

gether peculiar, and not found on the nearest continents. There are numerous animals in New Holland differing from any found on the continent of Asia, or, indeed, on any other part of the earth. If, however, some species inhabiting both shores of a sea which separates two terrestrial regions are found to be alike, we are not to conclude that those regions have the same Fauna, any more than that the Flora of Lapland and England are alike, because some of the sea-weeds found on both their shores are the same.

398. There is an evident relation between the fauna of any locality and its temperature, although, as we shall hereafter see, similar climates are not always inhabited by similar animals, (401, 402.) Hence the faunas of the two hemispheres have been distributed into three principal divisions, namely, the arctic, the temperate, and the tropical faunas; in the same manner as we have arctic, temperate, and tropical floras. Hence, also, animals dwelling at high elevations upon mountains, where the temperature is much reduced resemble the animals of colder latitudes, rather than those of the surrounding plains.

399. In some respects, the peculiarities of the fauna of a region depend upon its flora, at least so far as land animals are concerned; for herbivorous animals will exist only where there is an adequate supply of vegetable food. But taking the terrestrial and aquatic animals together, the limitation of a fauna is less intimately dependent on climate than that of a flora. Plants, in truth, are for the most part terrestrial, (marine plants being relatively very few) while animals are chiefly aquatic. The ocean is the true home of the Animal Kingdom; and while plants, with the exception of the lichens and mosses, become dwarfed, or perish under the influence of severe cold, the sea teems with animals of all classes, far beyond the extreme limit of flowering plants.