Bindings, 1845–1882

For explanation see pages 20–21

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
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PREFACE

The first part of the following list contains all the editions and issues of books, pamphlets and circulars, both British and foreign, which I have seen, or seen reliably recorded, from the first in 1835 up to the end of 1975. It also includes works which contain matter printed from manuscripts which were not published in Darwin’s lifetime. For letters, I have included any that were published in his lifetime, but only the more important collections published since then. Many other works contain small collections or single letters, and a long, but incomplete, list of these is given by the late Sir Gavin de Beer in No. 1595.

The second part contains a list of papers, notes and letters which were originally published in serials. Many of the more important of these were translated or summarized in foreign languages in Darwin’s lifetime, and more have appeared in collected editions of his works, especially in Russian, since. These have not been included.

The book does not pretend to be more than a list, giving only a brief description of each item, with, in the case of important ones, enough information to indicate what they should contain. I have used the degressive principle both for the mere reissues in Darwin’s lifetime and for the less important of the later reprints. Some information is given on binders’ cases, but variants are noticed only for the most important books. The difficulties of completing such a list are discussed in the first part of the Introduction. There are only fifty headings in Part I, but they produce more than 1600 entries. I am aware that, even with this number, the list is far from complete. The worst deficiencies are amongst the very numerous American reprints of the Journal of researches and The origin of species, and in the Slav language editions in the last fifteen or twenty years. Because the number of entries is more than three times that of the first edition, it has been necessary to renumber throughout, but the original numbers have been given in the right hand margin.

In the course of compiling the list, in examining the books themselves, and in reading what other people have written about them, I have come across a good deal of information which is of bibliographical interest. The general matter is placed in the Introduction, whilst that which relates to a particular work, or group of works, will be found preceding the first entry under that particular heading.

First editions, and a few others of recognized importance, are usually
easy to find in libraries, and all but a few are still common on the
market. It is the later issues which are rare in libraries and hard to see,
although many of them contain interesting introductory matter. These
are of little commercial value, and will in consequence become more
difficult to see as time goes on. Foreign translations are always poorly
represented in libraries on both sides of the Atlantic, although, for-
tunately, there are a few collections, including that at Down House,
which are full of them.

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge the unfailing help that has been
given to me by Librarians and their staffs at many libraries throughout
the world. They are too many to thank individually, and I hope that
none will think it discourteous if I thank them all together. There are
however three whose help has been continuing: Mr Joseph W. Scott,
Librarian of University College London, whose fine library has been
my day to day source of reference; Mr Peter J. Gautrey who cares for
the Darwinian archive as well as the family books in the Cambridge
University Library; and Mr Richard Landon of the Fisher Rare Book
Library of the University of Toronto—the number of items in the list
shown as held at Toronto is some indication of his help. The late John
C. Wyllie, Librarian of the Alderman Library of the University of
Virginia, looked at the Victorious collection and other holdings with
the enthusiasm and accuracy for which he was famous.

A compilation of this sort must rely heavily on the catalogues and
stock of antiquarian booksellers. Here again I have received unfailing
help. I have gained more information about later issues and obscure
editions from the shelves of booksellers throughout the south of England
than from all the library catalogues put together. Two great bookshops
stand apart: Wheldon & Wesley Ltd, where Charles and Howard Kirke
Swann have let me use their vast stock and vaster knowledge; and
Bernard Quaritch Ltd, where the same kindness has come from Howard
Radclyffe, and earlier from John Collins who is now with Sothebys.

R. B. FREEMAN

University College London
1st June, 1976.
INTRODUCTION

Darwin wrote sixteen books, or twenty according to how one treats them, and he contributed to a further nine, in four of which his work is long and important. There are also a number of little pieces, pamphlets or single sheets, of which he was the author or to which he gave his name with others. These together make up forty-two titles to 1882, the year of his death. There are 166 papers or notes in serials; many of these are brief, but about thirty are important contributions to the publications of learned societies. After his death there are his autobiography, his letters, publications from his manuscripts, and later editions and translations of his already published works.

A complete collection of English editions of books, pamphlets and single sheets, wholly by Darwin, or to which he contributed, excluding papers in serials, up to 1882, would amount to 116 items. To this may be added 57 American printings and 109 foreign translations, making a total of 282. With the contributions to serials, roughly 450 titles completes the printed work. The remaining items, almost three-quarters of the whole, recorded here are not to be despised as mere reprints, or late translations, of works which had been published in his lifetime. There are a few editions which were altered by Francis Darwin from his father's notes, the autobiographical matter, the letters, and the transcripts of manuscripts, all of which are important. Many later printings of the major works, both in English and in foreign translation, have introductory matter by distinguished scholars of evolution. These reflect changing knowledge and attitudes to the subject. The rest indicate that copies of his texts are still wanted and The origin of species and Journal of researches have never been out of print. Morse Peckham has written of the former that 'it would be as hopeless a task to search out all the reprints as it would be to discover those of its great—and almost as shattering—coeval, The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám.' I have tried to do just that for all of Darwin's work.

An output of sixteen books should not present any serious bibliographical difficulties, at least for those appearing in his lifetime, but even a list is not so easy to put together as might be supposed. There are two chief reasons for this. Firstly, John Murray, who was Darwin's main publisher in England, usually printed only a few thousand copies at a time, most often two thousand but sometimes less, and he changed the
title pages and perhaps other preliminaries at each printing. In only one instance, *The expression of the emotions*, 1872, did he print as many as seven thousand in exactly the same form including the title page. Such printings are only issues, or at most title page editions, but they exist and must be recorded. Secondly, as a result of this printing policy, Darwin was able to make small revisions between issues, even when these were printed from stereo plates, so that successive issues, in his lifetime at least and sometimes after, must not merely be seen, but must be collated. This habit of his was not confined to printings in England, but occurs in some American printings as well as in translations.

The most striking example is shown by the 1876 issue of the sixth edition of *The origin of species*, the eighteenth thousand. Neither Darwin nor John Murray ever called this an edition. Modern editors, except Morse Peckham, have also considered the first issue of the sixth edition, the eleventh thousand of 1872, to be the definitive text as Darwin left it. There is a faint hint on the title page that perhaps the text should be collated; and indeed when this is done there are found to be author’s changes, small but nevertheless there. The definitive text is therefore that of 1876, and not of 1872 as is usually stated. Another good example is found in *Vegetable mould and worms*. Each of the first seven thousands has a different title page, all but the first of them stating the thousand. None of them are called editions, indeed they are not, but no mention is made of the fact that all of them, except the second, have textual differences.

It was often, but not invariably, Murray’s policy to print on his title pages, except those of first printings, a statement of what total number of copies, to the nearest thousand, had been printed. This statement can sometimes be shown to be incorrect, and sometimes, though possibly correct, goes out of sequence, but on the whole it can be a useful pointer to missing entries in the list. He also prints these thousands in his advertisements, although in some cases it can be shown that the thousands stated do not exist; a list of some of these is given in the discussion of *The origin of species*. In a few cases the same thousand may be stated on title pages of different dates. In some these may be errors, but they usually represent resettings of the title pages for those books which sold slowly. In *The origin of species*, which sold quickly, the thirteenth thousand occurs with title pages dated 1872 or 1873; as these are preceded by the eleventh thousand of 1872 and are followed by the fifteenth of 1875 both are presumably correct. The thirteenth of 1872 is not shown in Murray’s accounts for this printing, but it nevertheless exists. The third thousand of *Climbing plants*, which sold slowly, may have dates of 1882, 1885, or 1888.
The twenty-third thousand of *The descent of man* appeared in one volume in 1888, and the same thousand is given on the title page of the second issue of the two volume Library Edition of 1891. The latter, which goes out of sequence, is presumably a misprint. In *Vegetable mould and worms*, the editions of 1897 and 1904 are both called thirteenth thousand. The latter cannot be merely a new title page for unsold stock because the text is entirely reset. Thirteenth is presumably a misprint in 1904. The opposite situation occurs in the thirty-seventh thousand of *The origin of species*, some copies of which are dated 1883 on the title page. The list of other works, on the verso of the title leaf, shows clearly that the correct date is 1889, as in most copies of this issue, or possibly 1888, the inserted advertisements being dated September 1888. The ‘3’ in 1883 is in a wrong fount.

However, the compilation of a list is comparatively easy, and is free from the problems which beset the bibliographers of many nineteenth-century authors. Such things as trial issues, author’s editions, large or special paper, or colonial editions seem to be absent, although there are a few freaks. The appearance of the second edition text of *The origin of species* dated 1859 instead of 1860, and of Volume I only of *The descent of man* dated 1870 instead of 1871, is odd; although both are extremely rare. The 1848 printing of *Journal of researches* which is dated 1845 on the title page is however a common book; as is the *Manual of scientific enquiry* dated 1886 but clearly printed in 1906. Only two English editions were printed in parts. The second edition, 1845, of the *Journal of researches* appeared in three parts, and the *Zoology of the voyage of the Beagle* in nineteen numbers making up five parts. The former was a popular and cheap edition, not likely to have been bought by libraries, and I have seen only parts one and two; the second, expensive and full of fine plates, presents no difficulties.

Darwin had only five publishers for his own books, and three of these published one work each. One, *Letters on geology*, was privately printed, not published. Henry Colburn published the first edition of *Journal of researches* and its two subsequent reissues. The Ray Society published the *Living Cirripedia*, and the Palaeontographical Society the *Fossil Cirripedia of Great Britain*. Of the rest, Smith Elder published the geological works, which can be treated as one or as three separate books, and continued to do so until 1891. John Murray published the remaining eleven, as well as the second and subsequent editions of the *Journal*. Murray produced over 150 editions and issues, and Smith Elder eight.

All Murray Darwins have an octavo leaf shape in various paper sizes, but may be signed and sewn in eights or twelves. The first four editions of *The origin of species* are usually stated to be duodecimos. They are
certainly gathered in twelves, and they are signed on the first, second and fifth leaves, the signature of leaf five being A3 etc. The leaf height is 197.5 mm in the first three and 195 mm in the fourth. There are no watermarks. The same format, with a page height of 195 mm, is also found in the first edition of *The fertilisation of orchids*. Such a format is consistent with a large duodecimo or with an octavo imposed in sheet and a half, but the page shape is wrong for a duodecimo and Murray’s accounts state that the paper bought was ‘Sh. ½ Post Spalding’. This shows that they were imposed on sheet and a half and are all octavos. After imposition, the bottom third of each sheet and a half was cut off, folded by two vertical folds, and placed as four leaves between the larger portion which was folded as an octavo. The signature A3 etc. is on the first leaf of the inserted portion which is the fifth of the bolt.

A gathering in twelves is found again in several other, shorter, Murray Darwins. These include the 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1880 issues of *The origin of species*, and five consecutive issues of *The descent of man* between 1874 and 1881. In these cases the preceding and succeeding issues are all octavos gathered in eights, but in every other respect they resemble those in twelves, all being printed from the same stereotypes and having the same page heights. They are all crown octavos, the twelves being imposed on sheet and a half paper, the eights on sheets.

Francis Darwin in *Life and letters* (Vol. III, pp. 35-36), writing of the year 1865, refers to his father’s dislike of heavy books and books with the folds unopened. He states that ‘the presentation copies, however, of all his later books were sent out with the edges cut’. This may be so, but it was not invariable and I have not seen enough copies to make any firm statement. What is undoubtedly true is that copies of the first editions, and others, of his Murray books, from *The descent of man* in 1871, and including some family copies, do occur with two different page heights, about 190 and 185 mm, and the cases, not being stilted, are also shorter. I have compared a number of pairs of otherwise identical copies and have found that the folds of the shorter copies are just as likely to be unopened at the top as those of the taller. Mr Murray seems to have honoured Darwin’s dislike more in the breach than in the observance, but the matter needs further enquiry.

Three of Darwin’s works have received serious bibliographical treatment. *The origin of species* has been surveyed in great detail by Morse Peckham in his comparative edition of the texts of 1959. He covers all English editions and issues up to 1890, and his formal descriptions include consideration of paper, type and binding cases, as well as summaries of Murray’s accounts. Thus I have been able to add three issues in Darwin’s lifetime and make a few small corrections only indicates the
difficulties involved in seeing copies of all issues, especially in America. H. D. Horblit, in the Grolier Club volume One hundred books famous in science, 1964, has also given a full description of the first edition of the same work. Lady Barlow has considered the Journal of researches in her Charles Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle, 1945. She covers six editions and issues from the first in 1839 up to 1870, but omits that of 1852. She also covers Letters on geology, and some of the papers in serials which relate to the voyage. A full bibliographical description of Living Cirripedia is available in Curle’s The Ray Society a bibliographical history, 1954.

I have not seen a full description of any other of Darwin’s books, and information about them has been gathered not only from copies seen, but from various reference sources. A useful source of information is in Darwin’s own writings. He was a meticulous man of business and usually noticed the dates of publication and the numbers of copies printed. The facts he gives are sometimes at variance with information from other sources and from the books themselves, and he never refers to mere reissues; indeed in neither Variation under domestication nor The descent of man does he mention that there are two printings of the first edition. He also surveys the foreign editions of The origin of species in his autobiography.

Another useful source is to be found in the lists which Murray printed in the preliminary matter of issues in this century. Such lists are only available in a few cases and these do not include full ones for The origin of species nor for the Journal of researches, the two most difficult. Neither do the dates given always agree with the dates given on the title pages. Lists of first, and important later editions are given in Life and letters. An independent list is available in Bettany’s Life of Charles Darwin, 1887, which was compiled by John P. Anderson, mostly from material in the British Museum.

Other important sources are the catalogues of great libraries and, where they exist, union catalogues. The Library of Congress National Union Catalog. Pre-1956 imprints, by far the greatest of them, enters about 700 holdings for The origin of species and 500 for the Journal of researches alone. I have relied heavily on it for the more obscure American editions. National bibliographies are essential, but often unreliable and incomplete, especially in their earlier volumes. Many recent foreign translations would have been missed but for Index translationum.

But the final evidence is from the books themselves, in the hand. I have examined all the copies in the British Library Reference Division, the British Museum (Natural History), the University Library Cambridge including Darwin’s own copies, and Down House. The only overseas holding which I have examined is the majority of the 450
volumes in the University of Toronto. Copies of particular interest have been looked at, either by me, or for me, in many other libraries both in England and abroad. Finally booksellers stock is important. I have thanked the booksellers elsewhere; but a wise one once said that nobody ever threw away a Darwin. If for example one needs to see all the printings in Everyman, or the World’s Classics, or those lesser library series which have become extinct, the bookseller is the only hope. Those firms which specialize in natural history have, by seeing many copies over the years, built up a lore about points, and this is much more often right than wrong. In the first edition of this book, I destroyed one of these sacred cows, the existence of two English editions, or issues, of The origin of species both dated 1859. All booksellers who have a copy of the first edition, a common book, now never hint, as they did in the past, that there might be a second. But there is. they were right in the first place and I was wrong, although it is extremely rare.

There are two English issues which stand apart from all the rest because, although they appeared within the copyright period, they were not published by the copyright holders. These are the George Routledge editions of The origin of species, dated 1895 and 1899, which were issued as No. 88 of Sir John Lubbock’s Hundred Books. The first appeared either in the red cloth used for the uncut issue of the series or in the blue of the cut issue. The publishers inform me that they bought the sheets in 1895, but they are only those of the John Murray issue of 1894, the forty-fifth thousand, including the usual half-title and title leaves. The second, of 1899, is the fifty-sixth thousand, and both can be distinguished from the Murray issues by the series bindings. Sir John was a personal friend of both Darwin and Murray.

All English language editions, whatever their country of origin, have been incorporated in the following list in a single date sequence. Most of those not printed in Great Britain are from the United States and the Pre-1956 imprints reveals what a large number there are, although it by no means lists them all. There are no Canadian imprints and the only one from South America is a polyglot pamphlet Bar of sandstone off Pernambuco, from Recife, Brazil (No. 269). In the early days, up to 1860, the American editions seem to have been independent of the English, Harper producing eight issues of the Journal of researches, the first in 1846 from the second English of the previous year. By 1860, Appleton became the standard publisher and, from the fourth issue of The origin of species of that year, Darwin was able to gain some financial advantage as well as to send corrections for future editions. Later, from at least The expression of the emotions, 1873, Murray provided stereos from which the Appleton editions were printed. Appleton, like Murray,
printed in small numbers at a time, and there are in consequence a large number of title page issues. These are usually dated, but he did not print the thousands on the title pages as Murray did, so that the separate printings are harder to identify. There are several other American publishers in the early days, although most of their books were produced after their Copyright Act of 1891.

There are a few printings in European countries in English, mostly school or university texts, which have also been incorporated in the list. One recent printing of the Journal of researches (No. 160) was published in Geneva, but distributed as a book club volume in England. Another Journal of researches (No. 146) and a Descent of man (No. 1043) have been printed, by a scholar printer, in Adelaide but distributed as a book club volume in America. Many of the modern facsimiles have been produced in Europe. A few editions in English braille have been entered at the end of the English sequence.

Almost all of Darwin’s main works and many of the little things have been translated. (Only his taxonomic work on barnacles is found in English alone.) They are found in at least thirty-three languages, including eleven in his lifetime. The origin of species has appeared in twenty-nine, eleven in his lifetime; Journal of researches in twenty-two, six in his lifetime; and the Descent of man in eighteen, eight in his lifetime. I have entered here all that I have seen recorded, but they are notoriously difficult to track down and holdings in English and American libraries are thin. It was Darwin’s habit, as has been mentioned above, to enter into correspondence with his translators and to send them amendments, so that some foreign texts may be as important as the English ones. In one case at least, the Russian Variation under domestication, he sent corrected proofs to the translator, who published in parts so that some of the text of his edition pre-dates the first English. In entering foreign language editions in the list, I have omitted titles to obviate errors, except where these are conspicuously different from the originals.

Collected Works of Darwin have appeared in a number of countries, although never in England. The nearest attempt here was the Grant Richards edition of The origin of species in the World’s Classics series, 1902. It is called ‘Works of Charles Darwin Vol. 1’ but no more appeared. In America, the nearest is Appleton’s ‘Selected Works’, the Westminster Edition limited to 1000 copies, which contains twelve titles. There are more or less complete sets in Dutch and German, but the only fully comprehensive one is the Russian collection edited by S. L. Sobol’. These are not set out in the lists, but will be found entered in the Index under Collected Works.

After Darwin’s death, both Murray and Smith Elder continued to
keep most of the books in print and there were some new editions overseen by his son Francis. Smith Elder stopped in 1891, but Murray continued with some titles into the period when the copyrights expired. His last printing was of *The origin of species* in 1929. In general, the less enduring works ceased to be available by the end of the Edwardian period, and there was then a long gap during which only *The origin of species* and the *Journal of researches* were in print. Since the end of World War II, with the increase in interest in the history of science, every book has appeared in facsimile. It is unfortunate that the editors, or publishers, of some of these have not considered carefully enough what it was that needed to be reproduced. The only facsimile of *Fertilisation of orchids* is taken from an Appleton printing of 1895. Several works have also appeared in editions with scholarly introductory matter. Much manuscript material has also been printed, and a reprint of all the papers in serials is to appear. A comprehensive edition of letters is projected.

A collection of Darwins on the shelf presents, with a few exceptions, a green, monotonous, appearance. I am concerned here only with the cases of Murray and Smith Elder, although a few others have to be referred to in the list. A general degressive approach has been made to late and to foreign editions and issues many of which occur in variant cases. These may indicate later casing, or, where the work is undated, later issues.

The cases of works before 1871 fit no particular pattern, but from the first edition of *The descent of man*, in that year, until the end of the century almost every edition and issue are crown octavos with a page height of about 195 mm, or less for the cut copies referred to above. In 1900 and later the size of Murray printings is increased to large crown octavo. With six exceptions, they are all bound in green cloth, usually a rough royal green, although changing to grey-green for the Library Editions and the illustrated edition of the *Journal*, 1890, and a leaf green for almost all the issues in this century. The six exceptions are the three issues in cloth, 1845, [1848] and 1852, of the second edition of the *Journal*, which were in the scarlet cloth of the Colonial and Home Library, the first edition of *Fertilisation of orchids* which is in plum cloth, and two late issues of *The origin of species*, 1910 and 1917, which are in the red cloth of Murray’s Library. The three parts of the first issue of the second edition of the *Journal*, 1845, were in grey card. Smith Elder’s later editions of the geological works were also usually in green cloth, although all four also occur in brown. There are a few issues in this century which are in the traditional royal green and not leaf green: these include the twelfth thousand of *The expression of the emotions* of 1901 and the 1915 reprint of *Cross and self fertilisation*. 
The spine titling, by which a book can be most easily recognized on the shelf, shows, at least from 1871, a fairly consistent pattern, although there are several minor variations. I have never yet been able to see all twelve Murray Darwins in bindings with entirely uniform spine gilding. The commonest form carries an ornamental roll at top and bottom of a series of circles with central dots and tangential lines. The title is followed by a plain, or slightly ornamented, rule between it and the author’s name. It is this rule which makes it impossible to find a uniform set. In some works, all editions and issues have it plain; in others all have it decorated. In *The expression of the emotions* alone some issues have it plain and some decorated. The author’s name is in roman in all cases except *Variation under domestication*, where it is in italic in all editions and issues, and in two of the four variant cases of the fifth edition of *The origin of species*, 1869.

Below the author’s name there is a pendant which is present not only on Murrays, but also on Smith Elders. This device varies slightly and it is clear that the case makers, usually Edmonds and Remnants, had more than one cutting of it. In Murrays, the base of the spine bears the imprint LONDON/JOHN MURRAY. This case appears first on the first edition of *The descent of man*. But on this and the succeeding, two volume, issues of it, as well as on the first edition, and the tenth thousand, of *The expression of the emotions*, 1872, the cloth is smooth, whilst that of all later ones is patterned. Every Murray Darwin, which first appeared in the author’s lifetime, can be found in a case of this style, as also can Krause’s biography of Erasmus Darwin. In the list I have called it the standard binding. The three Smith Elders are similar in general appearance, but they lack the ornamental roll at top and bottom, bearing instead a broad gilt band.

There is a Murray case similar to the standard one in which the rolls of circles are replaced by rolls of arches, but the rest of the style is the same. This occurs on the second and later editions of *Variation under domestication* as well as on the second and later editions of *Climbing plants*. I have seen copies of late editions of the former in which the first volume was in this casing and the second in a standard case. In some of these, it was clear that the two volumes had been together since publication. I have called this the arches style in the list. A third very similar form is found on four issues of *The origin of species* from 1875 to 1878; in these the rolls are of leaf form, and the device is slightly different.

From 1900 onwards, the usual Murray binding is a leaf green cloth with an art nouveau dark green stamping on the front cover and the rolls at the top and bottom of the spine also in dark green. The lettering is gilt except for a few late ones which were cased just after the 1914–18
war. All Murray Darwins can be found in this case except *Forms of flowers*, *Movement in plants* and *Cross and self fertilisation*; the one volume abridged version of *Life and letters* also occurs in it. A special Library Edition of *The origin of species* and *The descent of man* was produced, each in two volumes, in grey-green cloth, and the same cloth was used for *Life and letters*, although this is a demy octavo. Both the leaf green and these grey-greens have faded badly, but the royal greens have on the whole survived well. Darwin's own copies of his books are all in the usual cases as issued, except for the second edition of *Journal of researches*. This has the usual gilt and blind stamping of the Colonial and Home Library but is of red leather instead of scarlet cloth. His copy of the first volume of *The descent of man*, the only one known which is dated 1870, has slightly different gilding from the usual standard case, and is perhaps a trial binding.

I have excluded one work from this list because I do not believe that it is by Darwin. This is the preface, called 'An appreciation', to Dent's Everyman Library edition of H. W. Bates' *The naturalist on the river Amazons*, 1910 and later printings, No. 446 in the series, (pp. vii-xii). This originally appeared as an unsigned review of Bates' book in *The natural History Review*, Vol. III for 1863 (pp. 385-89). It is entered under Darwin in the printed catalogue of the British Museum, but it is not given in *Life and letters* nor in the list in G. T. Bettany's *Life of Charles Darwin*, 1887. Mr E. F. Bozman, Editorial Director of the Everyman Library in 1964, very kindly examined the original documents connected with their edition and concluded 'We have nothing to authenticate our claim that the essay is by Charles Darwin'. In the latest printing, of 1969, the appreciation has been relegated to the end of the book, and Darwin's name does not appear. The mistake probably arose because Darwin did write an unsigned review of another of Bates' works and did publish it in the same journal earlier in the same year, (pp. 219-24). This is No. 1725 in the present list.

