

instances, consists in blue-and-yellow vision, with total lack of both the sensations red and green. Nevertheless, this red-green blindness is of two wholly distinct types (which are such as to have given rise to the earlier belief that in one of these types red-vision only was lacking, and in the other green-vision only): in the first, the so-called red-blindness, the red end of the spectrum is shortened, and the maximum brightness is further towards the green (protanopia), and this is much the more common form of the two; in the second, the so-called green-blindness (deutanopia), neither of these two characters holds. It is important to have names for these two types, the more so as it will aid in banishing the erroneous terms red-blindness and green-blindness. The defect of the mid periphery of the retina is deutanopia.

Literature: v. KRIES, Ueber Farbensysteme, Zeitsch. f. Psychol., xiii (1897). (O.L.F.)

Protasis [Gr. *πρότασις*, stretching forward, what is put beforehand]: Ger. *Vordersatz*; Fr. *protase*; Ital. *protasi*. (1) This is not a term of logic, but in grammar it now means the conditional clause of a conditional sentence.

(2) The Greek word was used by Aristotle in the sense of a premise, especially the major premise, or more generally, for a proposition. The corresponding Latin word would be *praetensio*. (C.S.P.)

Protection (economic) [Lat. *pro* + *tegere*, to cover]: Ger. *Schutz*, *Schutzzoll*; Fr. *protectionnisme*; Ital. *protezione*, *protezionismo*. The restriction of free competition: e. g. protection to child labour. Specifically, a system whereby international competition is restricted by the imposition of a high tariff on the importation of commodities.

Protection as a system was advocated by the Mercantilists and opposed by the Physiocrats. In the early part of this century it was condemned by nearly all economists; but it was advocated again about 1840 by Carey.

Almost all nations impose taxes at the frontier as a means of raising revenue. Up to a certain point an increase in the tax rate means an increase in the receipts; but beyond this maximum, the fall in imports more than balances the increased tax or duty on each article imported. It will thus happen that if a certain revenue, less than the possible maximum, is required, there are two tax rates either of which will give it. The man who chooses the lower is a free-trader; the man who chooses the higher is a protectionist. (A.T.H.)

Protective (and Aggressive) Resemblance: Ger. *Schutz(färbung, &c.)*; Fr. *ressemblance protectrice*; Ital. *rassomiglianza protettiva*. A resemblance to some part of the environment which is of no interest to an enemy, for the purpose of defence: hence also called 'procryptic.' Mutatis mutandis, *aggressive resemblance* is concealment from prey for the purpose of attack: hence 'anticryptic.' See MIMICRY, and RESEMBLANCE.

Concealment for attack or defence is exceedingly common in nature, and must have been observed by all naturalists in all times. Erasmus Darwin, in the *Zoonomia* (i. 509, 1794), says: 'The colours of many animals seem adapted to their purposes of concealing themselves, either to avoid danger or to spring on their prey.' During the last forty years the subject has been studied in much detail as a result of the stimulus provided by the theory of natural selection. The pioneer in this labour is A. R. Wallace, who used this subject as an illustration of the working of natural selection in his section of the joint Darwin-Wallace Essay read before the Linnean Society on July 1, 1858. He there suggests that among animals, and especially insects with varied appearances, those 'having colours best adapted to concealment . . . would inevitably survive the longest.' Since that time, in many other works, Wallace has developed the details of the subject, has abundantly illustrated it, and stimulated many other workers to add to our knowledge of it. We can distinguish between *general resemblance* (both protective and aggressive) and *special resemblance*. In the former an animal is invisible in its environment, like medusae in the sea, or desert forms on land, by a general colour harmony, the shape and form not contributing to the concealment. In the latter, the animal resembles some special part of its environment in shape as well as in colour. Familiar examples are yielded by the resemblance of numberless insects to leaves or twigs. In such cases the animal is not invisible, but is liable to be passed by as an object of no interest to its enemy or prey. Many animals are often concealed by resemblance to the same surroundings, and incidentally come to resemble each other. Such likenesses may be called *syncryptic*.

The cryptic colours of many animals are *di-*, *tri-*, or *polymorphic*, varying through different shades or combinations of green and brown, the two chief colours of the vegetable world,