than 300 miles from the nearest continent possesses other indigenous mammals from the mainland. On the other hand, numerous species of bat may be found on isolated islands, and many separate islands or groups of islands are distinguished for possessing quite peculiar species or even of peculiar species of bats. This remarkable fact is most easily accounted for by the theory of selection and migration, whereas it remains an unintelligible mystery without it. Land mammals, which cannot fly, are not able to wander across broad stretches of sea and to search far-off islands. This is possible only to bats, which can fly for some length of time, and are, moreover, easily carried hundreds of miles by storms. And when cast upon distant islands they have to adapt themselves to wholly different conditions of existence, and their descendants sooner or later become transformed into new species or even into new generic forms.

Next to the flying animals, those animals, of course, have spread most quickly and furthest which were next best able to migrate, that is, the best runners among the inhabitants of the land, and the best swimmers among the inhabitants of the water. However, the power of such active migrations is not confined to those animals which throughout life enjoy free locomotion. For the fixed animals also, such as corals, tubicolous worms, sea-squirts, lily encrinites, sea-acorns, barnacles, and many other lower animals which adhere to seaweeds, stones, etc., enjoy, at least at an early period of life, free locomotion. They all migrate before they adhere to anything. Their first free locomotive condition of early life is generally that of a "ciliated" larva, a roundish, cellular corpuscle, which, by