I have also omitted one other title which has been stated to be that of a work by Darwin, because I do not believe that the work exists or ever did exist. Its title is *My apology for my unformed ideas* and its putative date 1881 or 1882. The evidence for its existence is an article, of which I have a photocopy, 'Evolution: Darwin's other book', in *Truth and Liberty*, May 1970, p. 5 (69), which purports to be reprinted from *The Advocate of Truth*. Both these serials seem to be published by some fundamentalist organization; the former comes from Wentworthville, New South Wales and the latter from England; but I have failed to trace runs of either. The book is said to be a denial of everything that he had written in *The origin of species*, and one quotation from it is given 'I became like
King Nebuchadnezzar, of the Book of Daniel, a wild and insane creature. God punished me by making me senseless and when I came to I realized I must write and correct the wrongs I had committed'. The editor of The Advocate of Truth writes ‘As to the book (by Darwin) it is out of print. It can be found only in second hand book stores. I believe the enemy of truth has tried his best to destroy this information. My father brought a copy with him from Seminary in Germany and has kept it as a rare treasure’.

The article also refers to a meeting between Darwin and Lady Hope of Northfield, in which he expressed similar views, and of which she published recollections. The only Lady Hope who might fit is Elizabeth Reid Hope, wife of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Hope, who was associated with national temperance and published tracts and religious tales for children, but I have not taken the matter further. The story of Darwin’s deathbed conversion is an old one and the facts have been summarized recently by Sir Hedley Atkins in Down. The home of the Darwins, 1974, pp. 51–52, but he does not mention the book. Both the conversion and the book are absurd fabrications, but the origin of the invention of the latter needs further investigation.

It is usually stated that Darwin’s first published work, whether in periodical literature or in a book, is the Letters on geology, of 1835, which is No. 1 below. Strictly however his first printed words occur six years earlier in 1829. Whilst he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, Darwin had sent records of insects that he had captured to James Francis Stephens, and some of these were published in Illustrations of British entomology. He refers to the pleasure that he got from seeing his name in print against his records of beetles in his autobiography (Life and letters, Vol. I, p. 5) although he gets both the title of the work and the method of citation wrong. Stephens’ classic work was published in parts between 1 May 1827 and November 1845, with a supplement in August 1846. The following is a short description of it:

Illustrations of British entomology; or, a synopsis of indigenous insects etc. 8vo, 245 mm, 11 vols, 80 coloured plates, Baldwin and Cradock for the author, London [1827–1828–1835–1845]; supplement, vi + 32 pp, 15 coloured plates, 1846.

The main work is divided into four volumes of Haustellata and seven of Mandibulata. The beetles occur in the first five volumes of the latter, and there are about thirty records bearing Darwin’s name, the earliest being in an appendix to Volume II, which is dated June 15, 1829. The localities include Cambridge, North Wales and Shrewsbury. There is one further record which is earlier than this. In Haustellata, Volume II, p. 200, Darwin records the occurrence of the common noctuid moth
Graphiphora plecta at ‘Cambridge’, and the date of this part is June 1, 1829. The modern scientific name of this moth is Ochropleura plecta (L.), and its common name the flame shoulder. In most cases these records are given in quotation marks, and therefore represent genuine publications by Darwin in a book.

Darwin’s beetle records occur again in another of Stephens’ works which is a revision of the relevant parts of the Illustrations, in an abridged form with the plates omitted. Darwin’s name, like those of other correspondents, is however not printed. The following is a short description of it:

A manual of British Coleoptera or beetles etc. 8vo, 197 mm, vii + 443 pp, Longman, London 1839.

The first work published under his own name, if the reprints of parts of the Letters on geology which appeared in serials are ignored, is the long letter on missionaries in the Pacific, which he and Captain Robert Fitzroy sent to the South African Christian Recorder, and which was published there in September 1836, No. 1640 in this list. Letters on geology was printed for private circulation only, so that the first published work in book form which bore his name was the Journal of researches, 1839, although it was preceded, in 1838, by the earliest parts of the Zoology of the Beagle, of which he was editor.

One other minute piece of Darwin’s works, which was presumably written by him and is undoubtedly printed, is the notice expressing thanks for a letter sent to him which he was unable to answer personally. There is a copy at Cambridge (Darwin Mss 133(1)), and the published catalogue of the archive remarks that it appears to have been only rarely used. It cannot be dated more accurately than later than 1868, which is the date when Downe village ceased to be in Bromley and became part of Beckenham. It does not seem to have been reprinted, and is given here to show Darwin’s extreme punctiliousness towards his many correspondents:

Down, Beckenham, Kent.

Mr. Darwin is much obliged for the letter just received. Owing to the large number of communications which daily arrive, he regrets to say that it is almost impossible for him to do more than to acknowledge their receipt and express his thanks.

Description of Frontispiece

The cloth is royal green in all cases except No. 7, in which it is plum, and Nos 8 and 9, in which it is scarlet.
INTRODUCTION

1 On the origin of species. First edition, 1859. The same style is found on the Fifth thousand, 1860, and on the Third edition, 1861, as well as on Journal of researches, Tenth thousand, 1860 which is No. 10 below, and early cased copies of Fritz Müller’s Facts and arguments for Darwin, 1869.


3 On the origin of species. Fifth edition, 1869. Tenth thousand. Variant b. Issues of Journal of researches from 1870 to 1879 are similar, as are later copies of Fritz Müller’s Facts and arguments for Darwin, 1869.

4 The origin of species. Sixth edition, 1872. Eleventh thousand. Found on this first issue of the sixth edition, as well as on the twelfth and thirteenth thousands.

5 The origin of species. Sixth edition, 1875. Fifteenth thousand. Leaf style. Also found on the eighteenth (the final text), twentieth and twenty-second thousands.


11 Journal of researches. Second edition, 1873. Twelfth thousand. Found on all issues of this work from 1870 to 1879. Compare with No. 3 above.


15–16 Variation under domestication. First edition, 1868. First issue. Imprint in one line. Usually peculiar to this issue, but also on the second occasionally.


22 *Coral reefs*. Second edition, 1874. A Smith Elder case similar to those of Murray. Also found on later Smith Elder editions of the geological works.

**LIBRARY HOLDINGS AND SYMBOLS**

For British libraries, only the collections in the British Library Reference Division, University Library Cambridge, Darwin family collection at Cambridge, and the Down House collection have been fully entered. Other libraries are only referred to for special copies not present in the above four, or where very few copies are known. A few items in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, are noticed.

For American libraries, the *National Union Catalog. Pre–1956 imprints* number, using the last three figures only, is given where possible, followed, in parentheses, by the number of libraries holding any particular item. The large holdings of the University of Toronto, which are not listed there, are entered throughout. Here again, other libraries are only referred to for special copies or for items which are not listed, or not distinguished, in the National Union Catalog. A semi-colon represents the Atlantic Ocean.

Library holdings for publications in serials are not entered.

- **BS** British Library, Lending Division, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
- **C** University Library, Cambridge.
- **CD** Darwin Collection, University Library, Cambridge.
- **CLSU** University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
- **CTY** Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- **D** Down House, Downe, Kent.
- **ICF** Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois.
- **L** British Library, Reference Division, London.
- **LLS** Linnean Society of London.
- **LNH** British Museum (Natural History), London.
- **LU** Senate House, University of London.
LUC  University College London.
LUI  Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
LZ  Zoological Society of London.
PBN  Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
PPAmP  American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
T  University of Toronto, Ontario.
ViU  University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Items recorded from booksellers' catalogues, but not seen, are given the symbol BSC.
PART 1 · BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Letters on Geology

The preface to these extracts from Darwin’s letters is dated Dec. 1, but the work itself is not dated. It has always been assumed that it was issued, to members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in December 1835 and this is probably so, but I have not seen a copy with a dated ownership inscription, or accession stamp, for that year. The earliest record of it seems to be in a letter from his youngest sister, Emily Catherine, dated January 1836, which he received at the Cape of Good Hope on June 1st of the same year. In his reply to it, dated June 3rd, he writes that he has been ‘a good deal horrified’ that ‘what has been written without care or accuracy’ should have been printed. ‘But, as the Spaniard says “No hay remedio”’ (letter in No. 1594, pp. 140–42).

The pamphlet contains extracts, not always accurately transcribed, from ten letters to John Stevens Henslow (1796–1861), Professor of Botany, mentor in natural history and life-long friend of Darwin. Three of them were printed in full in Life and letters, Vol. i., and three more in More letters, Vol. i. The whole set, with others, is printed in No. 1598.

A page proof copy, 255 mm, with twenty corrections, perhaps in Henslow’s hand, was sold at Sotheby’s on January 19, 1973. Two corrections which escaped were the spelling of the Abrolhos archipelago in the letters of May 18 and Aug. 15, 1832, as ‘Abrothos’. The original pamphlet has become rare and it was reprinted in 1960, again for private circulation in the Cambridge Philosophical Society and for friends of that Society. The reprint, which is in type facsimile, retains correctly the ‘Abrothos’ misprint, but the error is corrected in the full transcript in No. 1598, and the name also occurs correctly in a letter by Darwin to his father, dated Feb. 8, 1832 (Life and letters, Vol. 1, p. 232).

The 1960 reprint has a preface by Dr Sydney Smith, Biological Secretary to the Society, in which he gives extracts from the minutes of Nov. 16 and Nov. 30 concerning the reading and the printing. It states that the pamphlet was ‘the first writing of Charles Darwin ever to be published.’ It was not however published, and in any case this honour
PART I · BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

belongs to his records of beetles and a moth in 1829 which are referred to earlier (p. 19). His first published work under his own name is that on missionaries, with Captain Robert Fitzroy, in the South African Christian Recorder for September 1836 (No. 1640). His first published work by himself alone and submitted by himself is that on recent elevation on the coast of Chile, read on Jan. 4, 1837, and published in Proc. Geol. Soc. for that year (No. 1645).

ENGLISH

1. [?1835] Cambridge, [University Press], for the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Dropped title. For private distribution. The following pages contain extracts from letters addressed to Professor Henslow by C. Darwin, Esq. They are printed for distribution among the members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, in consequence of the interest which has been excited by some of the geological notices which they contain, and which were read at a meeting of the Society on the 16th of November 1835. 8vo, 220 mm, t.p. + 31 pp. Preface dated Dec. 1, 1835. Binding: pale grey plain wrappers. C, L; T, 906(7).


5. [1967] In No. 1598. The letters, with others, are here published in full, pp. 52–117, letters 19–42.
The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle

Darwin edited this sumptuous work, which appeared in five parts, made up of nineteen numbers, between February 1838 and October 1843. Early in 1837, he was considering asking for government help to publish the zoological results of the voyage as a book. In May that year he received the support of the Duke of Somerset, President of the Linnean Society, as well as of the Earl of Derby and of Professor William Whewell. On August 16, he called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Thomas Spring Rice, who told him that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had granted £1,000 towards the cost. Even so this was not enough, and the preface to Geological observations on South America, p. [iii], states that the publishers and he himself had advanced further sums. A prospectus, a single sheet 214 × 134 mm printed on both sides, was issued between August 16 and November 4. It gives the names of the five experts who were to cover the vertebrate groups, but states that ‘a description of some of the invertebrate animals procured during the voyage will also be given. At the conclusion of the work Mr. Darwin will incorporate the materials which have been collected, in a general sketch of the Zoology of the southern parts of South America’. Neither of these intentions was realized.

Darwin contributed a geological introduction to Part I, the Fossil Mammalia (pp. 3–12), and a geographical introduction to Part II, the Mammalia (pp. i–iv). He also contributed notices of habits and ranges throughout the text of Mammalia and Birds, and there are frequent notes, mostly from his labels, in the text of the Fish and the Reptiles. The authors of the parts were Richard Owen (Fossil Mammalia), George Robert Waterhouse (Mammalia), John Gould (Birds), Leonard Jenyns (Fish) and Thomas Bell (Reptiles). One issue only; it has not been translated, but there is a facsimile of Part V. reptiles.

The numbers were issued as they were ready, the first, by Professor Owen, being announced for January 1st 1838, but not appearing until February. The original intention, given in the prospectus, was to
publish 'on the first day of every alternate month; and the whole, when completed, will comprise about six hundred pages of letter-press, and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty engravings'. The final result was 632 pages, but only 166 plates. Darwin seems to have had some difficulty in keeping his authors up to time; indeed Professor Bell took almost five years to produce fifty pages, thus delaying the completion of the work for eighteen months. John Gould went to Australia in the spring of 1838, and the remaining text and the corrigenda of the *Birds* were written by George Robert Gray, of the British Museum. This is explained on a preliminary leaf issued with No. III, *Birds*, I. Parts title leaves, with half titles, preliminaries, indices and lists of plates, were issued with the last number of each part, except for a cancel title to *Mammalia* which was issued, with an errata slip, with No. XI, *Birds*, IV, the cancelland lacking the author's name. In volume form, the note about Gould is transferred to the rest of the preliminaries which were issued with No. XV, *Birds*, V. The editing is excellent: there is only one cancel, the title leaf to *Mammalia*, noticed above; there are few errata noticed and no *bis* plates. I have seen a temporary title leaf for *Birds*, issued with No. III, *Birds*, I., and those for the other four parts may exist.

C. D. Sherborn (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* Vol. 20, p. 483, 1897) has listed the dates of issue of the numbers as given to him by the publishers, and these correspond to the dates printed on the numbers themselves. Unfortunately, he calls each number a part, whereas the set, as mentioned above, consists of nineteen numbers, which together make up the five parts. The full details of the issue in numbers are given in No. 8, and those for the parts issue and the same in volume form in No. 9. Inserted advertisements may vary from set to set, but there are usually four pages of publisher's general advertisements in Numbers III and IV; an advertisement for the forthcoming geological results, in a form in which these never appeared, in Number V; and a notice to subscribers to Sir Andrew Smith's *Zoology of South Africa* in Number XV. I have however seen the geological advertisement in Number VII.

The unbound parts cost £8. 1s. 5d. and the publishers advertised the completed work as available 'in half russia or cloth binding, at small addition'. The *English Catalogue* gives a price of £9. 2s. for the bound work. I have not identified the publisher's half russia, but the original cloth casing was in five volumes, one part in each. Copies also occur in publisher's cloth in three, *Fossil Mammalia* and *Mammalia* in the first, *Birds* in the second and *Fish* and *Reptiles* in the third. This form was, presumably, later than that in five, but no volume titles seem to have been issued for it.
8. 1838-1843 [Issue in numbers] London, Smith Elder and Co., [Temporary title.] The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, during the years 1832 to 1836. Published with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Edited and superintended by Charles Darwin 4to, 327 mm, 19 numbers making 5 parts. Wrappers: buff printed card, plain grey-green cloth spines: front wrapper, print within a border of 3 plain rules, ornamental corners; top left, part and number within part (latter absent in No. 1); top right, price (absent in No. 1 and replaced by number within part); bottom left, serial number (absent in Nos I & II); bottom right, month of issue (absent in Nos I & II): back wrapper, plain in No. I, publisher's advertisements Nos II-XIX. Price in numbers £8. 15s. LU; T, 1316(19) part.


V. Part II Mammalia, No. III, 1838 Nov. pp. 33-48,
coloured lithograph plates 18–24 unsigned, plain plate 33 [osteology], G. R. Waterhouse & C. M. Curtis del. Inserted slip for Darwin's projected geological works at beginning, in some copies. Price: 8s.


‘Birds, described by John Gould, with a notice of their habits and ranges by Charles Darwin and with an anatomical appendix by T. C. Eyton.’ Title leaf, dated 1841. List of plates 1 leaf. Corrigenda, by G. R. Gray, 1 leaf. ‘Completion of birds’ on front wrapper. Inserted slip at front to subscribers to Andrew Smith’s Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa, dated Nov. 1, 1840. Price: 15s.

XVI. Part IV Fish, No. III. 1841 Apr. pp. 65–96. Plain lithograph plates 16–20, by Waterhouse Hawkins. Front wrapper ‘The next Number will complete the “Fishes”. After the publication of the “Reptiles”, which will be contained in One or Two Numbers, the present Work will be completed. The Geological Parts, which from unavoidable circumstances have been delayed, will, it is hoped, appear before long. The disposition of the remaining materials collected during the “Voyage of the Beagle” must depend on future contingencies.’ Price: 6s.


9. [1838] 1839–1843 London, Smith Elder and Co. [Parts and volumes issues.] Title as No. 8, but omitting “[Temporary title]”. 4to, 327 mm in parts, c. 322 mm in volumes, 5 parts, [xlvii + 585 pp.], 82 coloured + 84 (3 folding)
plain plates. Bindings: a. parts in card wrappers as No. 8; b. grey-green cloth in 5 volumes; c. half Russia in 5 volumes; d. cloth in 3 volumes; e. half Russia in 3 volumes. Price: £8. 15s. in parts, ‘or in half Russia or cloth, at a small addition to the price’, £9. 2s. in cloth. C, L, LNH; 1316(19) part.


Part V. 1842–1843. Reptiles [and Amphibia]. by Thomas Bell. vi + 51 pp, 20 plain plates. Notes throughout from Darwin’s labels. Nos XVIII & XIX. Price 18s. in parts, £1. 2s. in cloth.

Journal of Researches

Darwin’s Journal has received a brief bibliographical notice from Lady Barlow in her Charles Darwin and the voyage of the Beagle, 1945, but this only goes up to 1870, although the illustrated edition of 1890 is mentioned in the text. His first published book is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to On the origin of species as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed. The manuscript diary from which it was written up and the little notebooks which formed the memoranda on which the diary was based have all been published, at least in part, in recent years. These are
entered here in the section on transcripts of manuscripts, amongst Nos 1366 to 1377.

The first issue forms, as is well known, the third volume of *The narrative of the voyages of H.M. Ships Adventure and Beagle*, edited by Captain Robert Fitzroy and published, in three volumes and an appendix to Volume II, in 1839. In this form, it bears the subsidiary title *Journal and remarks*. Since then it has changed its name four times, so that today it is universally referred to as *The voyage of the Beagle*.

On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called *Journal of researches into the geology and natural history etc.*. The second edition, of 1845, transposes ‘geology’ and ‘natural history’ to read *Journal of researches into the natural history and geology etc.*, and the spine title is *Naturalist’s voyage*. The final definitive text of 1860 has the same wording on the title page, but the spine reads *Naturalist’s voyage round the world*, and the fourteenth thousand of 1879 places *A naturalist’s voyage* on the title page. *The voyage of the Beagle* first appears as a title in the Harmsworth Library edition of 1905. It is a bad title: she was only a floating home for Darwin, on which, in spite of good companionship, he was cramped and miserably sea-sick; whilst the book is almost entirely about his expeditions on land. The political and economic intentions of the voyage, on which Darwin was only a supernumerary, have been overshadowed by the success of the *Journal*. These have been stressed by George Basalla in ‘The voyage of the Beagle without Darwin’, *Mariner’s Mirror*, Vol. 49, pp. 42–48, 1963.

Darwin’s volume was ready much earlier than the rest. The manuscript of the main text was finished by June 1837, and it, with the index, was in print early in 1838. The preface was written later and in it he states that ‘publication has been unavoidably delayed’. He also states ‘I have given a list of those errata (partly caused by my absence from town when some of the sheets were in the press) which affect the sense; and have added an Appendix, containing some additional facts . . . which I have accidentally met with during the past year’. There is no list of errata in Darwin’s volume, but several of the notes in the appendix refer to corrections. Darwin’s volume has a different printer to the other three and both its maps are dated 1838. The insertion of the appendix a year after the rest was in print results in faulty pagination, with pp. 609–615 repeated, the second set being the index. The printing of the preliminaries and the appendix probably took place before January 24 1839. On that day he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, but the initials do not appear on the title page of Volume III.

The first reference which indicates that the work was out comes in a letter from Darwin’s sister-in-law Sarah Elizabeth Wedgwood to her
aunt Madame J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi, dated June 5 1839. 'His journal is come out at last along with two other thick volumes of Capt. Fitzroy and Capt. King of the same voyage, but I have not had time to read it yet'. There is no mention of the appendix volume, and this must have been an advance copy. As usually seen, the complete set has publisher’s advertisements of 16 + [8] pages, the first set dated August 1839, at the end of the appendix, the last volume to be printed. Many sets contain either advertisements of later date, or none at all. The binding is dark blue, blind-stamped, cloth which is liable to fade; each volume bears its author’s name on the spine and the publisher’s imprint reads COLBURN/LONDON/. Some later copies omit the authors’ names and the imprint reads LONDON/COLBURN/. The top board of each volume contains a pocket for the two loose maps; these pockets should have dark blue ribbons for extracting the maps, but they are often absent today. Seven of the maps were published by Henry Colburn, but the eighth, of South America in Volume I, was by John Arrowsmith and was, presumably, a suitable map already available.

I have no information about the number of sets which were printed, but Darwin remarks, in a letter to his sister Susan dated February 1842, that 1,337 copies of his volume had been sold, and his diary states that Colburn printed 1,500. These figures probably include the two independent issues which are considered below.

I have seen undated Colburn inserted advertisements in a book dated 1849 which advertise a ‘Cheaper edition, in 2 large Vols . . . price 1l., 11s. 6d. bound.’ It is clear, from the description given, that the first volume was Captain King’s voyage, and the second Captain Fitzroy’s with the appendix bound in; Darwin’s volume was not included. The advertisement has a footnote ‘N.B. Mr. Darwin’s Journal of the Geology and Natural History of the Voyage may be had in a single volume, 8vo, price 18s. bound.’ This was four years after the publication by Murray of the second edition of the Darwin; it probably represents a remainder issue in a new binding at a remainder price of the unsold sheets of the King and the Fitzroy volumes, but I have never seen it in this form. The Darwin, which retains its original price, would presumably have been the issue with the 1840 title page, but it is interesting to note that it was still available so long after the appearance of the second edition.

It is remarkable that Colburn’s inserted advertisements of August 1839 (p. 10) make no mention of Darwin’s contribution to the work although they describe the rest of the contents in considerable detail. It is also remarkable that Darwin’s work is advertised quite independently on page 14 of the same advertisements without any mention that it also
forms part of the set. The *English Catalogue* makes it clear that the set was available, with or without Darwin’s volume, at £3. 18s. or £2. 18s., and that his volume alone cost 18s. What was being advertised as three volumes was really two volumes and the appendix.

It has usually been stated that Darwin’s volume was reissued in its own covers later in the same year, because the demand for it was greater than that for the other two volumes of technical narrative. That the demand for it was greater than the rest was probably true, and that it must be considered technically the later issue is certainly correct, because pp. [i–iv] of the preliminaries are cancels and [v–vi], the original volume title, is discarded; the rest, [vii]–xiv, and the text sheets are those of the main work, bearing Vol. III on the first page of each signature. Nevertheless, it is also certain that both were advertised in the same set of advertisements in August 1839. The last leaf of the preliminaries is a singleton c1 and so is the last leaf of the appendix Q***1; these two may have been a conjugate pair.

It was issued in the same blind stamped boards with map pocket as the set, but with different spine titling; the cloth is usually blue but sometimes a purple which fades to brown. In some copies the maps have been inserted in the text, the Southern portion of South America facing p. 1 and the Keeling Islands p. 539; in these there is no pocket in the front cover. I have seen a copy with the track chart, proper to the Appendix of the set, inserted, but it may have been added later. Most copies have the same 16 pp. advertisements of August 1839 as are found in the Appendix; some also contain a single small inserted leaf advertising the forthcoming publication by Smith Elder of the geological works in one volume, a form in which they did not eventually appear.

The final, third, issue of the first edition is dated 1840 on the title page; it is identical to the second except that the conjugate half-title and title leaves have been reprinted. This is the scarcest of the three, but in my experience the maps are always inserted in the text. Some copies also have the 16 pp inserted advertisements of August 1839, presumably having been sewn up with them but not cased.

De Beer, in his biography 1963, has stressed that in the title of this first edition the word *Geology* preceded *Natural history* because the former was uppermost in Darwin’s mind at the time, whereas in the second of 1845 the order is reversed. It is certainly true that geological observations predominate in the notebooks made during the voyage. But it is certainly worthy of notice that in the advertised title of August 1839 *Natural history* comes before *Geology*.

