certain exceedingly imperfect organisms of the simplest structure, forms of species of an exceedingly indifferent nature, as, for example, many single-celled Protista (Algæ as well as Amœbæ and Infusoria), but especially the Monera, the simplest of them all, have several times or simultaneously arisen in their specific form in several parts of the earth. For the few and very simple conditions by which their specific form was changed in the struggle for life may surely have often been repeated, in the course of time, independently in different parts of the earth. Further, those higher specific forms also, which have not arisen by natural selection, but by *hybridism* (the previously mentioned hybrid species, pp. 150 and 151), may have repeatedly arisen anew in different localities. As, however, this proportionately small number of organisms does not especially interest us here, we may, in respect of chorology, leave them alone, and need only take into consideration the distribution of the great majority of animal and vegetable species in regard to which the *single origin of every species in a single locality*, in its so-called "central point of creation," can be considered as tolerably certain.

Every animal and vegetable species from the beginning of its existence has possessed the tendency to spread beyond the limited locality of its origin, beyond the boundary of its "centre of creation," or, in other words, beyond its *primæval home*, or its natal place. This is a necessary consequence of the relations of population and over-population. The more an animal or vegetable species increases, the less is its limited natal place sufficient for its sustenance, and the fiercer the struggle for life; the more rapid the *over-population* of the natal spot, the more it leads to