"the *migration* of organisms and their formation of colonies is the *necessary condition of natural selection.*" August Weismann, in his treatise on the "Influence of Isolation upon the Formation of Species,"[24] has already sufficiently refuted that proposition, and has shown that even in one and the same district one bi-sexual species may divide itself into several species by natural selection. In relation to this question, I must again call to mind the great influence exercised by *division of labour* and the morphological *separation of forms* connected with it, and, indeed, for the transformation of the whole organism as well as for the cells of which it is composed. Both the personal divergence as well as the cellular divergence are the necessary consequences of natural selection. All the different kinds of cells constituting the body of the higher organisms, the nerve-cells, muscle-cells, gland-cells, etc., all these "good species of Plastids," these "bonæ species" of elementary organisms, have arisen solely by division of labour, in consequence of natural selection, although they not only never were locally isolated, but ever since their origin have always existed in the closest local relations one with another. Now, the same reasoning that applies to these elementary organisms, or "individuals of the first order," applies also to the many-celled organisms of a higher order which only at a later date have arisen as "good species" from among their fellows.

Hence the opinions of Leopold Buch, of Darwin and of Wallace, that the migration of organisms and their isolation in their new home is a very advantageous condition for the origin of new species, remain correct; and we cannot admit, as Wagner asserts, that it is a *necessary* condition, and that