The second and only other edition was first published in 1845 in John Murray’s Colonial and Home Library; Darwin sold the copyright
for £150. The text was extensively revised and, according to Lady Barlow, reduced from about 224,000 words to 213,000. The title changes to Natural history and geology; the maps are omitted, to Darwin’s regret, not to return until 1890; but the number of woodcuts is increased. It is a miserable piece of printing in small type with mean margins, but then the series was a cheap one.

The Colonial and Home Library, (the name seems to have been interchangeable with Home and Colonial Library from the beginning, but later on only the latter form is found), was originally issued in monthly parts and the journal forms Nos XXII, XXIII and XXIV. Advertisements in The Athenaeum show No. XXII as ‘this day is published’ on June 28th (No. 922, p. 626) and the advertisement is repeated exactly on July 5th (No. 923, p. 651). No. XXIII is first advertised on August 2nd (No. 927, p. 754). On August 30th (No. 931, p. 862) a briefer form of Murray’s advertisements states ‘This day is published, post 8vo, A naturalist’s Voyage round the world. By Charles Darwin. Second Edition, with additions’. No price is given, but it would seem that the three parts were then ready. On October 18th (No. 938, p. 1004) a price of 7s. 6d. is given, which was that for the three parts at 2s. 6d. each. Darwin must have received copies of the parts issue because he sent a copy of Part I to Lyell in July, but none now survives at Cambridge. This form, which is the first issue of the second edition, is rare. The pagination is given by Geoffrey West in Charles Darwin, the fragmentary man, 1937, but he does not mention the contents leaves inserted in each number. The details are given in No. 13 below. I have seen only the first two parts, Nos XXII and XXIII bound together in leather. They can however be reconstructed from others, closely contemporary, in the same series. Each had its own contents leaf, headed Part I (I, III). The covers were of thin grey-buff card cut flush, bearing the title etc. within a frame. The number in the series was in the top left-hand corner in roman, and the words ‘Cheap literature for all classes’ ran above ‘Murray’s Colonial and Home Library’, followed by the title. At the bottom, below the imprint, was the price ‘Half-a-crown’ and the printer’s note ‘W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street’. There would have been advertisements for various Murray series on the other pages of the covers, including one for the Colonial and Home Library itself on the back.

The form in which the second edition is usually seen, which must be considered as the second issue, is, as Volume XII, in the scarlet cloth of the series in book form, with the three contents leaves replaced by a single leaf (pp. [vii]–viii). The earliest advertisements that I have seen for the book are dated December 1845, but the 16 pages of inserted
advertisements in it are dated August or November and it probably appeared shortly after the publication of the third part on or about October 18th. In this form it was put on to plates and was the basis of a number of later issues.

There are however two quite separate issues which are both dated 1845 on the title pages: these have not usually been distinguished. In the first, the genuine second issue, there is a printer’s note on the verso of the title leaf and advertisements for Darwin’s other works, printed or in preparation, on p. 520 (= 2L4). In the second, the third issue, the versos of both title leaf and 2L4 are blank, and the inserted advertisements are dated May 1848. Copies in the original scarlet cloth of the series are easily distinguished by the gilding of the case. The earlier has ‘Colonial and Home Library’ gilt at the top of the spine, whilst the later has not. It would seem probable that the later was reprinted in 1848 without changing the date on the title page. The earlier also exists in scarlet leather with the same blind and gilt stamping of the series as the cloth form. Darwin’s own copy, at Cambridge, is the only one which I have seen thus and I have not seen it mentioned in advertisements. Finally, there is a red, not scarlet, cloth blind-stamped publisher’s case which gives no indication, in gilt or blind, that the work in one of a series; in this case the edges are sprinkled whereas they are white in the series cases.

It was again reprinted in the same series in 1852 and put out in the same case as the third issue, this time with changed date, an issue not mentioned by Lady Barlow. The title page now describes it as a new edition, instead of second, although there is no change. It appears again in 1860 and this is the final text as Darwin left it. The parts from the original stereos are the same, but a postscript, dated February 1st 1860, is added to the preliminaries. This is the tenth thousand and it no longer forms part of the Home and Colonial Library, but is in a green cloth case in the same style as that of the first three editions of On the origin of species. The page height is nearly two centimetres greater than before and the wider margins give the whole book a much better appearance. Inserted advertisements in this edition may be as late as September 1868.

It was reprinted in this form from 1870, although with the preliminaries reset, until the eighteenth thousand of 1888, when it was reset, but the postscript is retained in this new edition. This postscript contains three references to pages in the text and these have not been altered to suit the new setting of type so that all three are wrong. The cases continue to follow those of The Origin, ending up in standard green cloth in 1882. What is called a new edition appeared in 1890. The type was again reset and this time the matter of the postscript, as well as a note on the
last page of text which had been there since 1845, is incorporated in
footnotes in the proper places in the text.

In the same year, a large paper illustrated edition appeared which also
incorporates the additions as footnotes. This is a fine edition, with
eleven plates, two maps, and a much increased number of text figures.
Some of these illustrations are based on original drawings made by
members of the expedition, including one (p. 427) by Darwin himself
which has not been reproduced elsewhere, a miserable little scribble of
a cactus. Some copies contain an additional plate with two diagrams of
the layout of the Beagle. These, although not acknowledged, are by
Philip Gidley King, who was a midshipman on the Beagle and a son of
the commander of the Adventure on the first voyage, Captain Philip
Parker King. The details of the discovery of their origin are given by
Lady Barlow (q.v) who reproduces them and other drawings. They
are also reproduced by Joseph Richard Slevin in 'The Galápagos
XXV, 150 pp, 1959). Slevin also gives details of special equipment
carried on the ship which is not given elsewhere. This 1890 edition is in
a handsome case and has a page-marker of blue silk, one of the very few
that I have seen in any Darwin. Nelson had published an illustrated
edition in 1888 which was reprinted in 1890 and later; Murray's edition
was presumably in competition with it.

The Murray edition of 1901 and subsequent reprints of it contain
sixteen plates giving all the illustrations which are present, either in
plates or as text figures, in that of 1890, including the one of the layout.
The last Murray printing is in 1913; it is in the same form and a similar
case to that of 1890. The verso of the half-title leaf bears a list of editions
in which that of 1860 is called the first and ten subsequent ones up to
1890 are called second to eleventh editions. This list bears remarkably
little relation to the facts.

The very many English editions published after the work came out
of copyright are of no particular interest; most are printed from the text
of 1845, with or without the postscript of 1860. None, so far as I am
aware, uses the consolidated text of 1890, which would seem to be the
sensible procedure. Early issues in the Everyman Library are odd in that
they revert to the first title Geology and natural history, although the text
is that of 1860. It has appeared from book clubs, both beautifully and
badly produced, as well as in potted versions for children and in précis.
Recently there have been facsimiles of the first edition, both of the
whole Narrative and of Darwin's volume alone. The 1845 second edition
has not appeared in facsimile, although there is one of a New York issue
of 1896.
The first American edition appeared as two volumes in Harper's New Miscellany in 1846, based on Murray's 1845; it continued to be printed many times unchanged and without the postscript until the turn of the century. Because Darwin did not own the copyright after 1845 and, perhaps, because the book did not contain original work or ideas he does not seem to have been so enthusiastic about translations as he was for his other books. Nevertheless, the first edition appeared in German in 1844, at the instigation of Baron von Humbolt, and the second in Danish, French, German, Italian, Russian and Swedish, in his lifetime; also in a further sixteen languages since then. The best illustrated edition, in any language, is the Spanish of 1942, printed in Buenos Aires with 121 plates. There is no fully illustrated edition in print, but the work can be usefully supplemented by the pictures in Alan Moorehead Darwin and the Beagle, London 1969. It has 187 illustrations, 50 of them in colour, mostly relating to the voyage and to the book.


Library Vol. XII. Binding: variant a. red morocco with blind and gilt stamping of the series, Colonial and Home Library gilt on spine [CD copy only seen]; variant b. scarlet cloth of the series, edges white, otherwise as a.; variant c. red cloth, blind stamped central ornamental device and ornamental corners on both boards, edges sprinkled, not Colonial and Home Library. Price: 8s. 6d. CD, C, L; T, 1007(12) part.


22. 1870 London, John Murray. 8vo, called new edition. 190 mm, x + 519 pp. As No. 20, but with preliminaries reset. Binding: green cloth similar to On the origin of species edition 5. T, 1017(1) [11


24. 1871 New York, D. Appleton. 8vo, x + 519 pp. From stereotypes of No. 22. 1018(12). [386


27. 1873 London, John Murray. Twelfth thousand. As No. 22, but 188 mm. L; T, 1021(1).


30. 1875 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 28. 1024(1).


32. 1876 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 30. 1026(4).

33. 1878 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 32. 1027(2).

34. 1879 London, John Murray. Fourteenth thousand. As No. 31. but title A naturalist’s voyage. Journal of researches etc. CD; T.

35. (1879) New York, Harper & Brothers. 8vo, 228 pp, Extracts adapted for juvenile readers with title What Mr. Darwin saw in his voyage round the world in the ship ‘Beagle’. Introduced by Wendell Phillips Garrison. L; 1311(7).

36. 1880 New York, Harper & Brothers. As No. 35. 1312(6).

37. 1880 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 33. 1028(1).

38. 1882 London, John Murray. Fifteenth thousand. As No. 34. Binding: standard green cloth. L, LNH; T, 1142(2)


40. 1883 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 39. 1029(5).

41. 1884 London, John Murray. Sixteenth thousand. As No. 38. L; T.

42. 1884 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 40. 1030(3).

43. 1886 London, John Murray. Seventeenth thousand. As No. 41.

44. 1887 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 42. 1031(4).

45. 1888 London, John Murray. Seventeenth thousand. As No. 43.


47. 1888 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 44. 1033(6).

48. 1888 London, Thomas Nelson. 8vo, x–615 pp, 20 pls. L.

49. 1889 London, John Murray. No thousand given. x + 519 pp. As No. 43, not as No. 46, i.e. reversion to older set of stereos. P. [iv] has advertisement for 28th thousand of this work, ?in error for 18th. Binding: green cloth with rhea hunt gilt on front board, 3/6 gilt on spine in some copies. L; T, 1034(13) part.

50. 1889 London, John Murray. Twentieth thousand. As No. 46.
Advertisements read 20th thousand. Binding: green cloth; variant a. with rhea hunt gilt on front cover; variant b. without rhea hunt; neither a nor b. have price on spines. 1034(13) part.

51. 1889 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 47. 1037(2).
59. 1890 London, John Murray. 223 mm, xvi + 551 pp, 12 pls, 2 maps, 93 text woodcuts. Prefatory notice by John Murray. First Murray illustrated edition. Plate of layout of H.M.S. Beagle at p. xii is not present in all copies, and not entered in list of illustrations. R. & R. Clarke, Edinburgh, printed, see No. 122. Binding: grey-green cloth with bolas gilt on spine. C.D. in circle of porpoises, with scallop shell below, all gilt, on front cover, see No. 122. C, L; T, 1038(10).
61. 1890 London, Ward Lock. As No. 60, but called eighth edition. Minerva Library No. 1. 1040(1)
65. 1891 London, John Murray. ?As No. 58, not seen. BSC.  [35
68. 1891 London, Thomas Nelson. As No. 63. L; T, 1043(3).  [38
69. 1891 London, George Routledge. 8vo, xiii + 381 pp. Sir John Lubbock’s Hundred Books No. 2. No list of titles on verso of title leaf, see No. 70. Bindings: red cloth uncut, spine number in gilt roman II; blue cloth cut. L; T.  [39 part
70. 1891 London, George Routledge. As No. 69, but 5 titles on verso of title leaf. Bindings: as No. 69, but spine number of red binding gil t arabic 2. T.  [39 part
71. 1892 London, Ward Lock Bowden. As No. 67 but called eleventh edition. T.  [40
72. 1892 London, George Routledge. As No. 70. Sir John Lubbock’s Hundred Books, No. 2.  [41
73. 1892 London & Manchester, W. K. White. 8vo, viii + 194 + 1 unpaginated leaf. The Manchester Library. T, 1046(1).  [42
74. 1893 London, John Murray. As No. 58.  [43
75. 1893 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 47. 1048(2).  [44
76. 1893 London, Thomas Nelson. As No. 68. 1047(1).  [45
79. 1895 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 73. 1049(1).  [48
81. 1896 London, Thomas Nelson. As No. 76.  [50
82. 1896 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 79. 1050(19).  [51
83. 1897 London, John Murray. As No. 74. T, 1051(4).  [52
84. 1897 London, John Murray [George Routledge]. As No. 83. [Sir John Lubbock’s Hundred Books No. 2]. Binding: green cloth of the series. This issue can only be distinguished from No. 83 by the series binding. T.  [53
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<td>1899</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton. As No. 89 1054(5).</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>London, Thomas Nelson. As No. 81. Title page all in black; see No. 103. T, 1055(2).</td>
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<td>New York, D. Appleton. xii + 512 pp, as No. 96, but not Westminster Edition. 1061(3).</td>
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<td>New York, American Home Library. From stereotypes of No. 101. 1060(8).</td>
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<td>126</td>
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no frontispiece, see No. 133. [Nelson’s Classics]. L; T, 1015(1).

127. 1915 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 118. 1074(1).
129. [1918] London, Ward Lock. As No. 121. World Library No. 4. T.
134. 1928 London, John Murray. As No. 122. T.
140. 1937 New York, Collier. As No. 108.
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<td>147</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>New York, Heritage Press. xvi + 489 pp. Published edition of No. 146. DLC.</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>New York, P. F. Collier. As No. 140. Fifty-first printing.</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>New York, Collier. As No. 149. DLC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>New York, Harper. As No. 155. C; DLC.</td>
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161. 1969  Brussels, Editions Culture et Civilisation. xiv + 615 + 609-629 pp. Facsimile of No. 11, but 218 mm. Lacks signature 2Q = pp. 593-608, reproduced from a defective copy. T.


166. 1972  New York, Abrahams Magazine Service. 3 vols in 4. Facsimile of No. 10. DLC.

167. 1972  New York, Abrahams Magazine Service. x + 519 pp. Facsimile of No. 82. DLC.

ENGLISH, BRAILLE


ARMENIAN


BULGARIAN


CZECH

171. 1956  Prague, Miadá Fronta. 537 pp, Translated by Josef Wolf and Zorka Wolfova.

172. 1959  Prague, Miadá Fronta. As No. 171. D.


DANISH

174. 1876  Copenhagen, Salmonsen. xxii + 570 pp, portrait, 6 plates, 1 map. Translated by Emil Chr. Hansen and Alfred Jørgensen. 1226(1).  [391]

175. 1881  Copenhagen, Gad.  [392]
DUTCH


ESTONIAN

179. 1949 Tartu, Teaduslik Kirjandus. 527 pp. Translated by A. Uibo.

FRENCH


GEORGIAN


GERMAN

188. 1844 Brunswick, Friedrich Vierweg und Sohn. 2 vols, or 2 vols in one. Translated by Ernst Dieffenbach. Printed on thick or thin paper. D; T, 1146(3).

190. 1881 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 189. Translated by J. V. Carus. Collected Works Vol. i. L.

191. 1892 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. x + 568 pp. Translated by J. V. Carus.


194. 1899 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 191.


205. 1967 Stuttgart, Steingrüben. As No. 204.

GREEK

206. 1900 Athens, Society for Dissemination of Useful Books.
pp. 29–77 in Bikelas, Demetrios [*Tierra del Fuego.*] 86 pp. Translated by the author. Chapter 10 only. Publication No. 3.

**HEBREW**


**HUNGARIAN**

208. 1913 [Budapest], Révai Kiadás. 2 vols. Translated by Fülöp Zsigmond. Vilákönyvtár Nos 17–18. 871(1).

**ITALIAN**

211. 1872 Turin, Unione 464 pp. Translated by Michele Lessona. L.
212. [c. 1900] Turin, Unione. As No. 211. T.
213. 1915 Milan, Bruciati, 444 pp. Translated by Michele Lessona.

**JAPANESE**

218. 1957 Tokyo, Jitsugyō no Nihon-sha. Extracts only. Translated by Toshiko Yamanushi.
221. 1968 Tokyo, Poplar-Sha. Translated by Mitsuishi Iwao.
LITHUANIAN

222. 1963 Vilnius, Gospolitnaučizdat. Translated by V. Kaunečkas.

POLISH

223. 1887 Warsaw, Wydawnictwo Przegladu Tygodniowego. 412 + xviii pp. Translated by Józef Nusbaum. D.

ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN

226. 1870–71 St Petersburg, Cherkesov. 2 parts, xvi–277, 279–517 pp. Translated under the editorship of A. N. Beketov.
227. 1895 St Petersburg, 421 pp. Adapted by M. A. Lyalin.
235. 1913 St Petersburg, V. V. Bitner, 544 pp. Translated by E. A.
Serebryakov. Edited by V. V. Bitner. Collected Works Vol. VI.


242. 1954 Moscow, Geografiz. As No. 241

243. 1956 Moscow, Geografiz. As No. 242.

SERBO-CROAT

244. 1949 Belgrade, Novo Pokolenje. 577 pp. Translated by Karla Kunc and Stanko Miholic.

245. 1951 Belgrade, Novo Pokolenje. As No. 244.


247. 1966 Zagreb, Školska Knjiga. As No. 246.

SLOVENE


SPANISH


Questions About the Breeding of Animals

This is the first of Darwin’s printed questionnaires. He bombarded his friends and acquaintances with demands for information and specimens, and, at least twice, perhaps three times, printed lists of questions for wider distribution. It is an unsatisfactory method of collecting scientific information, but, at least, his questions were on the whole objective. The answers obtained were intended for his large book on species, which was never published; they eventually became incorporated in Variation under domestication, 1868.

The questions form a quarto pamphlet with no title page, just a dropped title on the first page of the text; but it has the author’s name and address at the end of the text on p. 8, ‘C. Darwin. 12, Upper Gower
Street, London.' It is a single sheet, folded in quarto, sewn in the fold, with the printed surface, 90 mm wide, lying on the inner half of each page, leaving the outer half for the answers. The text consists of twenty-one numbered paragraphs, most of them containing more than one question, forty-four question marks in all. Only two copies are known to survive. One, in the University Library, Cambridge, which came with the Robin Darwin deposit and was acquired by the Library in February 1976, is in its original state uncut. The other, cut and bound, is in the Zoological Library of the British Museum (Natural History): it was bought from John Wheldon & Co. on May 19th 1909. The Cambridge copy has the answers to nineteen of the paragraphs entered on it by George Tollet, dated May 10. The Library also holds a set of five answers, not on a copy of the pamphlet, by R. S. Ford dated May 6. The British Museum (Natural History) copy is virgin. Tollet, of Betley Hall, Staffordshire, was a personal friend of the Wedgwoods and a distinguished pioneer of animal breeding; Ford was a farmer and manager of the Fitzherbert estates nearby. Both lived near Maer Hall and it is probable that Darwin gave copies to them when he stayed there with his bride between April 26 and May 13, 1839.

The facsimile edition, of 1968, is reproduced from the British Museum (Natural History) copy and has an introduction by Sir Gavin de Beer. He concludes, wrongly, that it should be dated 1840 and prints this date on the title page. Peter J. Vorzimmer (Jl Hist.Biol., Vol. 2, pp. 269–281, 1969) and R. B. Freeman & P. J. Gautrey (Jl Soc.Biblphy nat.Hist., Vol. 5, pp. 220–225, 1969) have examined the work in detail, the former printing the text. Both these papers show conclusively that it was printed between December 31st 1838, the day on which Darwin moved into 12 Upper Gower Street, and May 6th 1839, the date on R. S. Ford's answers. Vorzimmer has suggested a date between March 13th and May 5th, but Darwin arrived at Maer on April 26th; late March or early April is probably correct. It has no printer or place, but was almost certainly printed in London.

Paul H. Barrett, in Howard E. Gruber, Darwin on man, 1974, has transcribed another set of questions, mostly on the same subject, from a manuscript at Cambridge which is headed 'Questions for Mr Wynne'. They are brief, ungrammatical and in places illegible. They could not have been sent to Mr Wynne in this form and are either a rough draft or an aide-memoir for use when Darwin met Mr Wynne. Nothing is known of Mr Wynne except that he bred Malay fowl and was known to Darwin’s father. Professor Barrett suggests that they were written earlier than the printed questions, because if the printed ones had been available Darwin would have used those.
ENGLISH

262. [1839] [?London], no printer, not published. Dropped title Questions about the breeding of animals. 4to, 290 mm, 8 pp, no covers. C, LNH.

263. 1968 London, Society for the Bibliography of Natural History. Questions about the breeding of animals [1840]. 4to, 280 mm, xi + 8 pp. Facsimile of No. 262, with introduction by Sir Gavin de Beer. Sherborn Fund Facsimile No. 3. Binding: black cloth or yellow paper wrappers. Price: £1.15s. or £1. 5s. C, L; T.


Bar of Sandstone Off Pernambuco

The original English edition of this appeared in a serial (No. 1659), but, because the three language edition (No. 269) appeared as a pamphlet, an entry is needed here.

ENGLISH


FRENCH


PORTUGUESE

PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH

269. [1959] Recife, Universidade Rural de Pernambuco, Ministério de Agricultura. Memoria de Charles Darwin sobre os arrecifes de areito do pôr do Parnambuco [por] João de Deus de Oliviera Dias, 8vo, 60 pp, portrait, maps, text figs. Translated by Alfredo de Carvalho. Also contains a facsimile of the original English, No. 266, and the French translation by Édmond Barbier, No. 267. The Portuguese is a reprint of No. 268. DLC.

RUSSIAN


Geology of The Voyage of The Beagle

The three parts of Darwin’s geological results of the Beagle voyage were separately published over a period of five years, but they were intended, and described on the title pages, as parts of one work. They were all published by Smith Elder, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, some of the £1,000 given for the publication of the results of the voyage going towards the cost of at least the first part. Darwin notes, in May 1842, that the cost of Coral reefs was £130–140 and that ‘the government money has gone much quicker than I thought’. By that date there were only two parts of the Zoology of the Beagle still to come out. Smith Elder also published the important later editions.

A publisher’s advertisement of 1838 announced the preparation of a work in one volume octavo entitled Geological observations on volcanic islands and coral formations, but this plan was abandoned and the first part, Coral reefs, appeared in May 1842, at a cost of 15s. The second part, Volcanic islands, was published in November 1844, at a cost of 10s. 6d. The one folding map is of Ascension Island and is dated 1825. The third, South America, was published late in 1846, at a cost of 12s. Coral reefs has two lines of errata on p. [206] and South America three lines on p. viii.

In Coral reefs, the last leaf (Q2) advertises the two other projected parts on the recto and the, then unfinished, Zoology of the Beagle on the verso. There are sixteen pages of inserted publisher’s advertisements, dated May 1842, in some copies. Volcanic islands may have twenty-four pages of inserted publisher’s advertisements, dated January 1844, and South America thirty-two pages dated 1846. The last text page of the latter
advertises the, now completed, Geology and Zoology. All three parts were published in blue or purple cloth, the latter fading to brown. The blue bindings, which are probably earlier, usually, perhaps always, have the price in gilt on the spine, and this is sometimes present on the purple cloth.

In 1851, the three parts were reissued in one volume. The old pagination was retained although the title and half-title leaves of the parts were discarded and replaced by a new general title leaf. This issue is clearly a remainder made up from unsold sheets and priced at 10s. 6d. I have seen it in both blue and purple cloth with sixteen pages of inserted advertisements dated June 1851, and in purple cloth with slightly different spine lettering with advertisements, dated September 18th, 1856 or May 1st, 1858.

A second edition of Coral reefs appeared in 1874; it was extensively revised and largely rewritten in the light of the findings of Dana and of Jukes. The other two parts appeared in a single volume in 1876 which is called a second edition. The text however was not altered although a few new references are given in the preface. No further editions or issues were published in Darwin’s lifetime, but a third edition of Coral reefs appeared in 1889, and a third edition of the other two parts in 1891. The text of the former was edited by T. G. Bonney to the extent of adding footnotes as well as a large appendix bringing the matter up to date. The latter is only a title page edition with some resetting. These four volumes all appeared in a green cloth binding, closely resembling that of Murray Darwins and with the same device on the spine. I have also seen the second in brown cloth, with the same gilt stampings, and it is possible that the others also occur in this form.

