

as to Man's Place in Nature.' The first is entitled 'On the Natural History of the Man-like Apes'; the second, 'On the Relations of Man to the Lower Animals'; the third, 'On some Fossil Remains of Man.' Darwin himself felt the burden of these problems as much as Huxley; but in his chief work, 'On the Origin of Species,' in 1859, he had purposely only just touched them, suggesting that the theory of descent would shed light upon the origin of man and his history. Twelve years later, in his celebrated work on 'The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex,' Darwin discussed fully and ingeniously all the different sides of this 'question of questions' from the morphological, historical, physiological, and psychological points of view. As early as 1866 I myself had applied in the *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen* the theory of transformism to anthropology, and had shown that the fundamental law of biogeny claims the same value for man as for all the other animals. The intimate causal