

rich experience a great number of striking examples which confirm the theory of migration set forth by Darwin in the eleventh and twelfth chapters of his book, where he especially discusses the effect of the complete isolation of emigrant organisms in the origin of new species. Wagner sets forth the simple causes which have "locally bounded the form and founded its typical difference," in the following three propositions:—1. The greater the total amount of change in the hitherto existing conditions of life which the emigrating individuals find on entering a new territory, the more intensely must the innate variability of every organism manifest itself. 2. The less this increased individual variability of organisms is disturbed in the peaceful process of reproduction by the mingling of numerous subsequent immigrants of the same species, the more frequently will nature succeed, by intensification and transmission of the new characteristics, in forming a new variety or race, that is, a commencing species. 3. The more advantageous the changes experienced by the individual organs are to the variety, the more readily will it be able to adapt itself to the surrounding conditions; and the longer the undisturbed breeding of a commencing variety of colonists in a new territory continues without its mingling with subsequent immigrants of the same species, the oftener a new species will arise out of the variety.

Every one will agree with these three propositions of Moritz Wagner's. But we must consider his view, that the migration and the subsequent isolation of the emigrant individuals is a *necessary* condition for the origin of new species, to be completely erroneous. Wagner says, "without a long-enduring separation of colonists from their former