All three parts of the first edition were reprinted in Ward Lock’s Minerva Series, later World Series, but have not appeared since 1910. Coral reefs alone was republished from the first edition in 1962 and a facsimile edition appeared in 1969. Facsimile editions of Latin American printings, 1896 and 1897, appeared in 1972. These geological works have been little translated. In Darwin’s lifetime, all three appeared in German and Coral reefs in French and in a Russian précis.


276. 1876 London, Smith Elder and Co. Geological observations on the volcanic islands and parts of South America etc. Second edition. 8vo, 190 mm, xiii + 647 pp, 5 folding plates


289. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. *Volcanic islands and South America only.* As No. 287. 967(13).

291. 1898 New York, D. Appleton. *Volcanic islands and South America* only. As No. 289. 968(1).

292. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. *Volcanic islands and South America* only. As No. 291. 971(8).

293. [c. 1900] London, Walter Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne printed. *Coral reefs* only. As No. 280. Also contains No. 1647. Scott Library No. 64. L; T.


297. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. *Volcanic islands and South America* only. As No. 292.


299. [1907] London and Felling-on-Tyne, Walter Scott. *Coral reefs* only. As No. 293. Also contains No. 1647. Scott Library No. 64. T.


islands and South America only. Facsimile of No. 286 (1896). DLC.


FRENCH


GERMAN


314. 1879 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. Coral reefs only. As No. 311.


ITALIAN


Brayley Testimonials

It was customary, through much of the nineteenth century and indeed until later, for applicants for Chairs to send printed letters with supporting testimonials. These confidential pamphlets were submitted to governors and members of selecting bodies. Few copies were printed and they tend to survive, if at all, only in the archives of the Universities concerned. I know of three to which Darwin contributed testimonial letters, T. H. Huxley applying to Toronto in 1851 (No. 344), W. Boyd Dawkins applying to Cambridge in 1873 (No. 1216), and this one, the earliest. There may be more. Darwin refused to supply one to Alfred Newton, on the foundation of the Chair of Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge in 1865, on the ground that a specialized knowledge of birds was not what was wanted in the interests of zoology (in No. 1595, p. 45): Newton was appointed in 1866 and retained the Chair until his death. He also declined to provide one for George Robert Gray, of the British Museum, who was applying, in 1869, for an unspecified post, on the ground that he did not know enough of Gray’s work (in No. 1596, pp. 92–93).

Brayley had applied in 1841, on the foundation of the Chair, but it went to Thomas Webster. On Webster’s death in 1844, he applied again with these additional testimonials, but owing to a lack of funds,
the post was not filled. The only copy of these additions, as well as of the originals of 1841, known to me is in private hands: University College London is without them.

ENGLISH


Manual of Scientific Enquiry

This useful book, edited by Sir John Herschel, went through six editions, remaining in print until 1906. Professor James Geikie’s high opinion of Darwin’s article on geology is given in Life and letters, Vol. 1, pp. 328–29. The first edition is found in three forms. In some copies there is a serious transposition of about two pages in the text of Darwin’s article, although no matter is missing. This starts on page 178 at lines 2–4 which read ‘Most bold coasts are fronted by sharp promontories and even isolated/found by removing earth and birds’ dung’. The transposition ends on page 180 where lines 2–3 read ‘the now deeply submerged portions of the cliff have been/pinnacles’. This transposition, of course, causes a third disjointed sentence at the point where the correct text begins again, on page 190 where lines 4–5 read ‘these may be sometimes/simply worn away by the currents’. It would look as if the compositor had one sheet of the manuscript out of order. Some copies occur in this form with no cancel, although I have not seen one in publisher’s cloth; some, including Darwin’s own at Cambridge, have a cancel for his whole article in a pocket in the back board. The most frequent form, in my experience, has the cancel inserted in its correct place and no pocket. The correct text reads ‘Most bold coasts are fronted by sharp promontories and even isolated/pinnacles’; ‘the now deeply submerged portions of the cliff have been/simply worn away by the currents’ and ‘these may be sometimes/simply worn away by removing earth and birds’ dung’. In the good text the lines differ from those of the bad because the whole has been reset.

This edition was issued in blue cloth with foul-anchors on both boards; in some copies, but not all, the anchor on the top board is gilt.

Darwin’s articles from the first, third and fourth editions also occur
as separate offprints; those from the others may exist but I have not seen them. A facsimile of the second edition appeared in 1974.

ENGLISH

325. 1849 London, John Murray. In Herschel, Sir John F. W. Bart. editor A manual of scientific enquiry; prepared for the use of Her Majesty’s Navy: and adapted for travellers in general. 8vo in 12s, 203 mm, xi + 488 pp + 96a, 96b + inserted leaf unnumbered at p. 98, 2 folding charts, 16 text woodcuts. Darwin’s contribution is Section VI, Geology pp 156–95, no illustrations. Text transposed on p. 178 line 2, p. 180 line 2, and p. 190 line 4. With a 20 pp cancel, pp. 171–190. Binding: blue cloth, with a pocket in bottom board to hold the cancel section. Price 1os. 6d. CD. Note: copies may have been issued without the cancells, and without the pocket in bottom board; such a copy, in leather, is in LUC.

[96 part


Russian


Living Cirripedia

A detailed bibliography of this is given by Richard Curle A bibliographical history of the Ray Society, 1954. There is no indication that the two volumes are parts of the same work. Robert Hardwicke was publisher to the Society, and advertisements for this work, in later Darwins, often give his name alone as publisher. Curle states that the number of copies printed may not have been more than 800, that is about fifty more than the number of members of the Society at the time. He does not give the original price, but the English catalogue gives £2. 2s. for the set. It appeared in facsimile in 1965, and it is also available on microfiches from the International Documentation Centre. Darwin spent much of his time for eight years, beginning in 1846, on this work and on the corresponding volume of the British fossil forms. They are his only contributions to formal taxonomy and are still held in high regard.
Fossil Cirripedia of Great Britain

As with the Living Cirripedia, there is no indication on the title pages that the two volumes are parts of the same work, but the preface to Volume II states that this completes the work. In a circular to members of the Palæontographical Society, dated June 1863, the Secretary, Thomas Wiltshire, gives ‘the dates of the years for which the volume containing the Monograph was issued’ as 1851, 1854, 1858a (the ‘a’ refers to a footnote which states that the index came out in that year); he also gives ‘the dates of the years in which the Monograph was published’ as 1851, 1855, 1861. What Wiltshire meant was that the complete volumes 5, 8 and 12, were published in those years. Each of the two parts contains its own index; that for the first part was issued with it; that for the second was apparently forgotten and this omission was not set right until the issue of a single leaf in 1858. The Geological Society of London holds a set bound up as issued and this single leaf occurs in its correct place.

Darwin had assisted John Morris with the cirripedes in the second edition of his A catalogue of British fossils, 1854. On page 97 of this work, the author writes ‘Mr. Darwin has kindly supplied the following references to the above species which will be figured in his forthcoming Memoir on the fossil Balanidae’. He then refers to fifteen plates and to
the figures given in each, whereas Darwin's work has only two plates. In fact, the first six species named occur in the first plate, the seventh, *Balanus tulipa* in both plates, and the rest in the second. The species given by Morris as *B. tulipa* O. F. Müller 1776 eventually appeared in Darwin's work as *B. hameri* Ascanius 1767.

A complete set of the Palæontographical Society's monograph volumes appeared in facsimile in 1966, but Darwin's work was not available alone.

**ENGLISH**


**Huxley Testimonials**

Thomas Henry Huxley, at the age of twenty six, was applying for the chair of Natural History at the University of Toronto. Darwin's letter, of five lines, occurs on page 4. In spite of excellent testimonials, Huxley did not get the post; it went to William Hincks, brother of Sir Francis Hincks, Prime Minister of Upper Canada.

The pamphlet appeared late in 1851. Huxley's letter of application, printed in it, is dated October 17th, and the copy in the Huxley archive at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, was authenticated in manuscript by Richard Taylor, the printer, on October 16th. For a general note on these printed testimonials see No. 324, *Brayley Testimonials*.
Enquiry by the Trustees of the British Museum


On the Tendency of Species to form Varieties

This famous paper originally appeared in the Journal of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology, but has been printed in books, in part or in whole, several times since. The events and correspondence, between June 18th, when Darwin received Wallace's letter, and August 30th, when it appeared in print, are given in Life and letters, Vol. II, pp. 115–131. The paper was communicated to the Society by Sir Charles Lyell and Sir Joseph Hooker, on the evening of Tuesday, July 1st, 1858. Darwin was not present because of serious illness amongst his children. The meeting was largely concerned with the death of Robert Brown and it aroused little interest.

There are five different forms in which the original edition can be found, but they are all from the same setting of type. Four of these are the results of the publishing customs of the Linnean Society of London and the fifth is the authors' offprints. The Journal came out in parts and was available to Fellows of the Society with Zoology and Botany together in each part, Zoology alone, or Botany alone. Later it appeared in volume form made up from reserved stock of the parts with new title pages, dated in the year of completion of the volume, and indexes. This again was available complete or as Zoology or Botany alone. The Zoology was signed with numbers and the Botany with letters. The Darwin–Wallace paper occurs in the complete part in blue wrappers, or in the Zoology part in pink wrappers; the Botany parts were in green. The Linnean Society has all the forms in its reference files, although it does not hold the offprint.
The authors' offprints were issued in buff printed wrappers with the original pagination retained. They have 'From the Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society for August 1858.' on page [45]. They were printed from the standing type but, presumably, after the copies of the number had been run off. The only copies which I have seen have been inscribed personally by Darwin, but Life and letters, Vol. II, p. 138, notes that Darwin had sent eight copies to Wallace, still in the far-east, and had kept others for him.

Life and letters, Vol. II, p. 120, states, in a footnote, that the date of Darwin's letter to Asa Gray 'is given as October in the “Linnean Journal”.' This is not so; the date is given correctly in the Journal as 'September 5th, 1857'. However, in the Proceedings for 1857–58 (pp. lv–lv) it is given as 'in October 1857'.

It has never been reprinted as a pamphlet, but occurs on several occasions in books and papers, first in 1908 in the Linnean Society's celebrations of Darwin's birth, and in 1930 in facsimile in Sarton's paper in Isis. It was translated into German in Darwin's lifetime and into Italian and Russian since his death.

ENGLISH

347. 1858  Identical with No. 346 except: pp. 45–62 in: Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London, Zoology. Vol. III No. 9, pp. 1–62 [63–64 a blank leaf]. Binding: pink printed wrappers of the part. Price 2s. Note: This is Part 9 as issued to Fellows who took only the zoological parts of the Journal. The signatures of Part 9 Zoology are 1–49, and it is printed from the same standing type as No. 346.  


349. 1858  Three papers on the tendency of species to form varieties; and on the perpetuation of varieties and species by natural means of selection. Zoologist Vol. 16, pp. 6263–6308. Reprinted complete from No. 346 = No. 1700.


352. 1887– In Life and letters (No. 1452–) Vol. II, pp. 120–125. The letter to Asa Gray is printed in full.

353. 1908  London, Linnean Society of London. In The Darwin-Wallace celebrations held on Thursday, 1st July, 1908, by the Linnean Society of London. 8vo, 220 mm, VIII + 139 pp, 8 portraits, 2 plates. The reprint is pp. 89–107. Darwin’s contributions pp. 89–98. C, L; T.


359. 1958  Cambridge, University Press for the International


**GERMAN**


**ITALIAN**


**RUSSIAN**

Public Natural History Collections

ENGLISH


On the Origin of Species

This, certainly the most important biological book ever written, has received detailed bibliographical treatment in Morse Peckham’s vari- orum edition, 1959. The first edition also has a full bibliographic description in H. D. Horblit One hundred books famous in science, 1964, Grolier Club. Peckham considers all editions and issues published in England of which he was aware, from the first of 1859 up to the thirty-ninth thousand of 1890. His work includes consideration of paper, type and bindings, as well as giving summaries of John Murray’s accounts for each printing. The bibliography is an adjunct to the variorn text which shows the great changes which Darwin made to the five editions which follow the first. The author’s minor changes in the printing of 1876, which seem to have been ignored by all subsequent editors and even by the publisher’s themselves, are brought to light, although Peckham was only able to see the issue of 1878.

Since Peckham’s list is likely to remain the standard bibliography of the work for a long time, it is worth while to summarise here the few apparent errors which I have noticed in it. These are not surprising in view of the great difficulties involved, even in England, of sighting copies of all of the many issues. Within Darwin’s lifetime he misses, so far as I am aware, only three, the 1859 issue of the fifth thousand and the twelfth and thirteenth thousands of 1872. He refers to the thirteenth
thousand of 1873, but the same issue occurs with an earlier title page. None of these three is mentioned in Murray’s accounts. The 1872 thirteenth is the same as that of 1873 except for the date on the title page and the advertisements of Darwin’s works. He describes the fifteenth thousand of 1875 and the twentieth of 1878, both of which he had seen, as being identical in format with the thirteenth of 1873. Whereas the latter is an octavo in eights, the former two, as well as the eighteenth of 1876, are octavos in twelves. He treats all the octavos in twelves as duodecimos, when Murray’s accounts make it clear that they are octavos imposed in sheet and a half.

He states (p. 9) that editions since 1898 have not contained the summary of differences. Murray Darwins after this date occur in three forms, the standard, in cloth, those in Murray’s Library series in cloth, and the cheap in paper covers. All the issues are listed in the printing of 1920, and all that I have seen do contain the summary of differences. Indeed I have never seen a Murray Darwin without it after 1861, when it first appeared. He also states that issues after 1898 are printed from the stereos of the two volume Library Edition repaginated. This is true of the issues which are paginated xxxi + 703 pp., but there are also issues in both cloth and paper with a pagination of xxxi + 432 pp; these are the cheap ones which tend not to be found in libraries. His statement on page [792] that in the later issues, from the thirty-fifth thousand of 1888, the thousands given on the title pages are correct is not true because he has ignored the two volume Library Edition of 1888 which is the thirty-third thousand. Finally, he considers only the editions and issues printed in England. Darwin was extremely keen that his ideas should be disseminated as widely as possible by translation, and that the changes in these ideas should also reach foreign editions. To this end, he corresponded with translators and with publishers. Certainly, the fourth American printing of 1860 and the first Spanish of 1877 contain matter not present in any English printing. The early German and French editions also need examination. Although Peckham describes and illustrates the bindings, he does not seem to have seen enough copies to notice even striking variations in them.

Darwin had intended to write a much larger work on transmutation and had made considerable progress towards it when he received, on June 18th 1858, the letter from Wallace which led to the publication of their joint paper in August. His ‘big book’ as he called it was never published as such, but Variation under domestication (1868) represents the first part of it, and his surviving manuscript of most of the second part, Natural selection, although far from prepared for the printer, has appeared recently, edited by Robert C. Stauffer (No. 1583). Hooker wrote to Darwin, late in 1859 after the publication of On the origin of species, ‘I am
all the more glad that you have published in this form, for the three
volumes, unprefaced by this, would have choked any naturalist of the
nineteenth century'.

He started work on the book on Tuesday July 20th, 1858, whilst on
holiday at Sandown in the Isle of Wight. The details of its composition
and publishing are given in Life and letters (Vol. II, pp. 126–178). To
begin with, he expected it to be an abstract of perhaps as little as thirty
pages, published in the Journal of the Linnean Society, but by the winter
it was clear that it would have to be a book. In March Lyell mentioned
it to John Murray who accepted it in April, after seeing the first three
chapters. It was all, except the index, in corrected proof by September
11th. Darwin was still calling it an abstract up until the end of March,
and he roughed out a title page which Lyell showed to Murray. This is
printed in Life and letters (Vol. II, p. 152), but in upper case throughout
whilst the original, now at the American Philosophical Society,
and Varieties/Through natural selection/. Murray thought it too long.

Darwin received a copy early in November; Peckham says that
Murray sent it on Wednesday 2nd. The overseas presentation copies
were sent out before Friday 11th, and the home ones must have gone
out at about the same time because he received a letter of thanks from
Sir John Lubbock on Tuesday 15th, or earlier. Twenty-three author’s
presentation copies are recorded, but there were probably more; the
twelve which I have seen are all inscribed by one of Murray’s clerks and
I know of no record of one inscribed by Darwin himself. It was offered
to the trade at Murray’s autumn sale a week later, on 22nd; most sources
say that 1,500 were taken up, others 1,493. Only 1,250 had however
been printed of which 1,192 were available for sale, the rest being
twelve for the author, forty-one for review and five for Stationers’ Hall
copyright. As Darwin took at least another twenty for presentation, the
final number available for the trade was about 1,170. These facts are at
variance with the often-printed statement that all the 1,250 copies were
sold to the public on publication day, Thursday 24th; indeed once copies
had reached the bookshops, up and down the country, how could any-
one know whether they were sold or not. The origin of this mistake is
in Darwin’s diary ‘1250 copies printed. The first edition was published
on November 24th, and all copies sold first day.’

There is only one issue of the first edition, the text being identical
in all copies. There are, however, small differences in the cases and in the
inserted advertisements; these points have been considered in detail in
from the date on the title page, because as discussed below, there are
copies of the second edition which are also dated 1859; nor can it be recognized by the misspelling ‘LINNÆAN’ on the title page. The presence of two quotations only, from Whewell and Bacon, on the verso of the half-title leaf (p. [ii]) is however diagnostic; the only other edition with two is the first issue of the first American and that is dated 1860. Two other points are usually made, the misprint ‘specieis’ on page 20, line 11, and the whale-bear story in full on page 184; these are not necessary for its recognition, and many more differences can be found in Peckham’s edition. Indeed the whale-bear story in full is not peculiar to the first edition, but occurs in all the four American printings of 1860. The single folded lithographic diagram, by William West, is inserted facing page 117. It indicates Darwin’s views of possible sequences of evolution, and continued to be used in all subsequent editions. Philip D. Gingerich has used it recently in a discussion of the speed and pattern of evolution at a species level (Amer. J. Sci., Vol. 276, pp. 1-28, 1976).

The book is signed and sewn in twelves and is often described as a duodecimo. The page shape is that of an octavo and Murray’s ledger shows that the paper used was sheet and a half crown. In the bolts the folded half sheet is inserted in the middle of the folded sheet; the first and second leaves are signed A1, A2 etc. and the fifth leaf is signed A3 etc.

The identification of original variants of the case is bedevilled by the habit of transferring the text of copies in original, but worn, cases into better cases taken off copies of the second or third editions, which are closely similar. However, examination of copies with impeccable antecedents has shown two variants. These are described under No. 349 and are illustrated in my paper in The Book collector (loc. cit.); no priority can be assigned.

The first edition, when in the cloth, has, almost invariably, thirty-two pages of inserted advertisements of Murray’s general list dated June 1859 and with the edges uncut. I have seen a copy in commerce with 4 pages of Murray’s popular works, dated July 1859, following the general works. The copy gave no indication of being sophisticated and was probably a freak. The general list occurs in three forms:

1 With the text of each page surrounded by a frame of a single rule; page [i] signed B; on page 2 the fourth item of Admiralty publications retains the numeral 4, and on page 3 in item 22 the name HARRISON’s retains the genitive S.

2 The text of each page is not surrounded by a frame, but page [i] is signed B; on page 2 the numeral 4 is retained, but on page 3 the genitive S has dropped out, reading HARRISON’.

3 There is no frame, and signature B has dropped out on page [i]; 4 has dropped out on page 2, and the genitive S is still absent on page 3.
The other anomalies in the Admiralty list, that is the repetition of number 17, and the number 22 coming before 21, are the same in all issues. This situation would seem to suggest that the advertisements were printed from standing type at least three times, in the order given. I have seen only two copies of the first, Darwin’s own, at Cambridge, and one at the University of Toronto, bought in Cambridge but not an author’s presentation. Both the other two are found in author's presentation copies, the third more commonly.

Although John Murray was more than 250 copies short of the orders received at his autumn sale, he did not reprint, but asked Darwin to start revising at once. Murray’s letter reached the author on November 24th, while he was on a long water cure at Ilkley, Yorkshire. On November 25th, he writes ‘I have been going over the sheets’; on December 14th ‘I have been busy in getting a reprint (with a very few corrections) through the press... Murray is now printing 3000 copies’; and on December 21st ‘my publisher is printing off, as rapidly as possible... The new edition is only a reprint, yet I have made a few important corrections’. It was advertised as now ready in The Times on Christmas eve and in The Athenaeum and The Saturday Review on New Year’s eve. This would have been quite normal practice for a book which was to have an official publication date early in the new year, nevertheless there are two copies known which are dated 1859 on the title page. The existence of such copies has long been known to the trade, although, from their extreme rarity, few booksellers can ever have seen one. It was customary, for many years, for anyone offering a copy of the first edition to describe it as ‘first edition, first issue’, and Casey A. Wood An introduction to the literature of vertebrate zoology, 1931, claimed that McGill University held them both. It does not and never did. The booksellers were, in a purist sense, right; the new printing was from standing type of the first edition, although with a considerable number of resetting. Darwin himself considered that it was merely corrected, but the next printing, in 1861, was called the third edition on the title page.

The title leaves are the same, and from the same setting of type, with the same misspelling ‘LINNAEAN’. The quotations on the verso of the half-title are now three; the new one, from Joseph Butler’s Analogy, is placed between those from Whewell and Bacon, and the former reads ‘WHEWELL’ instead of ‘W. WHEWELL’. The note of date of publication, at the foot of this page, differs in the two copies seen; in one it reads ‘Down, Bromley, Kent, October 1st, 1859.’, as in the first edition but reset; in the other, the setting is so far the same but ‘(1st Thousand).’ is added, and the whole page is exactly as it is in the usual [second] edition of 1860. The copy at Yale is in poor condition and that at the
University of Southern California bad, but both are in the original cases which are identical with one of the variants of the cases of 1860 and neither has any inserted advertisements.

The second edition, which is not so-called on the title page, was published, in the form in which it is usually seen, on January 7th, 1860. Three thousand copies were printed, perhaps including the few, considered above, which have 1859 on the title page; this was the largest printing of any edition or issue in Darwin’s lifetime. It can be recognized immediately by the date, by the words ‘FIFTH THOUSAND’, and the correct spelling of ‘LINNEAN’ on the title page. There are three quotations on the verso of the half-title leaf. The misprint ‘speciees’ is corrected and the whale-bear story diluted, an alteration which Darwin later regretted, although he never restored the full text. This story is not found again in any printing, except in the American editions of 1860, until the end of copyright. It is to be found reprinted in full, however in James Lamont’s *Seasons with the sea-horses*, 1861, as part of an essay on the origin of marine mammals (pp. 271–285).

The cases are closely similar to those of the first edition, but three minor variants occur. These are entered here under No. 376 and have been described in detail in *The Book Collector*, Vol. 13, pp. 213–214, 1964; the third, with small letters in the publisher’s imprint, is later than the other two. Murray’s general list advertisements, dated January 1860, are present in most, but not all, copies; in some of them each page of text is surrounded by a frame of a single rule, as in variant 1 of the first edition; in others this rule is absent. The price fell to 14s. Murray sold 700 copies at his November sale ‘but has not half the number to supply’; so Darwin started revising again. Darwin received six free copies; one, inscribed to an unknown recipient ‘With the kind regards of the Author’ in his own hand, was sold at Sotheby’s in 1974; this is the only inscribed copy of any edition of the *Origin*, other than family copies, known to me.

The third edition appeared in April 1861, 2,000 copies being printed. The case is the same as that of the two previous editions, but again differing in small details. It was extensively altered, and is of interest for the addition of a table of differences between it and the second edition, a table which occurs in each subsequent edition, and also for the addition of the historical sketch. This sketch, which was written to satisfy complaints that Darwin had not sufficiently considered his predecessors in the general theory of evolution, had already appeared in a shorter form in the first German edition, as well as in the fourth American printing where it is called a preface; both of these appeared in 1860. There is also a postscript on page xii. This concerns a review of the earlier editions by Asa Gray which had appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1860, and as a
pamphlet paid for by Darwin in 1861. This edition has one leaf of advertisements which is part of the book (2A6).

The fourth edition of 1866 was of 1,500 copies. It was again extensively altered, and it is in this one that the date of the first edition, as given on the verso of the half title, is corrected from October 1st to November 24th. Darwin’s own copy, at Cambridge, is in a case of the same pattern as those of the first three editions, but all other copies, although the same in general, have ORIGIN and SPECIES in italic; the blind stamping on both boards is new and the whole volume is a little shorter. There are two minor variations of this case; the earlier has the inserted advertisements dated January 1865 and the later dated April 1867.

