

cases in the insect tribes ; but I shall quote a more familiar example. The hare lives above ground, sheltering among brakes and bushes. The young of this timid animal are enabled to run after the dam immediately after birth. On the other hand, the rabbit excavates a subterranean abode, where it brings forth its young, which are at first blind and helpless, and there nurses them until they have strength. The young rabbit becomes an individual of a social establishment, while the solitary hare seeks protection for itself alone ; and between these alternatives there is no medium.'

3. The nature of the changes supposed does not admit that they should in general be diminutive. An example will best illustrate and establish this observation. A hand or foot must be one or other of these organs distinctively ; in other words, it must be adapted for clasping or walking. To change the one of these into the other would necessarily be a great metamorphosis, and there is no conceivable way of subdividing it into degrees. Besides, a single alteration of corporeal structure may change the general conditions of life, and render the re-