

would be either exclusively confined to the Carboniferous Limestone in general, or which, perhaps, might not be found out of the Carboniferous Limestone of a single region or even a single particular locality.

C. Lastly, some species would yield so far to the altered conditions of the area that they would "migrate," and seek elsewhere a more congenial home. This term is apt to convey false impressions; and it will be well here to consider what is meant by the "migration" of species or groups of animals. It is quite obvious that only animals like birds, fishes, mammals, insects, &c., which enjoy, when grown up, the power of active locomotion, can actually "migrate" in person, supposing they find themselves placed under unfavourable conditions. There are many animals, however, such as most shell-fish, corals, sea-urchins, &c., which have, when adult, either no power of changing their place, or at best a very limited one. Still in these cases even, though the *individual* has no means of removing its quarters to some more favoured spot, there may be a "migration" of the *species* from an unsuitable to a suitable locality. This is effected through the medium of the *young*, which have the power of choosing where they will settle, and are endowed with vigorous powers of locomotion. If, for example, a bed of oysters should become placed under conditions unsuitable for the development of these molluscs, it is clear that the old oysters cannot change their location. The young oysters, however, swim about freely, and these will move away from the original bed till they find a place which will suit them. By a repetition of this process there may be in course of time a removal or "migration" of a species for almost any distance, irrespective of the fact that the adult is permanently rooted.

To return, then, to the case which we have been considering:—when the conditions of life in the seas of the Carboniferous Limestone became unfavourable for the further existence of their fauna, some species would migrate to a more congenial area. In this way a greater or less number of the species characteristic of the Carboniferous Limestone, probably the greater number of them, would ultimately be transferred to another area. Here they would mingle with the forms already inhabiting that area, perhaps more or less completely supplanting these, perhaps merely succeeding in maintaining a precarious existence. In the course of their migration also, they would doubtless become more or less modified in their