The fifth edition of 1869 was of 2,000 copies and was again much revised. It is in this one that Darwin used the expression ‘survival of the fittest’, Herbert Spencer’s term, for the first time; it appears first in the heading of Chapter IV. In the footnote on page xxii, the name D’Alton, which occurs twice, should read D’Alton both times, as it does in the fourth edition, but the second one has become Dalton. It remains thus until the thirty-ninth thousand of 1890, but in the forty-first of 1891, which was reset, Francis Darwin altered the first to Dalton, so that there were then two mistakes. Modern editions continue to have either D’Alton/Dalton or Dalton/Dalton. The format of this edition changes to octavo in eight; the cases, of which there are four conspicuous variants, are entirely new, and the spine title is reduced to Origin of species. Inserted advertisements, dated September 1868, are usually present.

The sixth edition, which is usually regarded as the last, appeared in February 1872. Murray’s accounts show that 3,000 copies were printed, but this total presumably included both those with eleventh thousand on the title page and those with twelfth, the latter being notably less common. It is again extensively revised and contains a new chapter, VII. This was inserted to confute the views of the Roman Catholic biologist St George Mivart. The edition was aimed at a wider public and printed in smaller type, the volume shorter again and giving the general impression of a cheap edition, which at 7s. 6d. it was. The title changes to The origin of species, and a glossary, compiled by W. S. Dallas, appears. It is in this edition that the word ‘evolution’ occurs for the first time. It had been used in the first edition of The descent of man in the previous year, but not before in this work. ‘Evolved’ had been the last word of the text in all previous editions, but ‘evolution’ had been omitted, perhaps to avoid confusion with the use of the word by H–bert Spencer or with its more particular embryological meaning. The word had however
been used in its transformist sense by Lyell as early as 1832 (Principles of geology, Vol. II, p. 11). In this edition it occurs twice on page 201 and three times on page 424. The title page reads ‘Sixth edition, with additions and corrections. (Eleventh thousand).’

Three misprints have been noticed in this text, the first of which persists in all British and American editions, except those based on earlier texts, to this day; it is also transferred to translations. The last sentence of the third paragraph of Chapter XIV (p. 365) reads:

‘I believe that this is the case, and that community of descent—the one known cause of close similarity in organic beings—is the bond, which though observed by various degrees of modification, is partially revealed to us by our classifications.’

The word ‘observed’ makes nonsense of this sentence and, as the previous five editions read ‘hidden as it is by various degrees of modification’, is clearly a misprint for ‘obscured’.

In the glossary of scientific terms, the word ‘indigenes’ is misprinted ‘indigene’s; this persists until 1888. In the Library Edition of that year the text reads ‘indigene’s, but there is an inserted erratum leaf (Vol. 2, pp. [vii–viii]) which alters it to ‘indigens’, and it is altered in the text, from stereos, for the second edition of the Library Edition of 1891. The one volume thirty-third thousand of 1888 has ‘indigenes’, but the thirty-fifth, of the same year, has ‘indigens’; this latter form continues in all further Murray printings. Darwin himself uses ‘indigenes’ several times in the fourth chapter of the first and all later editions. ‘Indigens’ was used by Sir Thomas Browne and is allowable, but ‘indigenes’ is what Darwin would have written. Both forms are found in editions in print today.

Finally, in this edition, the opening words of the Historical Sketch read ‘I will here a give a brief sketch . . .’. This continues unnoticed through seventeen printings from the same stereos; but it was corrected when the whole book was reset for the forty-first thousand of 1891.

This edition was reprinted, from stereos, later in the same year as the thirteenth thousand, and, again as the thirteenth, in 1873. On the verso of the title leaf of that of 1872 there are advertisements for nine of Darwin’s works, whereas the 1873 reprint has ten. The addition is the Expression of the emotions in its tenth thousand of 1873. As the first edition of the Expression of the emotions came out in November 1872, the first issue of the thirteenth thousand must have been in press before this time, or else the new book would have been added. The issue has no inserted advertisements, but copies of 1873 may have them dated April 1874.

The printing of 1876 is the final text as Darwin left it. Peckham drew
attention to the little known fact that there are small differences between the text of 1878 and that of 1872. He knew that the printings of 1873 and 1875 were from unaltered stereos of 1872, but was unable to see a copy of 1876 and had therefore to leave it uncertain whether these differences occur for the first time in that printing or in that of 1878 which he used for collation.

The issue was of 1,250 copies only. This number is as small as any, being equalled only by that of the first edition; and, whilst the latter has been carefully conserved in libraries, no attention seems to have been paid to this one. It does not seem to have been previously recognized as the first printing of the final text, and is remarkably hard to come by. It was, incidentally, this edition which Samuel Butler had beside him when writing *Evolution old and new* in 1879.

This printing is the eighteenth thousand, but, as it is important to know what was the first issue of the final text, it should be noticed that advertisements for *The origin of species* in other works by Darwin around 1876 mention the existence of both sixteenth and seventeenth thousands as well as this one. These may be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td><em>Insectivorous plants</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td><em>Variation under domestication</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td><em>Cross and self-fertilisation</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td><em>Geological observations</em></td>
<td>seventeenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td><em>Journal of researches</em></td>
<td>eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td><em>Climbing plants</em></td>
<td>eighteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td><em>Fertilisation of orchids</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td><em>The descent of man</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td><em>Forms of flowers</em></td>
<td>sixteenth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No copies of the sixteenth or seventeenth thousands have ever been recorded; it is difficult to see from the printing records how they can exist, although they may. We know that the eighteenth was in print in 1876, yet the sixteenth is advertised three times in the following year. It is more likely that the compositor was making up from bad copy.

The title page of this issue bears ‘Sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. Eighteenth thousand.’ What the intention of this change of inscription was must remain doubtful. There are no additions to the text and the pagination, from stereos, is unchanged. There are however corrections, slight but undoubtedly those of Darwin himself. The two most obvious of these are the change from Cape de Verde Islands to Cape Verde Islands, and the change from climax to acme. The index is not altered so that Cape de Verde is retained there in this edition and later issues and editions, including the two volume Library Edition, which was entirely reset. The reason for the change of the name of these
islands is not known, and Cape de Verde is retained long afterwards in issues of the *Journal of researches* printed from stereotypes. However Darwin had no copyright in his *Journal* and only Cape Verde is found in *Vegetable mould and worms* which was first published in 1881. There is also one small change in sense in Chapter XIV. The details of these changes can be found in Peckham.

In 1878, and subsequently, the same stereotypes were used for the very many issues which appeared, in a variety of bindings. The first one to appear in a standard binding was the twenty-fourth thousand of 1882. All these issues, right up to the last in 1929, continue to include the summary of differences and the historical sketch. An entirely new setting in larger type, was made for the Library Edition of 1888 in two volumes and, after two reissues in that form, the same stereotypes repaginated, were used for the standard edition of the Edwardian period. This Library Edition is uniform with a similar edition of *The descent of man*, and the same cloth was used for *Life and letters*. The cheap edition was entirely reset for the forty-first thousand of 1891. The paper covered issues, which have been referred to above, have the title embossed on the front cover, and were produced for the remarkable price of one shilling, whilst the same printing in cheap cloth cost 2s. 6d. Both of these, the latter particularly, are hard to find.

There are two issues by another publisher in the copyright period. These were by George Routledge in the bindings of *Sir John Lubbock’s ‘Hundred Books’*, in which they were No. 88. In the first issue, the title page and text are those of the forty-fifth thousand of 1894, with a list of *Sir John’s* choices tipped in before the half-title leaf. Seven hundred and fifty sets of the sheets were bought from Murray and issued in this form by Routledge and Kegan Paul in 1895. The second issue consists of Murray’s fifty-sixth thousand, of 1899, and there is no printed indication that this is a part of *Sir John’s* series. The green cloth binding is however uniform with the rest of the series.

The first edition came out of copyright in November 1901, and Ward Lock printed it in the same year in the Minerva Library new series. The statement by Darlington, in Watt’s reprint of 1950, that his is the only reprinting of the first edition is not true. This Ward Lock, the Unit Library edition of 1902, the Hutchinson’s Popular Classics of 1906, and the Ward Lock World Library of 1910 are all based on the first. Most of the other early reprints are based on the fifth thousand, but that of Collins in 1910 is based on the third edition. Modern reprints usually state that they are based on the sixth edition of 1872, but they are actually based on that of 1876.

There have been about 140 reprints in English in this century, many
of them in standard library series such as Everyman and the World's Classics. Some are important because they are introduced by leading scholars of evolution and show the changing attitudes towards darwinism over the years; one, the Everyman of 1956, has even had its introduction reprinted by the Evolution Protest Movement. Almost all of them are bread and butter reprints in small type, but at a reasonable price. However there is one spurious edition, that for the Limited Editions Club of New York in 1963; this was designed and printed by the scholar-printer George Dunstan, at the Griffin Press, Adelaide. There are the usual abridged versions and extracts for schools, and even a coupon edition from Odhams Press. There have been two facsimiles of the first edition; the earlier, in 1964, omits the original index and substitutes its own; the later, in 1969, is twenty millimetres taller than the original.

In January 1860, Asa Gray was arranging for an American issue of the first edition to be published in Boston, but two New York houses, Appleton and Harpers, were also considering it. The former got their edition out in the middle of January and Harpers withdrew. Darwin wrote in his diary for May 22nd that it was of 2,500 copies, but there were four separate printings in 1860 and it is not clear whether this figure refers to the first alone. The title pages of the first two of these are identical, but the first has only two quotations on the verso of the half-title leaf whereas the second has three; the one from Butler's *Analogy* was added after Whewell and Bacon instead of between them as in the English second edition. The third has 'REVISED EDITION' in roman capitals on the title page, and the fourth 'NEW EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED BY THE AUTHOR' in italic capitals. In all four 'LINNAEAN' is wrongly spelt, but 'FAVoured' is in the English style. The University of Virginia holds all four and their copies have been examined with a Hinman scanner. The texts of the first three are identical, in spite of the statement on the title page of the third, and follow that of the first English. The fourth is considerably altered. It includes a supplement of seven pages at the end of author's 'additions and alterations ... received too late to be incorporated in their proper places'. It also contains the historical sketch, in its earlier and shorter form, as a preface. All four contain the whale-bear story in full.

The book was translated in Darwin's lifetime into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Spanish and Swedish, and has appeared in a further eighteen languages since. This total of twenty-nine is higher than any other scientific work, except for the first books of Euclid. The *Autobiography* also gives Bohemian and Japanese; the former refers to the Serbian, but he was misinformed
about the latter; the first appeared in 1896. Darwin was not happy about the first German translation. It was done from the second English edition by H. G. Bronn, who had, at Darwin’s suggestion, added an appendix of the difficulties which occurred to him; but he had also excised bits of which he did not approve. This edition also contains the historical sketch in its shorter and earlier form. The text was tactfully revised by J. V. Carus who remained the most faithful and punctual of all Darwin’s translators. There were also difficulties with the first French. Mlle Royer, who Darwin described as ‘one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe’ and wished ‘had known more of natural history’, added her own footnotes. He was not really happy until the third translation by Édouard Barbier appeared in 1876. The first Spanish, of 1877, contains two letters from Darwin which have not been printed elsewhere.

373. 1859  London, John Murray. *On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.* 8vo in 12s, 198 mm, ix + 502 pp, one folding diagram. Two quotations on p. [ii]. Inserted advertisements dated June 1859. Binding: green cloth, variant a. in spine imprint, upright of L in LONDON slightly to the right of right hand upright of H in JOHN. Right hand upright of second N in LONDON over upright of second R in MURRAY. Length of LONDON 16 mm. Gap between lower triangle and gilt rule below it 2 mm. No full point after MURRAY; variant b. upright of L in LONDON over or very slightly to the left of right hand upright of H in JOHN. Right hand upright of second N in LONDON well to right of upright of second R in MURRAY. Length of LONDON 18 mm. Triangle gap 2 mm. No full point after MURRAY. Compare with cases of Nos 375 & 376. Note variation of inserted advertisements described in text. CD, C, D, L, LNH; T, 580(32).

374. 1859 [= 1968] London, John Murray [Jonathan Cape]. Title leaf and pp. 80–82 only of No. 373 in facsimile. ‘6’ printed in top right-hand corner of title page. This is a part of No. 1622.

375. 1859  London, John Murray. [Second edition, first issue.] 8vo
in 12s, 198 mm, ix + 502 pp, one folding diagram. Three quotations on p. [ii]. No inserted advertisements. No thousand on title page. Binding: as variant a. of No. 373, gap between lower triangle and gilt rule below it 1 mm. Full point after MURRAY. = variant a. of No. 376. CLSU, CtY.

376. 1860
London, John Murray. [Second edition, second issue.] As No. 375, but fifth thousand on title page. Inserted advertisements dated January 1860. Binding: as No. 375, variant a. upright of L in LONDON over right-hand upright of H in JOHN. Gap between lower triangle and gilt rule below it 1 mm. Imprint letters 3 mm high; variant b. upright of L in LONDON over lefthand upright of N in JOHN. Gap and imprint letters as variant a.; variant c. triangle gap 2 mm, imprint letters 2 mm high, CD, D, L; T, 581(6).

377. 1860

378. 1860

379. 1860
New York, D. Appleton. Text as No. 378 and with three quotations, but 'REVISED EDITION' on title page. ViU.

380. 1860
New York, D. Appleton. 8vo, xi + 440 pp. 116*–121* pp. 'NEW EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED BY THE AUTHOR' on title page, and with historical sketch called preface. Supplement, pp. [426–] 432, of author's additions and alterations. Text not that of No. 373 nor No. 376. LNH; 582(6), ViU.

381. 1861
London, John Murray. Third edition. Seventh thousand. 8vo in 12s, 198 mm, xix + 538 pp. With an historical sketch in its full form, see Nos 380 & 672. Binding: as No. 376; variant a. full point after MURRAY in imprint; variant b. no full point. CD, D, L; T, 584(8).

382. 1861
New York, D. Appleton. As No. 380. 585(2).

383. 1864
New York, D. Appleton. As No. 382, but xi–s–440 pp. T.

384. 1865
New York, D. Appleton, As No. 383.

385. 1866
variant a. as editions 1–3, Darwin’s copy only; variant b. as editions 1–3 but ORIGIN and SPECIES in italic, imprint L of LONDON over H of JOHN, one gilt rule below imprint, inserted advertisements dated January 1865; variant c. as variant b. but L over N of JOHN, inserted advertisements dated April 1867. CD, C, D, LNH; T, 586(13).

386. 1868 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 384. 587(7).
387. 1869 London, John Murray. Fifth edition. Tenth thousand. 8vo in 8s, 190 mm, xxiii + 596 pp. Binding: green cloth; variant a. spine title ORIGIN/OF/SPECIES/DARWIN/, two gilt rules at top and bottom; variant b. spine title ORIGIN/OF/SPECIES/DARWIN/, two gilt rules at top and bottom; variant c. spine title as variant a., but three gilt rules top and bottom; variant d. spine title as variant b., but three gilt rules top and bottom. CD, C, D, L; T, 588(7).

388. 1869 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 386. CD.
389a. 1870 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 388.
392. 1872 London, John Murray. As No. 391, but twelfth thousand. CD, L; T, 592 part (3).
393. 1872 London, John Murray. As No. 392, but thirteenth thousand. T, 592 part (3).
394. 1872 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 390. 593(5).
395. 1872 Philadelphia, J. Wanamaker. 2 vols. 592(2). [Date doubtful, perhaps later.]
396. 1873 London, John Murray. As No. 393, still thirteenth thousand. T.
398. 1875 London, John Murray. As No. 396, but fifteenth thousand and 8vo in 12s. Binding: green cloth, top and bottom rolls leaf type. T.
PART I - BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

399. 1875 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 397. 599(7).
400. 1876 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 399.
401. 1876 London, John Murray. Sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. As No. 398, but eighteenth thousand, and with slight textual changes. This is the first issue of the final definitive text. Binding: as No. 398. C; T, 600(3).

402. 1877 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 400. 601(4).
403. 1878 London, John Murray. As No. 401, but twentieth thousand. T.

405. 1880 London, John Murray. As No. 403, but twenty-second thousand. T, 603(3).


411. 1883 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 409. 607(8).
412. 1884 London, John Murray. As No. 408, but twenty-sixth thousand. LNH; T.

413. 1884 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 411. 608(2).


416. 1885 London, John Murray. As No. 412, but twenty-eighth thousand. T.

417. 1886 London, John Murray. As No. 416, but thirtieth thousand. T.

418. 1886 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in 1. 614(3).
419. 1886 New York, John B. Alden. With The descent of man. 2 vols in one. The principal works of Charles Darwin.


421. 1887 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 418. 615(3).


424. 1888 London, John Murray. As No. 423, but thirty-fifth thousand. ViU. [131]

425. 1888 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 421. 617(2).


427. 1883 [? 1889] London, John Murray. As No. 426, and thirty-seventh thousand, but 1883 on title page with '3' in wrong fount. T.


429. 1890 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 428. 626(5).


434. [189-] Chicago, Henneberry. xix + 503 pp. 578(1).


436. 1890 London, John Murray. As No. 426, but thirty-ninth thousand. T. [133]


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<td>1893</td>
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<td>As No. 429, 2 vols in one. 631(4).</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 446, but forty-ninth thousand. T.</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 451, but fiftieth thousand. LUC.</td>
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<td>1855</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 452, but fifty-first thousand. 639(2).</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 455, but fifty-sixth thousand. T, 641 part (2).</td>
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469. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 458a. 651(5).
471. [c. 1900] New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 469, but Westminster Edition limited to 1000 copies.
474. 1901 London, John Murray. As No. 468, but imprint gives ninth to thirteenth thousand inclusive. January. T.

*These issues were published in paper wrappers at 1s. Some, or all, of them were also issued in cheap green cloth cases at 2s. 6d. Copies in cloth do not give the number of copies on the front cover.


479. 1902 London, John Murray. As No. 474, but imprint gives thirteenth to eighteenth thousand on p. [vi]. January. L; T.

480. 1902 London, John Murray. As No. 475, but title page gives imprint tenth to thirtieth thousand. February. *Binding: green paper wrappers; variant a. twentieth thousand on front cover; variant b. thirtieth thousand on front cover. T.


482. 1902 London, John Murray. As No. 481, but title page imprint gives thirty-fifth to fortieth thousand. April. *Binding: green paper wrappers, fortieth thousand on front cover. T.

483. 1902 London, John Murray. As No. 482, but title page imprint gives 40,000th to 47,500th. August. *Binding: green paper wrappers, forty-eighth thousand on front cover. T.

484. 1902 London, John Murray. As No. 479, but imprint gives eighteenth to twenty-third thousand on p. [iv]. December. T.


486. 1902 London, Grant Richards. As No. 485, but second issue. World’s Classics No. 11. T.


*These issues were published in paper wrappers at 1s. Some, or all, of them were also issued in cheap green cloth cases at 2s. 6d. Copies in cloth do not give the number of copies on the front cover.
489. 1902 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 469. 661(2).
493. 1904 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 462. 663(2).
496. 1905 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 493. 667(1).
497. 1905 New York, P. F. Collier. 2 vols in one. As No. 490. 668(1).
502. 1906 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 496.

*These issues were published in paper wrappers at 1s. Some, or all, of them were also issued in cheap green cloth cases at 2s. 6d. Copies in cloth do not give the number of copies on the front cover.
505. 1909 London, Cassell. 430 pp. People’s Library No. 73. L; T, 674(4).
507. 1909 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 496. 675(i).
510. 1910 London, Ward Lock. As No. 477, but World Library No. 5. T.
511. 1910 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 507. 678(3).
517. 1912 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 511. 681(4).
525. 1919 London, Oxford University Press. As No. 519. World’s Classics No. 11. [175]


528. 1921 London, John Murray. As No. 520. Murray’s Library. 689(1).


531. 1923 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 527. 691(1).

532. 1925 London, Oxford University Press. As No. 530. World’s Classics No. 11. [179]


536. 1926 London, John Murray. xxi + 430 pp. As No. 528, but pagination of glossary and index differs. Murray’s Library. T. [181]


538. 1926 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 534. 693(2).


543. 1929  London, John Murray. As No. 515. The last Murray printing and contains the final list of 20c. issues. T, 698(3).

544. 1929  London, Oxford University Press. As No. 532, but with foreword by Leonard Darwin, and table of differences by Irene Manton. World’s Classics No. 11. L.


547. 1929  New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 538. 701(2).

548. 1929  New York, Book League of America. xxxv + 557 pp. As No. 541. 702(1).

549. 1931  New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 547. 705(2).


552. 1935  London, Oxford University Press. As No. 544. World’s Classics No. 11. T.


558. 1937  New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols in one. As No. 549. 710(1).


564. 1944 London, Oxford University Press. As No. 552. World’s Classics No. 11.

565. 1945 London, Watts. As No. 545. Thinker’s Library No. 8. See also Nos 571 & 572. T.


568. 1948 London, Watts. As No. 565. Thinker’s Library No. 8. See also Nos 571 & 572.


570. 1949 Chicago, Regnery for Great Books Foundation. 270 pp. Ch. 1–6 & 15 only. Fourth Year Course. 715(2).

571. 1950 London, Watts. 195 mm. xx + 426 pp. Foreword by C. D. Darlington. Same setting of type as No. 572, but not Thinker’s Library. Based on first edition, but with punctuation changes, See also Nos 545 & 572. C, L; T, 716(8).

572. 1950 London, Watts. 175 mm. As No. 571, with foreword by C. D. Darlington, but Thinker’s Library No. 8. See also Nos 545 & 571. T.


582. [1957] Chicago, Great Books Foundation. As No. 578.


587. 1958 Muller. [not seen]

588. 1959 Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press. 816 pp. ‘Variourum text’, i.e. a comparative text of the British editions 1–6 and [7]. Edited by Morse Peckham. C, L, LNH; T, ViU, DLC.


593. 1962 New York, Collier-Macmillan. 512 pp. Foreword by


603. 1964 New York, Collier-Macmillan. As No. 593.


606. 1966 New York, Collier-Macmillan. As No. 603. T.


618. 1971 London, J. M. Dent. 180 mm, xx + 488 pp, Text as No. 609 and from stereotypes, but new preface by L. Harrison Matthews. Everyman Library No. 811. In cloth or paperback; or 190 mm cloth in Everyman University Library.
621. 1972 New York, Collier. As No. 615. Sixth printing.

ENGLISH, BRAILLE

629. 1934 London, National Institute for the Blind. 9 vols. From No. 457. LB.
ARMENIAN

630. 1936 Erevan, Gosizdat. 765 pp. Translated by S. Sargsyan.
631. 1963 Erevan, Ajpetrat. Translated by K. A. Timiryazev, from Russian.

BULGARIAN

633. 1950 Sofia, Narisdat. 2 vols, 751 pp. Translation etc. as No. 632. L.

CHINESE

634. 1903 Shanghai. Chapters 3 & 4 only, as separate booklets. The introduction had appeared in Xinmin tonghao No. 8, May 22, 1902, pp. 9–18. Chapter 4 may also have been published in 1902 in Shaonian xin zhongguo she, [Shanghai]. All translated by Ma Chün-wu.
635. 1904 Shanghai. Vol. 1 [i.e. preliminaries and chapters 1–5 only.] Translated by Ma Chün-wu.
636. 1906 Shanghai. Vol. 1 only. As No. 635.
637. ?1918 Shanghai. Translated by Ma Chün-wu. No. 640 gives this date for the first appearance of their reprint.
638. 1920 Shanghai, Chunjua Press. Preliminaries and chapters 1–5 revised from No. 635, the rest new. Translated by Ma Chün-wu.

CZECH


DANISH

643. 1872 Copenhagen, Gyldendal. xiii + 605 pp. Translated by J. P. Jacobsen. L; 720(3).


DUTCH (see also FLEMISH)

594. 1864 Haarlem. 2 vols. Translated by T. E. Winkler. [417


FINNISH

FLEMISH (see also DUTCH)


FRENCH

655. 1862  Paris, Guillaume and Cie. lxiv + 712 pp. Translated and with preface and notes by Mlle Clémence-Auguste Royer. L, LSc; 725(2).


