The young are hatched with high crest in summer, but round-headed and without crest in winter. Highly magnified.

generations; the former, the first in the series of summer generations. The direction now taken by the variations increases in all successive generations until the water has attained its highest temperature; but the difference between two successive generations is now never so great as between the two above mentioned, when the temperature of the water is lower (14–16° C.). Sometimes the demands made by the outer conditions on the floating power of the species are so great