

that without his care such changes are impossible. Animals in a wild state are confined as rigorously to a uniformity of external conditions as if they were shut up in an enclosed park or the cages of a menagerie. Mountain ranges and an expanse of ocean confine the quadruped to his native region; the kangaroo has not made his way from Australia to New Guinea or New Zealand, and the quadrupeds of Brazil have not wandered across the Andes to Quito or Peru.

If the range of external influence is thus limited, the range of desires, habits, and faculties, is confined to an equally narrow compass. A theory, to be deserving of consideration, must comprehend the whole of the phenomena. Now, the doctrine of appetites and desires only comprehends the half. In the vegetable kingdom it can have no place. If carnivorous desires gave the eagle his crooked bill and sharp talons, then similar desires may have given the *Dionæa muscipula* its fly-catching leaf. In the transmutation of vegetable species, we are therefore deprived of a cause which operates in the animal kingdom. Even among animals there are a class of structures and arrangements which are perfectly inexplicable on any principle included in the development hypothesis. The train of the peacock, with its ocelli so regularly formed, and colours so beautifully arranged, the crest of the