

rivers of the United States, peculiar species will be found in each basin, associated with others which are common to several basins. Thus, the Delaware River contains species not found in the Hudson. But, on the other hand, the pickerel is found in both. Now, if all animals originated at one point, and from a single stock, the pickerel must have passed from the Delaware to the Hudson, or *vice versa*, which it could only have done by passing along the sea-shore, or by leaping over large spaces of *terra firma*; that is to say, in both cases it would be necessary to do violence to its organization. Now, such a supposition is in direct opposition to the immutability of the laws of Nature.

450. We shall hereafter see that the same laws of distribution are not limited to the actual creation only, but that they have also ruled the creations of former geological epochs, and that the fossil species have lived and died, most of them, at the place where their remains are found.

451. Even Man, although a cosmopolite, is subject, in a certain sense, to this law of limitation. While he is every where the one identical species, yet several races, marked by certain peculiarities of features, are recognized; such as the Caucasian, Mongolian, and African races, of which we are hereafter to speak. And it is not a little remarkable, that the abiding places of these several races correspond very nearly with some of the great zoölogical regions. Thus we have a northern race, comprising the Samoyedes in Asia, the Laplanders in Europe, and the Esquimaux in America, corresponding to the arctic fauna, (400,) and, like it, identical on the three continents, having for its southern limit the region of trees, (422.) In Africa, we have the Hottentot and Negro races, in the south and central portions respectively, while the people of northern Africa are allied to their neighbors in Europe; just as we have seen to be the case with the zoölogical fauna in general,