those exceedingly remarkable structures in animals and plants which have no object and refute every teleological explanation seeking for the final purpose of the organism. A great number of other phenomena might have been mentioned, which are no less important, and are explained in the simplest manner by Darwin's reformed Theory of Descent. For the present I will only mention the phenomena presented to us by the geographical distribution of animals and plants on the surface of our planet, as well as the geological distribution of the extinct and petrified organisms in the different strata of the earth's crust. These important palæontological and geographical phenomena, which were formerly only known to us as facts, are now traced to their active causes by the Theory of Descent.

The same statement applies further to all the general laws of Comparative Anatomy, especially to the great law of division of labour or separation (polymorphism, or differentiation), a law which determines the form or structure of human society, as well as the organization of individual animals and plants. It is this law which necessitates an ever increasing variety, as well as a progressive development of organic forms. This law of the division of labour has, up to the present time, been only recognized as a fact, and it, like the law of progressive development, or the law of progress which we perceive active everywhere in the history of nations (as also in that of animals and plants), is explained by Darwin's Doctrine of Descent. Then, if we turn our attention to the great whole of organic nature, if we compare all the individual groups of phenomena of this immense domain of life, it cannot fail to appear, in the light of the Doctrine of Descent, no longer as the ingeniously