663. 1882  Paris, C. Reinwald. As No. 662. 730(1).


668. 1907  Paris, Schleicher Frères. xxi + 604. Translated by É. Barbier. 724(1), 733(1).


672. 1860 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. viii + 520 pp. With an historical sketch by Darwin, in its earliest form, see Nos 380 & 381. Translated by H. G. Bronn. L, LNH; 737(1). [427]


683. 1899 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 680. Eighth edition. LNH; T.


687. [19—] Berlin, A. Weichert. As No. 686.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN


GREEK


HEBREW


HINDI

702. 1964 Lucknow, Hindi Samiti, Information Department U.P. Translated by Umasankar Šrivastava.

HUNGARIAN

704. 1911 Budapest, Athenæum. 2 vols. Translated by Mikes Lájos. Part of Természeti tudományi Könyvtár. L; 754(1).


ITALIAN

706. 1864 Modena, Nicola Zanichelli. xv + 403 pp. Translated by G. Canestrini and L. Salimbeni. D. This was a parts issue and D also holds Part I alone pp. xiii + 55. [434


714. 1933 Sesto San Giovanni, Barian. 524 pp. Translated by G. Canestrini.

715. 1945 Milan, Istituto Editoriale Italiano. 480 pp. Translated by M. Lessona. DLC.


JAPANESE

718. 1896 Tokyo, Keizai Zashti. 955 pp. Translated by Senzaburo Tachibana.
719. 1905  Tokyo, Kaisekan. Translated by Senzaburo Tachibana.
720.  (1916)  Tokyo, Translated by Sakae Ōsugi. No. 721 states that it is a reprint of an edition first published in 1916.
723.  (1929)  Tokyo. Translated and with notes by Makoto Koizumi. No. 724 states that it is a reprint of an edition first published in 1929.
731a. 1971  Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten. As No. 731.

KOREAN

732. 1957  Seoul, Ho Jig Gim. xx + 393 pp. Translated by Minjungseogwan.
733. 1959  Seoul, Sang mun’ mun’ hwasa. Translated by Sa’sang’gyo’yang’ yeou’ gu’hoc.
LATVIAN

736. 1914–1915 St Petersburg [Riga], Gul’bich. 2 vols in one. 708 pp. Translated by V. Dermanis and V. Teikmanis. Foreword by V. Dermanis. 758(1).


LITHUANIAN


POLISH

739. 1873 Warsaw, Niuwa. 228 pp. Translated by Waclaw Mayzel. Unfinished.


PORTUGUESE


744. 1939 Lisbon, Editorial Inquérito. 89 pp. Chapters 1 & 2 only
with title *A Seleccao artificial*. Translated and with notes by Lôbo Vilela. Cadernos Inquérito, Sér. F. Ciência No. 2. L.


**ROMANIAN**

746. 1950 Vârset, Frătie si Unitate. 48 pp. Extracts only with biography by M. Prenant.


**RUSSIAN**


753. 1896 St Petersburg, O. N. Popov. As No. 752. Second printing.

754. 1897 St Petersburg, A. Notovich. xxv + 337 pp. Abridged by Anna Trachevskaya. L.


SERBIAN


767. 1948 Belgrade, Borivoje Nedic. xi + 460 pp. Translated by Nedeljko Dirac. LNH.

SLOVENE

768. 1951 Ljubljana, Slovenski Knjižni Zavod. 462 pp. Translated by Ružena Škerlj.

769. 1964 Ljubljana, Dražavna Založba Slovenije. As No. 768. LNH.
773. 1903 Valencia, Francisco Semperé. 3 vols. Translated by A. López White.
774. [1908] Valencia, Francisco Semperé. 3 vols. As No. 773. 767(2).
782. 1950 Madrid, Ediciones Ibericas. As No. 780.
783. 1959 Mexico City, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico. 2 vols. Translated by Antonio de Zulueta. Revised and introduced by Juan Comas. 6159678(2).
787. 1965 Madrid, EDAF. As No. 785.
790. 1967 Barcelona, Bruguera. As No. 788.
792b. 1972 Barcelona, Bruguera. As No. 791.

SWEDISH

793. 1869 Stockholm, Hiertas Förlags Expedition. xi + 420 pp. Translated by A. M. Snelling.
795. 1919 Stockholm, Albert Bonnier. As No. 794.

TURKISH


UKRAINIAN


Query to Army Surgeons

This is certainly a printed Darwin document and it is the only one of which no copy in its original form is known to survive, although its text does. In the first edition of The descent of man (Vol. I, pp. 244-245) Darwin writes, in a footnote, ‘In the spring of 1862 I obtained permission from the Director-General of the Medical department of the Army, to transmit to the surgeons of the various regiments on foreign service a blank table, with the following appended remarks, but I have received no returns’. He does not state there that the remarks were printed, but the table is referred to in a letter to Wallace in 1864 where he writes ‘printed forms’. The query is extremely important in view of recent evidence on the adaptation of dark skinned races to their environment,
although Darwin should perhaps have asked his question about native troops rather than about European. I have enquired carefully of Army libraries but have been unable to trace any surviving copy. The entry here must therefore be conjectural.

ENGLISH


Fertilisation of Orchids

Life and letters (Vol. III, p. 274) quotes Asa Gray as saying that ‘if the Orchid–book (with a few trifling omissions) had appeared before the “Origin” the author would have been canonised rather than anathematised by the natural theologians’, and notes that a review in the Literary Churchman found only one fault ‘that Mr. Darwin’s expression of admiration at the contrivances in orchids is too indirect a way of saying, “O Lord, how manifold are Thy works.”’. Darwin himself wrote to John Murray on September 24th, 1861, ‘I think this little volume will do good to the “Origin”, as it will show that I have worked hard at details’. From a publisher’s point of view however the book was not a success.

It was concerned with working out in detail the relationships between sexual structures of orchids and the insects which fertilise them, their evolution being attributed to natural selection. It is therefore the first of the volumes of supporting evidence. It was much praised by botanists, but sold only about 6,000 copies before the turn of the century. The first edition, published on May 15 1862, is, like the early editions of The origin of species, an octavo in twelves. It has an inserted folding leaf which bears ‘Figure I’, whilst those in the text are numbered II to XXXIV. I have not seen any figure for the number of copies printed, although it cannot have been more than 2,000 and was probably less. It was bound in plum cloth, vertically lined and with an orchid gilt on the front cover. It is the only Murray Darwin between 1859 and 1910 not bound in green. There are thirty-two pages of inserted advertisements, dated December 1861. It sold slowly, and there is a later case in a cloth of the same colour but without the vertical lines; this may have advertisements as late as January 1871.

In 1869, Darwin published a paper (No. 1748) which is an English version of some matter which was prepared for insertion in the first French translation of the book. This matter was incorporated in the
second English edition of 1877. The text of this was considerably altered and the inserted Figure I is now incorporated. Its title is condensed by the omission of On and British and Foreign as well as the last phrase. It is an octavo in eights and the binding is in standard form. This was placed on stereotypes and appeared up to a seventh impression in 1904. The same stereotypes were used for an American edition, in which country the first edition did not appear. There has been no facsimile of the first edition and the only printing since 1904 has been a recent facsimile of an American issue of the second edition of 1895. Both editions were translated into French and German in Darwin's lifetime, the first French, of 1870, containing the additions mentioned above; it has appeared in three further languages since.

ENGLISH

800. 1862 London, John Murray. *On the various contrivances by which British and foreign orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of intercrossing.* 8vo in 12s, 195 mm, vi + 365 pp, one folding plate, 33 text woodcuts. Binding: plum cloth; variant a. vertically lined, inserted advertisements December 1861; variant b. no vertical lines, advertisements dated April 1868 or January or September 1871. Price 9s. CD, C, D, L; T, 1184(20).


803. 1882 London, John Murray. As No. 801, but third thousand, and half-title *The various contrivances by which orchids are fertilised by insects.* T, 1281(2).


805. 1885 London, John Murray. As No. 803, still third thousand. T, 1283(1).

806. 1885 London, John Murray. As No. 805, but fourth thousand. T, 1283(1).

810. 1890  London, John Murray. As No. 808, but fifth thousand. T, 1287(1).  [214]
811. 1892  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 809. 1288(3).
813. 1898  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 812. 1290(3).
815. 1903  New York, D. Appleton. A No. 813. 1292(2).

FRENCH
818. 1870  Paris, C. Reinwald. iii + 352 pp. Translated by L. Rerolle. See also No. 1748. D; 835(2). [444]

GERMAN
822. 1899  Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 821. 1297(T).

ITALIAN
823. 1883  Turin, Unione. 207 pp. Translated by Giovanni Canestrini and Lamberto Moschen. L. [448]

ROMANIAN
Memoir of Professor Henslow

Henslow was Professor of Botany at Cambridge when Darwin was at Christ’s and they were personal friends—‘the man who walked with Henslow’. Later, he looked after the Beagle material when it reached England, and the Letters on geology (No. 1) were addressed to him. Henslow himself had been invited to join the Beagle before Darwin was, as had Leonard Jenyns, the writer of this biography. There is only the one edition which must have remained in print for some time because the blue cloth case is much later than the original purple. Darwin’s recollections only are reprinted in Lady Barlow’s Darwin and Henslow (1967, pp. 221–224) in full, together with his further notes on his old friend which were printed in his Autobiography. A considerable portion of them is also printed in Romanes’ obituary notice (Charles Darwin, pp. 7–10, Macmillan, London 1882) which had previously appeared in Nature; they also occur in Life and letters (Vol. I, pp. 186–188).
Climbing Plants

A detailed description of the three forms in which the first edition of this work are found is given in the *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of natural History*, Vol. VI, p. [293]; they are summarized here in Nos. 833–835. All three are from the same setting of type, but the first makes up most of a double number of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Linnean Society*. Copies of it are found with the remaining pages (119–128) discarded, but it can always be recognized by the extraneous matter on page 118 and by the absence of a separate title leaf for Darwin’s paper. The wrappers, if preserved, are green.

The other two are offprints, one commercial and one for the author. Both have tipped in title leaves, both are in buff wrappers, and in both the title, and the author and his honours, are the same. They differ in the note on the source of the original, in the imprint, and in one having the front wrapper printed from the same setting of type as the title page and the other having it plain. In the first the note reads [From the *JOURNAL OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY*]; the imprint is the same as that of the part, except that it has been reset and there is no comma after Roberts. In the other the note reads [Being Nos. 33 & 34 of the 9th Volume of the JOURNAL OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY, Section Botany.]. The imprint is LONDON: PRINTED BY TAYLOR AND FRANCIS, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET./1865. The part of the *Journal* and the commercial offprint give no indication that Taylor and Francis were the printers.

The offprint was listed in the *English Catalogue*, Vol. II, under the name of Longmans, at a price of 4s. Copies that I have seen in libraries and in commerce have almost invariably been of the commercial form, and the facsimile (1969) is the same. A copy of the true author’s offprint was sold at Sotheby’s in 1972: it was inscribed ‘From the Author’ in Darwin’s own hand, and had ‘W. B. Tegteumeier 1865’ on the plain
front wrapper in the latter's hand. Tegetmeier (1816–1912), an expert on fancy birds, was an old friend and correspondent.

The second edition is usually described as the first edition in book form, which is a doubtful statement because the first edition was available commercially, as shown above, and, being of 118 pages, can hardly be considered as a pamphlet. It was however the first edition in hard covers and appeared, much enlarged, with Murray's imprint, in an arches style case, in 1875. According to Life and letters, it was published in September, but Murray's list of printings in later issues gives November. There were 1,500 copies, and there was a reprint of a further 500 in September 1876, probably the smallest issue of any Murray Darwin. The third thousand of 1882 has an appendix to the preface, dated that year, and a five line note of errata on the verso of the last leaf of the contents. These refer to author's errors, rather than to literals and they remain uncorrected through subsequent reprintings from stereotypes: this edition is therefore the final text. The reissue of 1888, also third thousand, is the first in a standard binding, but the fourth thousand of the same year and the fifth of 1891 revert to the arches style. It was reprinted as late as 1937, the last of all Murray Darwins, and in this form remained in print until 1965. The first edition did not appear in America, nor was it translated in Darwin's lifetime, but has a recent facsimile. The second appeared in French, German and Italian and in America from English stereotypes.

ENGLISH


835. 1865  London, Taylor and Francis printed. Content as No. 834. Binding: buff unprinted wrappers. This is the author's offprint. CD. [220]


837. 1876  London, John Murray. As No. 836, but second thousand. LNH; T, 1126(2). [221]


839. 1882  London, John Murray. As No. 837, but third thousand, and with appendix to preface dated 1882. L; T, 1128(3). [222]


841. 1884  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 840. 1130(7). [224]

842. 1885  London, John Murray. As No. 839, still third thousand. D; 1131(1). [225]

843. 1888  London, John Murray. As No. 842, still third thousand. L; T, 1132(2). [226]


845. 1888  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 841. T, 1134(9). [228]

846. 1891  London, John Murray. As No. 844, but fifth thousand. T, 1135(9). [229]

847. 1893  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 845.


849. 1897  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 847. 1136(5).

850. 1901  New York, D. Appleton. As No. 849. 1137(3). [230]


854. 1929  London, John Murray. As No. 853. [229]


856. 1969  Brussels, Editions Culture et Civilisation. Facsimile of No. 834, but 217 mm and no price on title page.

FRANKISH


859. 1890 Paris, C. Reinwald. As No. 858.

GERMAN


862. 1899 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 861.

ITALIAN

863. 1878 Turin, Unione, 127 pp. Translated by Giovanni Caneistrini and P. A. Saccardo. D.

ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN


Memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer

ENGLISH

869. 1866  Memorial to the Right. Hon. the Chancellor of the Ex-

870. 1873  In letter from P. L. Sclater entitled Transfer of the South
Kensington Museum, containing ‘Copy of a memorial
presented to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the
Exchequer [Benjamin Disraeli]’ dated May 14 1866,
signed by Darwin and twenty-four others. Nature,

Queries about Expression

Darwin states on page 15 of The expression of the emotions, 1872, that he
‘circulated, early in the year 1867, the following printed queries’. He
adds that he had appended in manuscript a few additional remarks on
some later copies, and prints sixteen queries with a final note relating to
expected answers. In the course of the book, he repeatedly refers to
answers which he had received from people who were in contact with
non-European races, and, on pages 19–22, gives the names of twenty-
nine who had replied.

Five copies of a single printed sheet are known, two and a corrected
proof at Cambridge and two in America; they are dated from Down
only with the year 1867. Another edition in leaflet form was also
printed; this one in America at the instigation of Asa Gray. It can safely
be dated on, or slightly before, March 26, 1867, but no copy is known
to survive. It is not, therefore, possible to comment on its text except by
inference.

Another version was published anonymously in Notes and queries for
China and Japan. It is in a query dated July, 1867, and signed R. S.;
Robert Swinhoe was a consular official and ornithologist stationed at
Amoy at the time; the part is dated August 31st, 1867. Darwin is
described as ‘a friend in England’. This text contains seventeen queries
instead of sixteen; the one not present in the leaflet is No. 16 ‘As a sign
to keep silent, is a gentle hiss uttered?’, the only query which is about
vocalization rather than expression. Five questions, Nos 2, 5, 7, 10 and
13, are shorter, and there are minor differences of wording and arrange-
ment. It therefore differs considerably from the English printed leaflet.

Finally, it was printed in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institu-
tion of Washington, for 1867 (1868, p. 324). This text is very close to that
of Notes and queries for China and Japan, differing only in minor points
and in the presence of americanisms. The printer’s copy from which it was composed does not survive in the Institution. The late text in *The expression of the emotions* is certainly from a printed or manuscript copy of the English leaflet, from which it differs only in trivial points.

R. B. Freeman and P. J. Gautrey have examined these five versions in two papers (*Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.*, (hist. Ser.), Vol. 4, pp. 205–219 and *J. Soc. Bibliophy nat. Hist.*, Vol. 7, pp. 259–263). They also examined manuscript versions of the questions and associated letters; the English leaflet is reproduced in facsimile in the first paper. They conclude that Darwin was mistaken in saying in *The expression of the emotions* that the queries which he prints were circulated early in 1867. They also conclude that the earlier ones, up to the autumn of 1867 at least, were in manuscript. It follows that the American edition, of which no copy is known, probably prints the text of a manuscript version, with some americanisms and a slight change in the address. This is followed by that printed in *Notes and queries for China and Japan*, which is also set from a manuscript version, and is the first edition in English, as opposed to American. The English pamphlet then becomes the third printing and that by the Smithsonian the fourth. They also suggest that the Smithsonian was printed from a copy of the American leaflet and that the americanisms can be attributed to Asa Gray, rather than to the editor of the Smithsonian *Report*. Their arguments can be disproved if a copy of the English leaflet, or an earlier printed version of it, which was certainly in print before March 1867, can be found. Darwin’s statement of ‘early in the year 1867’ is at present impossible to reconcile with the known facts.

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**ENGLISH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>[1867]</td>
<td>[No place, publisher or printer, ?London]. [dropped title] <em>Queries about expression</em>. Single sheet, 208 × 130 mm. Printed on one side only. Late in the year. C; ICF, PPAmpP [231]</td>
</tr>
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**Variation under Domestication**

This represents the only section of Darwin’s big book on the origin of species which was printed in his lifetime and corresponds to its first two intended chapters. A second section, on natural selection, has been transcribed from the manuscript notes by R. C. Stauffer and appeared in 1975 (No. 1583). The Russian title of No. 925, which is described below, reads, in translation, ‘On the origin of species. Section I.’ etc., and shows that as late as 1867 Darwin still intended to go ahead with the whole. But, when the first English edition was ready, in 1868, he did not use the full title.

A large part of it contains detailed facts about artificial selection and discussion of them, but it also contains, in Chapter XXVII, his provisional hypothesis of pangenesisis, one which he thought was new, but has a long back history. It is his longest work and, being so detailed, was never a very successful one, selling only about five thousand copies in his life time and eight before the end of the century.

The first edition in English, of 1868, was in two volumes demy octavo, the only Murray Darwin to appear in this format, and it occurs in two issues. 1,500 copies of the first were published on January 30th, having been held up for the completion of the index. Murray had sold 1,250 at his autumn sale in the previous year and *Life and letters* (Vol. III, p. 99) states that the whole issue was sold out in a week.

This statement must mean that the booksellers had taken them up, because there was no method of knowing whether the public had actually bought them. The second, of 1,250 copies, was issued in February. The title pages are identical and neither the cases nor the inserted advertisements are certain means of distinguishing them. They are most easily distinguished by their errata. In the first issue there are five on page vi of Vol. I, and nine in seven lines on page viii of Vol. II. In the second all these have been corrected, but a single new one is given on page vi of Vol. I. The two issues have considerable textual differences, and Darwin himself refers, in *More letters* (Vol. I, pp. 320–321),
to one of these which occurs in a footnote on page 404 of the first volume of the second issue. It is a story of the progeny of a hairless dog in support of the, erroneous, idea of telegony.

The inserted advertisements cannot always, as is sometimes stated, be used to distinguish them. In Vol. I there are usually, but by no means always, 32 pages dated April 1867. In Vol. II there is one leaf of advertisements, in both issues, dated February 1868; this is not inserted, as usually stated, but is part of the book (214) and should therefore be present in all copies. Copies in publisher's cloth can usually be distinguished by the spine titling. The cases of both are in a characteristic green cloth, which is smooth, and the top and bottom rules on the spine are in a style not found elsewhere. In the first issue the imprint is in one line 'LONDON, JOHN MURRAY.'; whereas in the second it is in two 'LONDON JOHN MURRAY.' Copies of the second issue do occur with one line imprints, without any indication that they have been transferred, but rarely. Pairs also exist, with contemporary inscriptions in both volumes, in which the first volume is of the second issue and the second of the first. I have never seen a pair the other way round. The price of both issues was £1. 8s. for the two volumes.

The text was extensively altered for the second edition of 1875, and the format was reduced to the usual crown octavo. The case is in arches style, with 32 pages of inserted advertisements dated January 1876 or later. This is the final text and later issues, to 1899, are from stereos. The case changes to standard form in the fifth thousand in 1885, but I have seen a set of this date, and another of 1888, in which Vol. I is in arches style and Vol. II is in standard, although in both the volumes had clearly been bought together. I have also seen a set of 1888 with both volumes in arches style.

The last Murray edition, which was reset and had the illustrations transferred to twenty-four plates, appeared in 1905 and it has not been issued here since. In America, the first edition, based on the first English, appeared from Orange Judd in 1868, but the second, from English stereos, was put out by Appleton. There has been a recent facsimile, based on the second issue of the first edition, from Brussels. The book was translated into French, German, Italian and Russian in Darwin's lifetime, and into a further four languages since. The first Russian edition, which is dated 1868 on the volume title page, is of particular interest. It is the only work, in his lifetime, of which any part appeared in foreign translation before it appeared in English. Correspondence at Cambridge shows that the translator was sent copies of corrected proofs as they were ready. It was published in seven parts of which four, perhaps to the end of Chapter XV, appeared in 1867; the
next two appeared in 1868, and the last not until 1869, because he had been away in Russian Asia. The title is given in full, in English translation, under No. 925 and has been discussed above.

**ENGLISH**


**882. 1880** London, John Murray. As No. 880, and fourth thousand.

**883. 1882** London, John Murray. As No. 882, but fifth thousand. Binding: standard green cloth, or arched style.

**884. 1883** New York, D. Appleton. As No. 881. T.

**885. 1884** New York, D. Appleton. As No. 884. 1258(4).

**886. 1885** London, John Murray. As No. 883, and fifth thousand. L; T, 1259(1).

**887. 1886** London, John Murray. As No. 886, and fifth thousand.

**888. 1887** New York, D. Appleton. As No. 885. 1260(3).

**889. 1888** London, John Murray. As No. 887, but sixth thousand. T.

**890. 1890** London, John Murray. As No. 889, but seventh thousand. T.

**891. 1890** New York, D. Appleton. As No. 888, but fourth thousand. 1262(8).
892. 1892 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 891. 
894. 1894 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 892. 
896. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 895. 1266(8). 
897. 1898 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 896. 1267(1). 
899. 1899 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 897. 
900. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 899. 1270(14).
904. 1920 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 900. 1272(4), 1273(1).
905. 1925 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 904. 1274(1).
906. 1928 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 905.

DUTCH


FRENCH


GERMAN

914. 1868 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. 2 vols. Translated by J. V. Carus. D; 1276(5).

HUNGARIAN


ITALIAN

920. 1876 Turin, Unione. 824 pp. Translated by Giovanni Canestrini. 1278(1). Reissued in 1878, with paper covers so dated.
921. 1914 Turin, Unione. As No. 920.

POLISH


ROMANIAN

925. 1867–1868 St Petersburg, F. S. Sushchinskiï. Parts. Parts 1–4 1867, parts 5–6 1868, part 7 1869. Translated title On the origin of species. Section 1. The variation of animals and plants under domestication. The domestication of animals and the cultivation of plants. Translated by V. O. Kovallevskiï. Edited by I. M. Sechenov, the botanical parts by A. Gerd. Parts 1–4 at least represent the first publication of this work in any language, preceding No. 877.


Discourse to the Plinian Society

The Plinian Society was a student natural history society in the University of Edinburgh, founded by Professor Robert Jameson in 1823. Darwin was elected a member on November 28, 1826. Its minute book, in the University Library, shows that he attended eighteen out of nineteen possible meetings and took part in discussions. He addressed the Society once, on March 27, 1827, on two observations on sea-shore animals.—1. That the ova of Flustra possess organs of motion, 2. that the small black globular body hitherto mistaken for the young of Fucus loreus is in reality the ovum of Pontobdella muricata.

He had been in the habit of examining shore animals, particularly in the company of Robert Edmond Grant, and the discourse was the result of this work. Grant published papers on both these animals, that on the polyzoan in the *Edinburgh new Philosophical Journal*, Vol. 3, pp. 107–118, 337–342, 1827, and that on the leech in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*, Vol. 7, pp. 161–162, 1827, in which he acknowledges Darwin. The ova of Flustra are not in fact eggs but pilidium larvae, and those of Pontobdella are cocoons full of eggs. The second observation was not new; Sir John Dalyell had illustrated the life cycle in a fine water colour dated July 1823 which is reproduced, as Plate 1, in the second volume of *The powers of the Creator displayed in the creation*, (3 vols, 1851–58).

