

of Germany was just then beginning, and it opened a new world to me. Familiar as I was with Cuvier's '*Règne Animal*,' I had not then seen his '*Researches on Fossil Remains*,' and the study of fossils seemed to me only an extension of the field of zoölogy. I had no idea of its direct connection with geology, or of its bearing on the problem of the successive introduction of animals on the earth. I had never thought of the larger and more philosophical view of nature as one great world, but considered the study of animals only as it was taught by descriptive zoölogy in those days. At about this time, however, I made the acquaintance of two young botanists, Braun and Schimper, both of whom have since become distinguished in the annals of science. Botany had in those days received a new impulse from the great conceptions of Goethe. The metamorphosis of plants was the chief study of my friends, and I could not but feel that descriptive zoölogy had not spoken the last word in our science, and that grand generalizations, such as were opening upon botanists, must be preparing for zoölogists also. Intimate contact with German students made me feel that I had neglected my philosophical education; and when, in the