

The conditions under which the  
 "Natural selection" have not been  
 shown to effect the arising of new species.  
 These conditions, under the term "Natural  
 Selection" are misapplied in the "Lectures on  
 Zoology" in the 12th Vol. of the "Transactions of the  
 Zoological Society, 1870, p. 15, in which I have  
 let me to propose this as an operation in the  
 production of species; but failed to demonstrate  
 its operation in their Origin.  
 The influence of species & genera is changing  
 the proportion of fact in the records of nature  
 in nature, are more common, and besides them  
 to have been records of operation in the origin of  
 species as "Natural Selection" but I have  
 made attempt to explain the way of work in  
 "Homology" but to meet with the phenomenon  
 of the origin of species. The lecture of "Natural  
 Selection" contained no reference from species to species  
 of the origin of species, but the "Lectures on  
 Zoology" in a new course, but the "Lectures on  
 Zoology" in a new course.

London, British Museum  
 October 1<sup>st</sup> 1875.



Esteemed Colleague,

My friend Dr. Murie has  
 conveyed to me some friendly expressions of  
 yours which I truly appreciate, with an enquiry  
 as to my views on the so-called "Darwinian  
 Hypothesis." With a majority of our Biologists  
 and all cultivated English this is held to be  
 synonymous with "Homogeneity" or the origin of  
 species by secondary laws, as opposed to "Hetero-  
 geney" or their origin by direct or miraculous creation.  
 There are a few who recognize the attempt made  
 by our Chief of Naturalists to explain the mode  
 of operation of the "Secondary Law," as <sup>being</sup> akin to the  
 Lamarckian Hypothesis, or the origin of species by  
 "degeneration" of Buffon: i. e., to be another  
 attempt to expound the "modus operandi" of  
 the "Secondary Law."

The



3

prospective operation of Secondary Law, as, e.g. in  
Vertebrata "from the first embodiment of the  
"Idea" under its old Ichthyic Vestment, until  
it became arrayed in the glorious garb of the  
"Human Form":— I formally announced, with  
as formal rejection of the hypothesis of *Nomoma-*  
*-tageny*, in my Lecture:—"On the Nature of  
Limbs," at our Royal Institution, Febr. 9, 1849,  
published in the same year, *Journ. Van Nostrand, London*  
(see p. 86): but I confessed myself ignorant  
of the way of work of such transmutation by  
ascent, and could not offer any demonstrative  
theory. A fuller discussion on this great question,  
in which the terms '*Nomo-*' + '*Nomato-geny*' are  
defined, constitutes the concluding Chapter of my  
"Anatomy of Vertebrates," *Journ. vol. III (1868)*.

I felt then, as I now feel, in the condition of  
Copernicus when asked why all things loose  
on the surface of the earth were not whirled  
into space by his hypothetical movement of  
'diurnal rotation'? "I do not know." But,  
if you will accept '*Nomogeny*', it will explain



to  
many

A many phenomena, and groups of phenomena in Zoology, which are wholly unintelligible by 'Traumatogeny'. When an orthodox friend asks:—"How do <sup>you</sup> get Man out of an Ape?" I am obliged, with Copernicus, to confess:—"I don't know." I am not sure, indeed, that any present form of Quadrumanoe was such Ancestor.

The 'Cycles' & 'Epicycles' were not greater obstacles to the explanation of the additional facts in Astronomy contributed by Copernic & his contemporaries, than the 'Omit-bones' in the Horse, with an occasional births of a foal in the pedal condition of Hipparion, are conceivable according to the direct creation of the Horse & Mare as understood by



of the 'Cycles' & 'Epicycles' were not greater obstacles to the explanation of the additional facts in Astronomy contributed by Copernic & his contemporaries, than the 'Omit-bones' in the Horse, with an occasional births of a foal in the pedal condition of Hipparion, are conceivable according to the direct creation of the Horse & Mare as understood by



au Musée britannique, à Londres  
3<sup>d</sup> Avril, 1879

Mon cher Conroy,

Votre aimable lettre m'a donné  
beaucoup de plaisir, et je lui aurais  
plus tôt répondu, si seulement j'avois  
voulu en même temps vous avoir  
envoyé la deuxième partie de mes  
conclusions sur la Spirula,

celle-ci a été retardée à cause  
de l'apparition tardive de la dernière  
partie de nos "Proceedings of the  
Zoological Society" (Avril 1-1879)

Il ne faut pas vous dire combien  
je serai content de une portion  
qu'elle



un Musée National à Londres  
le 29 Mars 1841



Monsieur Combes

Votre aimable lettre m'a été  
parvenue le 29 Mars et je suis  
plus tôt repassé, et vous  
vous en souvenez vous-même  
en regardant la dernière partie de mon  
ouvrage sur les Alpes.  
Cela me a été remis à Paris  
de l'appréhension de la manière  
faute de nos "procédés" de  
restaurer le "cristal" (voir page 100)  
Il ne faut pas vous être contenté  
de faire un tout en une fois  
mais

quelle que ce soit, de celui,  
peut être l'œuvre finale de l'antiquaire  
et de l'artiste, serait estimée digne  
de notre dans votre Revue  
mémorabilia.