The Society did not print its communications, but it is noticed by Sir Walter Elliot in a presidential address of 1870. Darwin’s own annotated copy of this notice is at Cambridge. It is mentioned in his *Autobiography*, and can be found, with two photographs of holograph from Darwin’s notebook, in a paper by J. H. Ashworth (Nos 1570 & 1749). Nos 1573 and 1764 also refer to it.

**ENGLISH**


The Descent of Man

Darwin wrote, in the preface to the second edition, of ‘the fiery ordeal through which this book has passed’. He had avoided the logical outcome of the general theory of evolution, bringing man into the scheme, for twelve years, and in fact it had, by that time, been so much accepted
that the clamour of the opposition was not strident. He had also been preceded in 1862 by Huxley's *Man's place in nature*. The book, in its first edition, contains two parts, the descent of man itself, and selection in relation to sex. The word 'evolution' occurs, for the first time in any of Darwin's works, on page 2 of the first volume of the first edition, that is to say before its appearance in the sixth edition of *The origin of species* in the following year. The last chapter is about sexual selection in relation to man, and it ends with the famous peroration about man's lowly origin, the wording of which differs slightly in the first edition from that which is usually quoted. In a letter dated March 28, 1871 (*Emma Darwin*, Vol. II, pp. 202–203) Darwin mentions the help that his daughter Henrietta Emma had given him in reading the manuscript and correcting the style, and calls her 'my very dear coadjutor and fellow-labourer'.

The first edition is in two volumes and occurs in two issues which can not be distinguished by their title pages, inserted advertisements or bindings. They have, however, important textual differences. The first issue can be recognized by the errata on the verso of the title leaf of Volume II, seventeen errata for Volume I and eight for Volume II. The verso of the title leaf of Volume II of the second issue has a list of nine other works by Darwin and no errata. The verso of the half title leaf of Volume II of the first issue bears the printer's note, but it is blank in the second. The first issue has a note on a tipped in leaf (pp. [ix–x]) in Volume II which refers to 'a serious and unfortunate error' which affects pages 297–299 in Volume I, and pages 161 and 237 in Volume II. In the second issue this leaf is absent and the relevant pages have been entirely reset. The easiest way to distinguish the two issues of Volume I alone is to look at the first word on page 297. It is 'transmitted' in the first issue and 'When' in the second. Both issues have sixteen pages of inserted advertisements for Murray's popular works in Volume I, and sixteen pages of Murray's standard works in Volume II, all dated January 1871. The first issue, of 2,500 copies, was published on February 24, and the second, of 2,000 copies, in March. Both cost £1. 4s. and were in standard bindings. The end-papers of the first issue are invariably, in my experience, dark green almost black; whilst those of the second may be the same, or dark brown.

The above descriptions refer to ordinary trade copies. Darwin's own copy of Volume I of the first issue, now at Cambridge, differs in three points and is, in my experience, unique. Firstly, it is dated 1870 on the title page; secondly the wording on the title page differs slightly from that of the trade edition; and thirdly the spine gilding of the case differs. These points are summarized under No. 936. It is known that Wallace
received his complimentary copy late in 1870, and other complimentary may have gone out at the same time, so that other copies like Darwin's own may exist. The presentation copy to William Boyd Dawkins, however, is dated February 17. In the first American edition, which is not printed from English stereotypes, Volume I is based on the first issue text and Volume II on the second. Volume II gives sixteen errata for Volume I, the compositor having noticed 'dragon-flies' (p. 344) as being wrong, and none for Volume II. The passage about the serious error is retained, except for that part which refers to pages 161 and 237 of Volume II. I have seen a copy of Volume I which is dated February 25, so that it is probable that the two volumes were not issued together. There is a second American issue of Volume I which follows the text of the English second.

There were two further issues of the two volume English edition, in April and in December of 1871, the seventh and eighth thousands. Small changes were made in the texts of each, and Darwin remarks, in the preface to the second edition, 'during the successive reprints of the first edition of this work... I was able to introduce several important corrections'.

The second edition of 1874, the tenth thousand, is in one volume in three parts, instead of the two of the first, sexual selection in relation to man being separated off as the third part. It is extensively revised and contains a note on the brains of man and apes by T. H. Huxley at pp. 199–206, and a five line errata slip. This and the subsequent four printings are octavos in twelves, whilst that of 1882 becomes an octavo in eights; all are in standard bindings. The eleventh thousand of 1875 has the errata corrected as well as small textual changes. The twelfth thousand of 1877 has added at the end, pp. 620–624, a supplemental note which is reprinted from Nature of November 2 1876, p. 18. This is the final definitive text, and subsequent one volume issues until the turn of the century are from stereotypes of it.

In 1888, there was an entirely new printing in two volumes, the Library Edition, uniform with the similar edition of The origin of species printed in the same year. This had two later issues, and the same stereotypes, repaginated, were then used for the one volume issues of the Edwardian period. Although not nearly so much in demand as The origin of species, the work has appeared in a number of library series, especially in America, and has been almost continuously in print, either in full or abridged; it has also appeared in combination volumes with The origin of species. There is a Brussels facsimile of the seventh thousand in 1969, and a New York one of the second edition in 1974, but no facsimile of the first issue of the first edition has yet appeared. The Limited Editions
Club of New York issued a handsome quarto in 1871, which, like their *Origin of species*, was produced by the Griffin Press, Adelaide: unfortunately it omits the parts on selection in relation to sex and is therefore useless as a text.

It was translated into Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian and Swedish in Darwin's lifetime and into ten further languages since. These include two in Yiddish, one from America and one from Poland, the only Darwins in this language.

**ENGLISH**


937. 1871 London, John Murray. All as No. 936, except date of Vol. 1, title page of Vol. 1 reads IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I/WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. Page heights may be 190 or 185 mm. Binding: both volumes standard green cloth, with 195 or 190 board height. [February]. CD, C, D, L, LNH; T, 457 part (28).

938. 1871 London, John Murray. All as No. 937 and page heights 190 or 185 mm, but textual changes, and works by the same author on verso of title leaf of Vol. 2. Binding: as No. 937 including two board heights. [March.] CD; T, 457 part (28).

939. 1871 London, John Murray. All as No. 938, but seventh thousand and text changes. [April.] T. [247]

940. 1871 London, John Murray. All as No. 939, but eighth thousand and text changes. [December.] [248]


943. 1872 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 942. 461(ii). [465]

945. 1875 London, John Murray. As No. 944, but eleventh thousand, errata corrected and text changes. D; T, 475(2). [250]


947. 1876 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 946. 476(2).


950. 1878 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 947. 479(1).

951. 1879 London, John Murray. As No. 948, but thirteenth thousand. T, 482(1). [252]

952. 1879 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 950. 481(3).

953. 1881 London, John Murray. As No. 951, but fourteenth thousand. T, 482(1). [253]

954. 1881 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 952. T.

955. 1882 London, John Murray. As No. 953, but 8vo in 8s and fifteenth thousand. CD; T, 483(6). [254]

956. 1882 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 954. 484(5).

957. 1883 London, John Murray. As No. 955, but seventeenth thousand L, LNH; T, 485(2). [255]

958. 1883 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 956. 486(5).

959. 1885 London, John Murray. As No. 957, but nineteenth thousand. T, 487(3). [256]


963. 1887 London, John Murray. As No. 959, but twenty-first thousand. T. [257]


967. 1888 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 961. 491(7).


969. 1889 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 967. 493(1).

970. 1890 London, John Murray. As No. 968, but twenty-seventh thousand. T, 494 part (2). [262]

971. 1890 London, John Murray. As No. 970, but twenty-ninth thousand. T, 494 part (2). [263]

972. 1890 London, John Murray. As No. 971, but no thousand given and called new edition. 494 part (2). [264]


975. 1892 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 969. 497(3).

976. 1894 London, John Murray. As No. 972, but thirty-first thousand. T. [267]

977. 1895 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 975. 498(1).


979. 1896 London, John Murray. As No. 976, but thirty-third thousand. L; T, 499(2). [268]


981. 1896 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 977. 500(21).

982. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 981. 501(5).


984. 1898 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 982. 503(3).

985. 1899 London, John Murray. As No. 979, but thirty-fifth thousand. T. [270]

987. 1899 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 984. 505(8).
989. [?189-] New York, Caldwell. xii + 672 pp. Library of Famous Books by Famous Authors. 466(2), 502(1).
991. [?189-] New York, Caldwell. 705 pp. As No. 990, but Athenaeum Library.
996. [?189-] Chicago & New York, Rand, McNally & Co. xii + 672 pp. Some printings Alpha Library. 462(8).
997. [?189-] Chicago, Thompson & Thomas. 705 pp. 468(1).
998. [?189-] Chicago, Henneberry. xii + 672 pp.
1007. 1906 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1002.
1008. 1909 London, John Murray. As No. 1006. L; T. [273
1010. [?190-] New York, Thomas Y. Crowell. 538 pp. 509(1), 547(2).
1015. [?190–] Akron, Ohio, The Werner Company. xvi + 688 pp., International Science Library.
1017. 1912 New York, P. F. Collier. 2 vols. As No. 1004. 513(13).
1019. 1913 London, John Murray. As No. 1018, but half-title leaf a cancel, with list of editions altered and not giving prices. T, 520 part (3).
1020. 1913 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1009. 521(2).
1022. 1917 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1021. 522(1).
1024. [?191–] New York, Merrill & Baker. As No. 1013. 518(9).
1025. [?191–] Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co. As No. 996. 517(1).
1027. 1922 London, John Murray. As No. 1018. T.
1028. 1922 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1026.
1029. 1925 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1028. 524(2).
1034. 1930 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1031. 527(2).


1046. 1974  Detroit, Gale Research, Facsimile of No. 944.

BULGARIAN


CZECH

1048. 1906  Chicago, Workers' College. 278 pp. Translated by Josef Jiří Kral. 533(1).


DANISH


1052. 1967 Copenhagen, Christian Ejlers. 264 pp. Translated by J. P. Jacobsen. Revised by Ove Frydenberg, Uniform with No. 647. LNH.

**Dutch**


1054. 1882 Haarlem, J. J. Van Brederode. 2 vols. Translated by H. Hartog Heij van Zouteveen. 537(1).


**French**


1064. [ ] Paris, Schleicher Frères. As No. 1063. Probably several undated issues.

**German**

Translated by J. V. Carus. L, BS; T, 545(4). Some sets dated 1871, 1872. [476]


1083. 1966 Stuttgart, Kröner. Translated by Heinrich Schmidt. As No. 1081.
HUNGARIAN


1086. 1923 Budapest, Az Athenaeum. 2 vols. As No. 1085. 557(1).


ITALIAN

1088. 1871 Turin, Unione. 671 pp. Translated by Michele Lessona. D; 559(1).

1089. 1888 Turin, Unione, As No. 1088. 560(2).


1091. 1914 Milan, Bruciati. As No. 1090.

1092. 1920 Turin, Unione. Fourth issue. As No. 1089.


1094. 1926 Sesto San Giovanni, Barian. 492 pp. Translated by M. Lessona.


1097. 1949 Milan, Universale Economica. Translated by Franco Paparo.


JAPANESE

POLISH

1101. 1874 Kraków, 'Kraju'. 246 pp. All published. Translated by Ludwik Masłowski. D. [483]

1102. 1929 Translated by M. Iłlecki.


PORTUGUESE


ROMANIAN

1106. 1967 Bucharest, National Academy. xvi + 553 pp. Translated by Eugen Margulius. Compared with the Russian translation by Nicolae Botnărică, the German by Ion T. Tarnavscii, the French by Vasile D. Mărza. Introduction by Vasile D. Mărza. Clasici Științei Universale No. 6. D, LSc; T, DLC.

RUSSIAN

1107. 1871 St Petersburg, V. Demakov for Znanie. xv + 439 pp. Abridged.

1108. 1871–1872 St Petersburg, A. Morigerovskii printed. 3 parts. Translation edited by G. E. Blagosvetlov.

1109. 1871–1872 St Petersburg, Cherkasov. 2 vols. Translated and edited by I. M. Sechanov. D.

1110. 1873 St Petersburg, Cherkasov. As No. 1109 but second revised edition.


1114. 1899  St Petersburg, O. N. Popov. As No. 1113, but second edition.

1115. 1903  St Petersburg, V. I. Gubinski. As No. 1114.

1116. 1908  St Petersburg, V. I. Gubinski. As No. 1115, but third edition.


SLOVENE

1122. 1950  Novi Sad, Matica Srpska. 446 pp. Translated by Nedeljko Dirac.

SPANISH


1126. [192—]  Barcelona, Maucci. Los Grandes Pensadores.
THE WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN

II27. 1933    Madrid, Libreria Bergua. 2 vols.
II33. 1967    Madrid, EDAF. As No. 1130, but third edition.

SWEDISH

II36. 1872    Stockholm, Albert Bonnier. 2 vols. in one. Translated by Rudolf Sunderström. D; T, 573(2).

TURKISH

II37. 1968    Ankara, Başnur Matbaasi. Translated by Yavuz Erkoçak, from a German edition

YIDDISH


The Expression of the Emotions

This is an important member of the evolutionary set, and it was written, in part at least, as a confutation of the idea that the facial muscles of expression in man were a special endowment. Darwin had no personal research experience in the subject, but he had read widely and enquired of his scientific colleagues. He had also circulated, in 1867, his printed leaflet Queries about expression (Nos 871–876) to acquaintances who were in touch with primitive peoples. The replies to the Queries were drawn
on heavily for the substance of the book, and a version of the Queries themselves is printed in it (pp. 15–16).

It is stated that Murray published 7,000 copies of the first edition on November 26, 1872, and that 5,267 were taken up at his autumn sale. However, there are two issues of the first edition and at least two states of the plates, with a third state in some copies of the tenth thousand of 1873. In the first issue, there are four leaves of preliminaries, the first being a blank before the title leaf, and the only signature is b on the fourth leaf. The last two signatures are 2B² and 2C³, being three leaves of index and two leaves of integral advertisements; only 2B₁ and 2C₁ are signed. In the second issue, there are three leaves of preliminaries, the blank being absent and the third leaf being signed b. The last two signatures are 2B¹ and 2C⁴, with 2B₁, 2C₁ and 2C₂ signed.

So far as I can see, there are no textual differences except for a misprint ‘hnt’ in the first line of page 208 in the second issue. There are however four small points on the first page of the integral advertisements. In the first issue, the wavy rule below ‘RECENT WORKS’ runs from the right of the second E to the left of the O; there is a comma after ‘Portrait’ in the first entry; the second line of the first entry is not aligned to the right with the line above it; and in the second entry there is a comma after ‘illustrations’. In the second issue, the wavy rule has been shifted about half a letter to the right; there is a full point after ‘Portrait’; the second line is aligned to the right; and there is a full point after ‘Illustrations’. The last three points bring the first two advertisements up to the house practice used for the rest. The issue dated 1873 always has the same make up as the second issue of 1872 except that the integral advertisements (2C₃–⁴) have been discarded in some copies.

In all three issues, the dropped title on page [1] reads ‘On the expression . . .’. All were in standard cases, and cost 12s. The third issue may contain inserted advertisements dated as late as January 1883, showing that it remained in print after Darwin’s death.

The 1872 issues have seven heliotype plates of which the first, second and sixth are folding. All seven exist in two states, one with the plates numbered in Arabic, the other numbered in Roman. In both, Arabic numerals are used to designate the individual photographs, but these differ both in structure and position in the two sets. All the plates bear the word ‘Heliotype’ except that it has been cut away from Plate V by the binder in some short copies with the Roman plates. The list of illustrations on page vi gives the plates with Roman numerals and on page 25 Darwin writes ‘These plates are referred to by Roman numerals’ as indeed they are throughout the text. It seems probable that the Arabic set was the earlier. The run was 7000 copies which is perhaps
long for gelatine plates; they may have been replaced when wearing out or when the error was noticed. The two states seem to occur at random in the two issues of the text, and Darwin’s own copy, at Cambridge, has the Roman, but I have never seen a mixed set.

A third state is found only in the three plates which are folding in the first two. The photographs have been rearranged and none of them fold. This state does not occur in the issues of 1872, but in that of 1873 these plates are folding in some copies and not folding in others; in both states they are numbered in Roman, and when folding are identical with those of the Roman plates of 1872.

A second edition appeared in 1890, and, in his preface to it, Francis Darwin writes that his father had accumulated notes on the subject which he had been unable to use because the first edition was not exhausted in his lifetime. He incorporates these notes as well as adding his own footnotes in brackets. This represents the final text, and the prints of 1901 and 1905, though reset, are not altered. Two recent American editions have contained introductions by such distinguished behaviourists as Margaret Mead and Konrad Lorenz, and there is a Brussels facsimile of 1969. It was translated into Dutch, French, German, Italian, Polish and Russian in Darwin’s life time and into four further languages since. The second Dutch edition of 1890 incorporates Darwin’s additions and corrections, but is not a translation of Francis Darwin’s edition of the same year.

ENGLISH

1141. 1872  London, John Murray. The expression of the emotions in man and animals. 8vo, 183 mm, vi + 374 pp, 7 heliotype plates (3 folding), numbered in Arabic. Last signatures 2B\textsuperscript{2} 2C\textsuperscript{3} with 2B\textsubscript{1} and 2C\textsubscript{1} signed. See also No. 1142. Binding: standard green cloth but more shiny than others. Price 12s. D, L; T, 881 (35), not distinguished from No. 1142  [281 part

1142. 1872  London, John Murray. 8vo, 189 mm. All as No. 1141 but last signatures 2B\textsuperscript{3} 2C\textsuperscript{4} with 2B\textsubscript{1}, 2C\textsubscript{1} and 2C\textsubscript{2} signed. Plates numbered in Arabic or Roman. Binding: as No. 1141. Holdings not distinguished from No. 1141 except CD; T.  [281 part

London, John Murray. As No. 1142, but tenth thousand and 2C3-4 discarded in some copies. 3 plates folding in some copies only. C, D, L, LNH; T, 882(4). [282]

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1143. 884(3).


London, John Murray. As No. 1146, but twelfth thousand.


London, John Murray. As No. 1147, but eleventh thousand [sic]. T, 887(6).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1148. 888(2).


New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1151. 890(12).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1152. 891(8).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1153. 892(15). [486]


London, John Murray. As No. 1149, but twelfth thousand. Binding: standard green cloth, not leaf green. T, 893(2) [286]


New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1154. 895(2).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1158. 896(6).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1159. 897(1).


New York, D. Appleton for the Brunswick Subscription Company. As No. 1160, but The World’s Greatest Scientists.


New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1163. 899(5).

London, John Murray. As No. 1157. 900(3).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1164. 901(4).

New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1166. 902(6).


| 1173. 1967 | Chicago, University of Chicago Press. As No. 1172, but second impression. |
| 1176. 1969 | Chicago, University of Chicago Press. As No. 1173, but third impression. |
| 1177. 1970 | Chicago, University of Chicago Press. As No. 1176, but fourth impression. |
| 1180. 1975 | Chicago, University of Chicago Press. As No. 1179, but fifth impression. |

**CZECK**

| 1181. 1964 | Prague, ČS ČAV. Translated by Josef Král and Václav Příhoda. |

**DUTCH**


**FRENCH**

1185. 1877 Paris, C. Reinwald. As No. 1184, but second edition. LSc; 880(3).

GERMAN
1188. 1874 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1187, but second edition. BS. [491]
1191. 1884 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1190. Collected Works Vol. 7. 792(3). [494]
1192. [188—] Halle am Saale, O. Hendel. viii + 368 pp. Translated by Theodor Bergfeldt. 791(1).
1193. 1892 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1191. [495]

HUNGARIAN

ITALIAN
1201. 1892 Turin, Unione. As No. 1200. 878(1). [496]
1202. 1914 Turin, Unione. As No. 1201. Seventh printing.
1203. 1873 Warsaw, Józefa Sikorski. 321 + xi pp. Translated by Conrad Dobrski. D.


Boyd Dawkins Testimonials

This is the third and last of the printed pamphlets known to me which contains a testimonial letter from Darwin. A general note on these is given under the first, that for Edward William Brayley in 1845 (No. 324). William Boyd Dawkins had been appointed to the Chair of Geology at Owens College in 1872, but did not get the Woodwardian Chair at Cambridge and remained at Manchester for the rest of his long working life.

Insectivorous Plants

These meticulous studies form a minor contribution to the evolutionary series by the study of the adaptations of such plants to impoverished conditions. Darwin was helped by various physiologists and chemists in the experimental work, particularly by Professor Edward Frankland of the Royal College of Chemistry. His sons helped with the illustrations, George doing those for Drosera and Dionaea and Francis those for Aldrovanda and Utricularia. He himself was no draughtsman, but text figures 7 and 8 were cut from his drawings.

The book was published on July 2, 1875, in a standard binding without inserted advertisements. It is stated that 3,000 were printed of which 2,700 were sold to the trade at once. This cannot be strictly true because both the second and third thousands of the same year stated their thousands on the title pages. The second has an errata slip of six lines, and in the third these six have been corrected, but another six have been found and again occur on a slip. The same slip is present in the fourth thousand of 1876. It was not printed again in Darwin’s lifetime, but a second edition, edited by Francis appeared dated 1888. According to Murray’s list this was issued in January 1889. It contains some small corrections taken from Darwin’s marked copy of the first edition, as
well as textual additions and footnotes by his son which are all contained in brackets.

The American editions are from stereotypes of the first English. It has not been reprinted in England since 1908, but there is a Brussels facsimile of the first edition in 1969 as well as a New York one of an American printing of 1896. It was translated into French, German, Italian and Russian in Darwin’s lifetime, and into Romanian since.

ENGLISH


1221. 1876 London, John Murray. As No. 1219 and with same errata slip, but fourth thousand. L; T, 985(3). [293]


1224. 1886 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1223. 988(3).


1227. 1893 London, John Murray. As No. 1225, but sixth thousand. T, 992(9).

1228. 1896 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1226. 993(20). [499]

1229. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1228. 994(15). [500]

1230. 1899 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1229.

1231. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. xvi + 376 pp. 995(17). [501]


1235. 1969 Brussels, Editions Culture et Civilisation. Facsimile of No. 1217, but 218 mm.

FRENCH


GERMAN

1239. 1881 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1238. Collected Works Vol. 8. L.

ITALIAN

1242. 1878 Turin, Unione. 312 pp. Translated by Giovanni Canestrini and P. A. Saccardo. D, L.

ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN

1244. 1876 Moscow, V. P. Plemyannikov. 3 parts. 168 + 393 pp. Apparently translations of the first three English issues.
Cross and Self Fertilisation

This survey of the nature of the mechanisms favouring cross fertilisation and the advantages to be gained by it was considered by Darwin to 'form a complement to that on the "Fertilisation of Orchids"'. It was too technical and too detailed to command a wide sale. The first edition, which has an errata slip of three lines facing page viii, was published on November 10, 1876, and 1,500 copies were sold before the end of the year. It was issued in a standard binding, without inserted advertisements, at a price of 12s. In both this and the second edition the spine titles spell fertilisation with a 'z', whilst the title pages spell it with an 's'.

The second edition of 1878 is not greatly altered, indeed first and last words on each page remain the same up to page 370, where the addition of a large footnote necessitates the resetting of all the rest of the book. The final printing of 1915 describes itself, on the verso of the title leaf, as 'Second edition', whilst it calls the true second edition a reprint. It is however no more than a reprint from stereotypes, although remarkable for being the last, by fifteen years, to appear in the standard case.

The American printings are from English stereotypes. There is a New York facsimile of an American printing of 1895, but other than that the work has never reappeared in English. It was translated into French, German and Italian in Darwin's lifetime, and into three further languages since his death.

ENGLISH

PART I • BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS


1252. 1883 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1250. 862(3).


1255. 1889 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1253. D; 865(2).


1257. 1892 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1255. 866(6).

1258. 1895 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1257. 867(6).


1262. 1915 London, John Murray. As No. 1260, but no impression given. Title leaf a cancel. Binding: as No. 1260, not leaf green. T.


FRENCH


GERMAN


1268. 1910 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1267.

ITALIAN

Royal Commission on Subjecting Live Animals to Experiments

Darwin gave his verbal evidence to the Royal Commission on the afternoon of November 8, 1875, Viscount Cardwell, the Chairman, coming to the door to receive him. He states that he had not personally carried out any physiological experiments, but had been a signatory to a memorandum sponsored by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Emma Darwin, in a letter to her son Leonard, written on that day, describes his evidence as 'a sort of confession of faith about the claims of physiology and the duty of humanity'.

