lying between them. Their migration from the polar lands to the Alpine heights, or vice versa, would be inconceivable under the present climatic circumstances, or could be assumed at least only in a few rare instances. But such a migration could take place, nay, was obliged to take place. during the gradual advance and retreat of the ice-sheet. As the glaciation encroached from Northern Europe towards our Alpine chains, the polar inhabitants retreating before itgentian, saxifrage, polar foxes, and polar hares-must have peopled Germany, in fact all Central Europe. When the temperature again increased, only a portion of these Arctic inhabitants returned with the retreating ice to the Arctic zones. Another portion of them climbed up the mountains of the Alpine chain instead, and there found the cold climate suited to them. The problem is thus solved in a most simple manner.

We have hitherto principally considered the theory of the migrations of organisms in so far as it explains the radiation of every animal and vegetable species from a single primæval home, from a "central point of creation," and the dispersion of these species over a greater or less portion of the earth's surface. But these migrations are also of great importance to the theory of development, because we can perceive in them a very important means for the origin of new species. When animals and plants migrate they meet in their new home, in the same way as do human emigrants, with conditions which are more or less different from those which they have inherited throughout generations, and to which they have been accustomed. The emigrants must either submit and adapt themselves to these new conditions of life or they perish. By adaptation their peculiar specific