Croyez moi,

très  
votre très dévoué,

Rich<sup>d</sup> Owen.

This step, with resignation of my  
Professorship, changes my  
designation, into:-

"Sir Richard Owen, K. C. B."

Perhaps you would kindly give  
my respectful request to the "Secrétaire  
Perpetuel de l'Académie des Sciences",  
to enter my name, as above, in  
the "catégorie of Foreign Associates".

Believe me,

with truest regard & respects,  
faithfully yours,

Richard Owen.



Shewn Lodge  
Richmond Park.

25 January, 1884.

My dear Sir, and Comrade,

I venture to trespass on you  
with this introduction of my friend,  
Mr. E. P. Ramsay, Director of the Museum  
of Natural History, in Sydney, New South  
Wales, who had charge of the "Australian  
Department" in the late "Fisheries Exhibition"  
in London. He has been charged by the  
Australian Government to inspect and  
report on the "Apparatus of Europe".



The result will be the formation  
of an Aquarium, under Mr. Ramsay's  
direction at Port Jackson, and we  
may expect numerous and most  
interesting results.

I should have felt myself blameably  
wanting if I had not given Mr. R.  
the opportunity of becoming known  
to you and profiting by your  
great and valuable experience.

I take this opportunity of stating

that, towards the close of last year,  
finding the arrangement of our  
National Natural History complete,  
in the New Building, S. Kensington,  
and that I had served in State  
Museums 57 years, I requested  
permission to retire. It was  
granted in gratifying terms, and  
Her Majesty was graciously pleased  
to promote me to the Commandership  
of Her Honourable Order of the Bath,  
of which I was 'Companion'. This

By favor of M. E. P. Ramsay, F. R. S.

à M<sup>rs</sup>.



Le Professeur

H. de Lacaze - Duthiers, Membre  
de l'Institut, Acad. des Sciences,

Paris.

R. Owen.

Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, East Sheen, s.w.

25<sup>th</sup> August, 1886.

(England)



Esteemed Colleague!

Apropos to the 'historical Summary' prefixed  
by M. G. St-Remy to his acceptable Memoir -  
"Sur la Structure du Cerveau des Myriapodes," -  
(Comptes Rendus, &c., 26<sup>e</sup> Juillet, 1886, p. 288.) -  
May I ask his attention to my "Anatomy of the  
Invertebrate Animals," 8<sup>vo</sup>, 1855, p. p. 355-7, where  
the Nervous System is described and illustrated  
in Julus terrestris, and, partially, in Polydesmus  
(figs. 144 & 145). Supplementary views of the  
brain of Julus are given in a later "Monograph"  
on Limulus polyphemus, 4<sup>to</sup>, 1873, p. 20, Plate  
II, figs. 6, 7, 8; (a copy of this Work should be in the  
Library of the "Academie des Sciences"), also in  
that of our estimable Colleague de Quatrefages.

à M. H. De Lacaze - Duthiers, Membre de l'Institut  
&c. &c.

as if you had intended to include this paper in the  
volume of the "Comptes Rendus" which appears in the  
"Comptes Rendus" of the 26<sup>e</sup> Juillet, 1886, p. 288.  
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Richard Owen

22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1881



Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> inst. in relation to my "Abstract" of the "Philosophical Transactions" for the year 1880, and to be assured that your interest in the subject is highly appreciated.

I take this opportunity to inclose 'proofs' of an 'Abstract' of a Paper which will appear in the forth-coming Volume of the "Philosophical Transactions" chiefly as the locality of its subject - a singular form of large many-horned edentulous Saurian from 'Lord Howe's Island' - hitherto only known in tertiary rocks of the Australian continent, seemed to me to be confirmatory of:-  
"Les preuves de l'effondrement d'un continent austral pendant l'age moderne & de la Terre" sagaciously suggested, in 1882, by our confrere, Emile Blanchard: (Comptes Rendus, 74, 16<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1886)

to whom, with yourself, I offer my best regards,

Richard Owen.

Yours faithfully,  
Richard Owen

à M. H. de Lacaze-Duthiers, Membre de l'Institut.



"Description of Fossil Remains of two Species of a Megalanian Genus (*Meiolania*, Ow.), from Lord Howe's Island."  
By Sir RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B., F.R.S. Received March 15, 1886.

