

not overstep. The Condor of the Cordilleras does not descend into the temperate regions of the United States; and yet it is not that he fears the cold, since he is frequently known to ascend even above the highest summits of the Andes, and disappears from view where the cold is most intense. Nor can it be from lack of prey.

407. Again, the peculiar configuration of a country sometimes determines a peculiar grouping of animals, into what may be called local faunas. Such, for example, are the prairies of the West, the Pampas of South America, the Steppes of Asia, the Deserts of Africa;—and, for marine animals, the basin of the Caspian. In all these localities, animals are met with which exist only there, and are not found except under those particular conditions.

408. Finally, to obtain a true picture of the zoölogical distribution of animals, not the terrestrial types alone, but the marine species, must also be included. Notwithstanding the uniform nature of the watery element, the animals which dwell in it are not dispersed at random; and though the limits of the marine may be less easily defined than those of the terrestrial faunas, still, marked differences between the animals of great basins are not less observable. Properly to apprehend how marine animals may be distributed into local faunas, it must be remembered that their residence is not in the high sea, but along the coasts of continents and on soundings. It is on the Banks of Newfoundland, and not in the deep sea, that the great cod-fishery is carried on; and it is well known that when fishes migrate, they run along the shores. The range of marine species being, therefore, confined to the vicinity of the shores, their distribution must be subjected to laws similar to those which regulate the terrestrial faunas. As to the fresh-water fishes, not only do the species vary in the different zones, but even the different rivers of the same region have species peculiar to them, and