

character becomes the more changed the greater the difference between the new and the old home. The new climate, the new food, but, above all, new neighbours in the forms of other animals and plants, influence and tend to modify the inherited character of the immigrant species, and if it is not hardy enough to resist the influences, then sooner or later a new species must arise out of it. In most cases this transformation of an immigrant species takes place so quickly under the influence of the altered struggle for life, that even after a few generations a new species arises from it.

Migration has an especial influence in this way on Gonochoristis, *i.e.* on all organisms with separate sexes. For in them the origin of new species by natural selection is always rendered difficult, or delayed, by the fact that the modified descendants occasionally again mix sexually with the unchanged original form, and thus by crossing return to the first form. But if such varieties have migrated, if great distances or barriers to migration—seas, mountains, etc.—have separated them from the old home, then the danger of a mingling with the primary form is prevented, and the isolation of the emigrant form, which becomes a new species by adaptation, prevents its breeding with the old stock, and hence prevents its return in this way to the original form.

The importance of migration for the isolation of newly originating species and the prevention of a speedy return to the primary form has been especially pointed out by the philosophic traveller, Moritz Wagner, of Munich. In a special treatise on "Darwin's Theory and the Law of the Migration of Organisms," Wagner gives from his own