(Abstract.)

In a scientific survey by the Department of Mines, New South Wales, of Lord Howe's Island, fossil remains were obtained which were transmitted to the British Museum of Natural History, and were confided to the author for determination and description.

These fossils, referable to the extinct family of horned Saurians described in former volumes of the "Philosophical Transactions"\* under the generic name *Megalania*, form the subject of the present paper. They represent species smaller in size than *Megalania prisca*, Ow., and with other differential characters on which an allied genus *Meiolania* is founded. Characters of an almost entire skull with part of the lower jaw-bone, of some vertebræ and parts of the scapula and pelvic arches, are assigned to the species *Meiolania*

\* Vol. 149, 1858, p. 43; *ib.*, 1880, p. 1037; *ib.*, 1881, p. 1037.

*platyceps*. Portions of a cranium and mandible are referred to a *Meiolania minor*. Both species, as in *Megalania*, are edentulous with modifications of the mouth indicative of a horny beak, as in the Chelonian order. The cranial and vertebral characters are, however, sauroid. Horn-cores in three pairs are present but shorter relatively, especially the first and third pairs, than in *Megalania prisca*. The indication of a seventh more advanced and medial horn is feeble, and the author remarks that in the small existing lizard (*Moloch*) this horn has not an osseous support. The tail of *Meiolania* is long and stiff; the vertebræ being encased by an osseous sheath, developing, as in *Megalania*, tuberos processes in two pairs, corresponding with the vertebræ within: such defensive parts are less developed, relatively, than in *Megalania prisca*.

The locality of these singular remains is an insular tract not exceeding 6 miles by 1 mile in extent; situated mid-way between Sydney and Norfolk Island, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 31' S.$ , long.  $159^{\circ} 9' E.$  The island is formed of three raised basaltic masses connected by low-lying grounds of blown coral-sand formation, consisting of rounded grains and fragments of corals and shells. In the parts of this formation converted into rock were found the petrified remains which are the subject of the present paper. It is accompanied by drawings of the most instructive fossils: these form the subjects of five plates illustrative of the text.

à M. Emile Blanchard, Membre de l'Institut,

apropos to p. 408, of "Comptes Rendus" for 16 Août, 86.



"Description of Fossil Remains of two Species of a Megalanian Genus (*Meiolania*, Ow.), from Lord Howe's Island."  
By Sir RICHARD OWEN, K.C.B., F.R.S. Received March 15, 1886.

(Abstract.)

In a scientific survey by the Department of Mines, New South Wales, of Lord Howe's Island, fossil remains were obtained which were transmitted to the British Museum of Natural History, and were confided to the author for determination and description.

These fossils, referable to the extinct family of horned Saurians described in former volumes of the "Philosophical Transactions"\* under the generic name *Megalania*, form the subject of the present paper. They represent species smaller in size than *Megalania prisca*, Ow., and with other differential characters on which an allied genus *Meiolania* is founded. Characters of an almost entire skull with part of the lower jaw-bone, of some vertebrae and parts of the scapula and pelvic arches, are assigned to the species *Meiolania*

\* Vol. 140, 1858, p. 43; *ib.*, 1880, p. 1037; *ib.*, 1881, p. 1037.

*platyceps*. Portions of a cranium and mandible are referred to a *Meiolania minor*. Both species, as in *Megalania*, are edentulous with modifications of the mouth indicative of a horny beak, as in the Chelonian order. The cranial and vertebral characters are, however, sauroid. Horn-cores in three pairs are present but shorter relatively, especially the first and third pairs, than in *Megalania prisca*. The indication of a seventh more advanced and medial horn is feeble, and the author remarks that in the small existing lizard (*Moloch*) this horn has not an osseous support. The tail of *Meiolania* is long and stiff; the vertebræ being encased by an osseous sheath, developing, as in *Megalania*, tuberos processes in two pairs, corresponding with the vertebræ within: such defensive parts are less developed, relatively, than in *Megalania prisca*.

The locality of these singular remains is an insular tract not exceeding 6 miles by 1 mile in extent; situated mid-way between Sydney and Norfolk Island, in lat.  $31^{\circ} 31'$  S., long.  $159^{\circ} 9'$  E. The island is formed of three raised basaltic masses connected by low-lying grounds of blown coral-sand formation, consisting of rounded grains and fragments of corals and shells. In the parts of this formation converted into rock were found the petrified remains which are the subject of the present paper. It is accompanied by drawings of the most instructive fossils: these form the subjects of five plates illustrative of the text.





*E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S.*

*Curator of The Australian Museum, Sydney,  
Commissioner of the New South Wales Fisheries.*

*and Dr. J. Murie, London*