His verbal evidence is contained verbatim in the main blue book and briefly in the digest. The report itself was reprinted in 1906, but without the evidence.
Different Forms of Flowers

Much of the content of this had previously been published in the *Journal of the Linnean Society of London* and elsewhere. Had Darwin not chosen such genetically complex examples, he might have approached more nearly to an understanding of the laws of particulate inheritance. Like *Cross and self fertilisation*, it was too technical a work to command a large sale, and only about 2,000 copies were sold in Darwin’s lifetime, and perhaps 4,000 before the end of the century.

The first edition, of 1,250 copies, was issued on July 9, 1877, in a standard case, at a cost of 10s. 6d. It has thirty-two pages of inserted advertisements which are dated January or March. The second, again of 1,250 copies, appeared in July 1880 with a new preface which surveys the recent literature, and in which Darwin states that ‘the text has been left as it originally appeared excepting that a few errors have been corrected’. This is then the definitive text, but in the third thousand of 1884 Francis Darwin added another preface which again brings the literature up to date.

American editions were from English stereos, and the book was not reprinted after 1903 until a Brussels facsimile appeared in 1969. It was translated only into French and German in Darwin’s lifetime, and into four further languages since his death.

**ENGLISH**

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN

1280. 1880 London, John Murray. As No. 1279. CD; 846(3). [304
1282. 1886 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1278. 849(5).
1284. 1889 London, John Murray. As No. 1283. 851(3).
1285. 1889 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1282. 852(1).
1286. 1892 London, John Murray. As No. 1284, but fourth thousand. L; T, 853(8).

1289. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1288.
1290. 1899 New York, D. Appleton. xxiv + 351 pp. From stereos of No. 1281. 856(1).
1292. 1903 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1290. 857(8).

FRENCH


GERMAN


ITALIAN

1299. 1884 Turin, Unione. 239 pp. Translated by Giovanni Canestrini and Lamberto Moschen.

JAPANESE


ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN


Down Friendly Club

Life and letters (Vol. I, pp. 142–143) explains that Darwin had helped to found the village Friendly Club and had acted as its treasurer for thirty years, but does not mention this leaflet. The Club had its annual meeting at Down House, usually on Whit Monday. After the Friendly Societies Act of 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. Ch. 60), and an amending Act of 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. Ch. 22), under which the Downe Club would have been placed in Class 5 ‘Local Village and Country Societies’, there seems to have been dissatisfaction; some members wanted to disband and share out the proceeds. The leaflet was distributed to members, in February 1877, to dissuade them, successfully, from this course. Emma Darwin (Vol. II, p. 237) wrote to Francis on Whit Tuesday, February 3rd, 1879, that the band was expected that day. Only the copy in the Darwin archive at Cambridge is known. The facsimile copies carry the quotation from Life and letters on the verso of the text leaf.
Biographical Sketch of an Infant

Although originally published in a serial, this paper demands a place here because it has since appeared in books and as a pamphlet. It was written up from observations in his diary on his first-born son William Erasmus, from 1839–1841. The previous number of Mind (p. 252) had contained a translation of a paper on the same subject by Hippolyte Taine which first appeared in Revue philosophique for 1876. Darwin sent it to the editor, George Croom Robertson, with some hesitation—'If you do not think fit, as is very likely, will you please return it to me'. He notes that he had used some of his observations in The expression of the emotions. C. Ounsted, in a recent reprint (No. 1308), says that he 'conquered, as the reader will see, most of developmental psychology in a single sweep'.

It was translated in the same year into French, German and Russian, and, in 1914, appeared as a pamphlet in Armenian.


In No. 1613.

In No. 1614.


Shusha. 26 pp. Translated from Russian No. 1316 by Ovak Stepanyats.
FRENCH


GERMAN

1313. 1885–1886 In No. 1602. L; T.

RUSSIAN

1315. 1881 St Petersburg, M. A. Hahn printed. 24 pp.

Flowers and Their Unbidden Guests

This English translation of Kerner’s book contains a brief prefatory letter by Darwin in praise of it.

ENGLISH


Erasmus Darwin

Ernst Krause’s short scientific biography of Darwin’s grandfather had originally appeared in the German periodical Kosmos in February 1879, a Gratulationsheft for his seventieth birthday. This translation was pub-
lished in November, and in it Krause altered the text to refer, indirectly, to Samuel Butler’s *Evolution old and new* which had appeared in May. The alterations are not specifically noticed in the book, and Butler took strong exception to them, an exception which resulted in a sordid and one-sided quarrel in which Darwin remained silent.

Darwin’s own biographical contribution, which was based on family papers, is longer than the original article, and, in recognition that it contains his work, the binding is standard green cloth. Festing Jones, in his *Samuel Butler, a memoir* (Vol. I, p. 320, 1919) states that the translation was instigated by Charles Darwin and his brother Erasmus. The price was 7s. 6d. and the *Autobiography* notes that, by May 1881, only 800 or 900 copies had been sold.

The so-called second edition of 1887, which was edited by Francis Darwin, consists of sheets of the first, or from stereotypes, except that page [1] has been reset with the dropped title altered from ‘Preliminary notice’ to ‘Erasmus Darwin’. The title changes to give Darwin more credit for the work, and the preliminaries are altered to include a note, on page v, which states that Krause had altered his text in the first edition from that of the original German; there are also seven errata on page [xii]. There is a freak copy at the University of Toronto which has a title page and preface of the first edition, bound with the additional matter and text of the second. It is a school prize, bound in full calf, and cannot be a made-up copy.

An American edition, from English stereotypes, appeared in 1880, but there were no later reprints of the work except for a facsimile of the first edition in 1971. Darwin’s notice alone appeared in German in 1880, and has since been translated into Russian.

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**ENGLISH**


1320. 1880 New York, D. Appleton. 8vo in 12s, iv + 216 pp. From stereotypes of No. 1319, but without signatures and no caption to portrait. 141(19).


GERMAN


RUSSIAN


The Power of Movement in Plants

This was an extension of the work on climbing plants to show that the same mechanisms hold good for flowering plants in general. It was another specialist book and seems to have sold fewer copies than any other, and was not reprinted in England after the year of Darwin’s death until modern facsimiles appeared of the first thousand in 1966 and the second in 1969.

The first edition was published on November 6, 1880, and it is recorded that 1,500 copies were sold at Murray’s autumn sale. It was in a standard binding and cost 1.5s. There are thirty-two pages of inserted advertisements dated May 1878; to have them more than two years earlier than the date of the book is unusual, but this is normal and they are present in Darwin’s own copy, at Cambridge. In this issue there are two lines of errata on page x which are corrected in the second thousand of the same year. In this second thousand, the advertisements may be the same as those in the first, but are more often dated November 1880. In the third thousand of 1882, the last Murray printing, the preface is slightly altered. In all three, the spine title differs from the form on the title page, reading ‘The movements of plants’.

It appeared in French, German and Russian by 1882, and in Italian and Romanian later.
ENGLISH


1326. 1880 London, John Murray. As No. 1325, but second thousand. T.


1328. 1882 London, John Murray. As No. 1326, but third thousand. T. 1205(1).

1329. 1883 New York, D. Appleton, As No. 1327. 1206(5).

1330. 1885 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1329. 1207(3).

1331. 1888 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1330. 1208(8).

1332. 1892 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1331. 1209(4).

1333. 1896 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1332. 1210(8).

1334. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1333. 1211(13).

1335. 1898 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1334. 1212(4).

1336. 1900 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1335.


FRENCH


GERMAN

PART I · BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS 163


ITALIAN

1347. 1884 Turin, Unione. 406 pp. Translated by Giovanni and Riccardo Canestrini. D. [519]

ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN


Prehistoric Europe


Letter on Vivisection

This letter by Darwin was written to Professor Frithiof Holmgren, Professor of Physiology at Uppsala, on April 14, 1881, and it appeared in The Times on the 18th and later in Nature and the British Medical Journal.
In the same year, it appeared in a pamphlet which also contains two other letters, one of them to Darwin, by George R. Jesse, the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the total Abolition and utter Suppression of Vivisection. I have not been able to see a copy of the first edition, but its existence is inferred from the second.

**ENGLISH**

| 1355. 1881 | [First edition of No. 1356.] Not seen. [315] |

**Vegetable Mould and Worms**

This last book is outside the main stream of Darwin’s work, and reverts to his earlier geological interests. He had indeed published papers on mould in 1838 and in 1840 (Nos 1648 & 1655). The famous ‘worm-stone’ is still to be seen at Down House. The book was remarkably successful, selling 6,000 copies within a year, and 13,000 before the end of the century. To begin with it sold far faster than *The origin of species* had.

The first edition went to press on May 1, 1881, and was published on October 10. The issue was said to have been of 2,000 copies, but this cannot be entirely correct because copies of the second thousand have this printed on the title page. However these two are otherwise identical. The binding was standard with the word ‘Earthworms’ in the spine title, although this does not occur on the title page. The price was 9s. The third, fourth and fifth thousands were printed before the end of 1881, and each states its thousand on its title page. The third has a two
item errata slip inserted before page [1], but the second erratum is itself wrong, attempting to correct 1° 49' to 2° 45', whereas the text reads 2° 4'. 1° 49' is however the figure given in the first two issues. In the fourth thousand these two errata have been corrected; in the fifth there are textual changes which do not affect the collation.

Darwin comments that he corrected the sixth thousand of 1882, but the seventh, of which some copies are dated 1882 and others 1883, has a footnote at the end of the introduction, signed F[Francis] D[arwin], which refers, in four lines, to some work of P. E. Müller’s which his father had been told about but had not seen. In the eleventh thousand, of 1888, this note is enlarged to nine lines by a reference to a further paper of Müller’s which was published in 1884. In this issue Francis Darwin’s initials are omitted, but the date of the first edition, October 10, 1881, is added. A collection of texts, although the changes are small, seems to call for first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eleventh thousands. Later printings were from steros of 1888 until 1904 when the text was reset and the figures transferred to plates.

The work appeared in America in 1882, some copies being in the U.S.A. form of the International Scientific Series, although no work wholly by Darwin was published in the English series put out by King and later by Kegan Paul. After a long gap, since an American printing of 1915, an important edition, with an introduction by Sir Albert Howard, appeared in 1945 and has been reprinted three times since. A Brussels facsimile of the second thousand appeared in 1960. Translations into French, German, Italian and Russian appeared before the end of 1882, but Armenian in 1896 seems to have been the only language added since.

**ENGLISH**


1358. 1881 London, John Murray. As No. 1357, but second thousand. T. [318]

1359. 1881 London, John Murray. As No. 1358, but third thousand and with errata slip. T. [319]

1360. 1881 London, John Murray. As No. 1359, but fourth thousand and with errata corrected. C; T. [320]

1361. 1881 London, John Murray. As No. 1360, but fifth thousand (corrected), and with textual changes. L; T. [321]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1361, but sixth thousand (corrected), and with textual changes, CD, L; T, 919(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1364 and seventh thousand. L; T. 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1365, but eighth thousand. T, 922(1). 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1366, but ninth thousand. CD; T, 923(1). 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1363 and some copies International Scientific Series. T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1368. 923(2).</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1369. 926(1). 521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1367, but tenth thousand. T, 928(3). 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1370. 930(5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>New York, Humboldt Publishing Co.</td>
<td>As No. 1371. 931(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1374. 932(7). 522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1373, but twelfth thousand. T, 933(2). 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1376. 934(3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1378. 935(2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1379. 936(16).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>As No. 1377, but thirteenth thousand. Price 6s. See No. 1382. T, 937(7). 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>London, John Murray</td>
<td>Price 2s. 6d. Not seen. Advertised by publisher. 330</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1380. 938(15).</td>
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<td>1898</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1383. 939(11).</td>
</tr>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1384. 940(1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>New York, D. Appleton</td>
<td>As No. 1385. 941(3).</td>
</tr>
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1388. 1902 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1386. 942(2).

1389. 1904 London, John Murray. viii + 296 pp. Thirteenth thousand [sic], 10 plates. The text figures of earlier issues transferred to plates, Binding: leaf green cloth; late cases have spine titling in black, not gilt. C; T, 943(10).

1390. 1907 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1388. 944(2).

1391. 1911 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1390. 945(3).


1393. [1944] Emmaus, Pa., Organic Gardening. 64 pp. Extracts only. 947(2).


1395. (1945) London, Faber & Faber. As No. 1394, but second impression.

1396. (1948) London, Faber & Faber. As No. 1395, but third impression.


ARMENIAN

1402. 1896 Tiflis, Armyanskoe Izdatel'skoe Obshchestvo. 47 pp. Extracts only. Translated from the Russian by Levi Melik-Adamyan,

FRENCH

STUTTGART, SCHWEIZERBART. VII + 184 PP. TRANSLATED BY J. V. CARUS. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 14, PART 1. D, L; T, 803(3).

STUTTGART, SCHWEIZERBART. AS NO. 1404. [524]

STUTTGART, SCHWEIZERBART. AS NO. 1405. SECOND EDITION. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 14, PART 1.

UNIONE, TURIN. 140 PP. TRANSLATED BY M. LESSONA.

MOSCOW, S. P. ARKHIPOV. VII + 204 PP. TRANSLATED BY M. LINDEMAN.

MOSCOW, A. P. VASIL’EV. IV + 186 PP. TRANSLATED BY M. A. MENZBIR.

ST PETERSBURG, O. N. POPOV. 100 PP. TRANSLATED BY M. A. MENZBIR. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 4, PART 1.

ST PETERSBURG, VESTNIK ZNANIIYA, V. V. BITNER. TRANSLATED BY A. A. NIKOLAEV. EDITED BY V. V. BITNER. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 5, PART 2.

MOSCOW–LENINGRAD, STATE EDITION, PP. 295–469. TRANSLATED BY M. A. MENZBIR. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 4, PART 2.

MOSCOW, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES U.S.S.R. PP. 113–238. TRANSLATED BY M. A. MENZBIR. INTRODUCTION AND EDITED BY V. V. STANCHINSKIY. COLLECTED WORKS VOL. 2. L; DLC.


STUDIES IN THE THEORY OF DESCENT
RUSSIAN


Animal Intelligence

Romanes sent this to the press before Darwin's death, and the preface contains a note to that effect. The book is largely made up of long quotations from the work of others, including *The origin of species* and *The descent of man*; but it also contains a number of extracts from Darwin's notes on behaviour, especially of the social insects, which he had lent to Romanes. These had not appeared elsewhere until Stauffer's transcription of the second part of the 'big book' on the origin of species in 1975 (No. 1583). They are discussed below under Romanes' *Essay on instinct*, 1883.

The nine so-called editions are mere re-printings from stereos with new title leaves, a bad habit of the International Scientific Series.

ENGLISH


1417. 1882 London, Kegan Paul Trench and Co. As No. 1416, but second edition. [335]


1420. 1886 London, Kegan Paul Trench and Co. As No. 1418, but fourth edition. DLC. [337]

1421. 1889 London, Kegan Paul Trench and Co. As No. 1420, but fifth edition. [338]


THE WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN

1426. 1904  London, Kegan Paul Trench and Co. As No. 1425, but eighth edition. [341]

FRENCH


Fertilisation of Flowers


RUSSIAN


Essay on Instinct

This forms an appendix to Romanes’ Mental evolution in animals, 1883. It was read at a meeting of the Linnean Society of London on December
6, 1883 (see No. 1804), but it was not published in the Journal, although a page proof copy, for pages 347–378, of Volume 17, No. 102, due to be issued for February 29, 1884, survives at Christ’s College Cambridge. The paper was doubtless withdrawn because its content had already appeared in the book late in the previous year.

The manuscript forms part of Chapter X of the second part of Darwin’s ‘big book’ on the origin of species. Stauffer, in No. 1583 (1975, pp. 463–466) shows that folios 50–116, except 80–97, were printed complete, as well as a few other passages woven into the text. He also gives a new transcript of the whole and discusses its history, quoting from Ethel Duncan Romanes’ life of her late husband (1896).

**ENGLISH**


1435. 1884 New York, D. Appleton. 411 pp. As No. 1434 and from stereotypes. DLC. [528]

1436. 1885 London, Kegan Paul Trench and Co. As No. 1434. T. [345]

1437. 1895 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1435.


**FRENCH**

1441 1884 Paris, C. Reinwald. xviii + 412 pp. Translated by H. C. de Varigny. [529]

1442. 1891 Paris, F. Alcan. As No. 1441.

**GERMAN**

1443. 1885 Leipzig, E. Günther. vi + 456 pp. Translated by E. Krause. L; 999(2). [530]
THE WORKS OF CHARLES DARWIN

1444. 1886 Leipzig, E. Günther. In No. 1602, pp. 9–51. Darwin’s essay only. [531]


1446. 1888 Leipzig, E. Günther. As No. 1445. LNH.

ITALIAN


ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN


Life and Letters and Autobiography

This heading is used to contain the original edition of Life and letters, which is the first and basic life of Darwin, as well as its American and foreign language equivalents. The work contains the first published version of Darwin’s autobiography, which was edited to avoid giving offence to his widow, and therefore the heading also includes the printings of the full text which first appeared in English in 1938, although it had appeared in Russian translation, independently transcribed from the manuscript, in the previous year. It also includes the one volume abridgement which first appeared in 1892.

The original edition went through five printings, totalling seven thousand copies, in little more than a year, each one being slightly corrected, and also appeared, in two instead of three volumes, in America with frequent reprints. The abridged edition is not to be
considered merely as a short, and cheap version since it does contain matter not present in the original. The 1902 printing of it has a brief addition to the preface and a new portrait. Some recent editions of the autobiography also contain the autobiographical fragment which is proper to More letters.

The whole of Life and letters has appeared in French, German and Norwegian, the last the only Darwin in that language. The autobiography alone, or abridgements, have appeared in a further seventeen.

**ENGLISH**

1452. 1887  
[346]

1453. 1887  
London, John Murray. As No. 1452, but fifth thousand revised and errata corrected. 1090(2).

1454. 1887  
London, John Murray. As No. 1453, but second edition, with small corrections. 1088(4).

1455. 1887  

1456. 1887  

1457. 1888  
London, John Murray. As No. 1455, but seventh thousand, revised. T, 1092(13).

1458. 1888  

1459. 1889  
New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1458. 1094(1).

1460. 1891  
New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1459. 1095(6).

1461. 1892  

1462. 1892  

1466. 1897 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1465. 1098(6).
1467. 1898 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1466. 1099(8).
1468. 1899 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1467. 1100(5).


1473. 1902 London, John Murray. [Abridged edition.] As No. 1472, but sixth thousand in this form, and with ‘Note to the second edition’, referring to the replacement of the portrait by Julia Margaret Cameron with one by Elliot and Fry. Binding: variant a. as No. 1472; variant b. green buckram, paper label. T.

1474. 1902 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1470. DLC.
1475. 1904 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1474. 1102(4).
1476. 1905 New York, D. Appleton. As No. 1475.

1478. [1908] [Boston], Directors of the Old South Work. The education of Darwin. The first section of Darwin’s autobiography, written in 1876. 20 pp. Old South Leaflets Vol. 8, No. 194. L; 858(10).


1480. 1909 New York, G. P. Putnam’s Sons, Cambridge, Uni-
versity Press. All as No. 1479, but U.S.A. imprint added. 507(4).


1482. 1911 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1476. 1103(9).
1483. 1919 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1482. 1104(3).

[355]
1488. 1937 London, Watts. As No. 1487, but third impression. Thinker’s Library No. 7. 798(2).
1490. 1944 London, Watts. As No. 1489, but fifth impression. Thinker’s Library No. 7.
1495. 1958 New York, Peter Smith. As No. 1494.
1496. 1958 London, Constable. As No. 1493 and from same sheets, but with paste-on cancel on title page. T. [358]
Binding: green cloth. Price 16s. C, L; DLC, T. See also No. 1540 which is an earlier transcription of the same manuscript.


1502. 1959 New York, Harcourt Brace. As No. 1500. DLC.


ENGLISH, BRAILLE


ARMENIAN

BULGARIAN

DANISH
1512. 1909 Copenhagen, Gyldendal. 60 pp. Autobiography only. Translated by Frits Heide. With Origin of species = No. 644. Uniform with No. 1051. LNH; T.

FRENCH

GERMAN
1516. 1893 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. iv + 386 pp. [Abridged version.] Translated by J. V. Carus. T.
1518. 1910 Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. As No. 1516. [Abridged version].

HEBREW
1520. 1948–1949 Tel-Aviv, Massadah. 120 pp. Autobiography only. Translated by A. Lev. 1195(t).

HUNGARIAN
ITALIAN


JAPANESE


KOREAN


LATVIAN


LITHUANIAN


NORWEGIAN


POLISH

1529. 1891 Translated by Józef Nusbaum. ?Autobiography only.
1530. 1950 Translated by Jan Wilczyński. ?Extracts only.

ROMANIAN


RUSSIAN

1535. 1898 St Petersburg, O. N. Popov. As No. 1534, but second edition.
1540. 1957 Moscow, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. Recollections of the development of my mind and character (autobiography) 1876–1881. 8vo, 220 mm, 251 pp. 12 plates on 8 leaves, 20 photographs in text. Translated from the manuscript.
by S. L. Sobol'. The autobiography is pp. [37]–153. The English title is on p. 38. This edition, which has the original omissions restored, precedes No. 1497 which is the first in English. C, D; T.


SERBIAN


SLOVENE


SPANISH


SWEDISH

Stockholm, Natur och Kultur. 239 pp. Translated by Gösta Aberg.

UKRAINIAN

More Letters

This collection contains almost entirely new matter although some extracts and a few whole letters are also found in Life and letters. It also contains a brief autobiographical piece (pp. 1-5) which is sometimes found in modern editions and translations of his main autobiography.

There is only the one original printing, but Murray sold some sets of sheets to Watts, and it occurs in the original blue of Murray's case as well as in the brown of Watts'. There is no indication on the title page of this change and I have even seen a copy in Watts' case with Murray's dust wrappers. There is a New York reprint from stereotypes in the same year as the first English and a facsimile in 1972, but it does not seem to have been translated except for a recent Russian version of the autobiographical fragment and a description of Down House.

ENGLISH


RUSSIAN


Emma Darwin

Although a biography of Emma, this contains a large number of letters from Charles and is an important source of information about his day to
day and family life. Edited by their fourth child, Henrietta Emma, it was first printed for private circulation amongst family and friends; the records of the Cambridge University Press show that there were 250 sets. The published edition is closely similar to the first, but the second volume starts in 1838, with their engagement, instead of in 1840.

ENGLISH


1554. 1915 New York, D. Appleton. 2 vols. As No. 1553 and from stereos. 785(7).

Sketches of 1842 and 1844

When Francis Darwin put together Life and letters he did not know that the sketch of his father’s evolutionary ideas, which was written in 1842, had survived. The pencil manuscript was discovered in 1896, after the death of his mother, in a cupboard under the stairs at Down House. Its dating is discussed in the preface to the first printing in 1908, and in that of 1958. The first, dated June 23, 1909, was not published but was printed for presentation to delegates to the Cambridge festivities in commemoration of the centenary of Darwin’s birth and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of The origin of species. I have seen a copy of it with the table plan, musical background and menu loosely inserted. Leaf a4 has a printed presentation note on the recto; this has been removed in some copies which were perhaps available outside the presentation issue.

Later in the same year it was reprinted and published together with the sketch of 1844, and in this printing most of the introduction, re-
paginated, and the whole of the sketch of 1842 are from the standing type of the first issue; the rest is new. Both sketches were reprinted for the International Congress of Zoology in 1958, and issued free to those who had subscribed as well as being available for purchase. The original printing and that of 1958 have recently appeared in facsimile.

**ENGLISH**


**GERMAN**

1561. 1911 Leipzig und Berlin, B. C. Teubner. viii + 325 pp. Translated by Maria Semon, from No. 1555. 954(2).

**ITALIAN**

Transcribed by B. Chiarelli. Also contains No. 369. Encyclopaedia di Autori Classici, diretta G. Colli.


**Russian**

1564. 1932 Moscow, in Podznamenem marksizma, Nos 5-6, pp. 87-114. Sketch of 1842 only. Translated by A. D. & L. I. Nekrasov. Foreword by A. D. Nekrasov.


**Transcripts of Manuscripts**

Under this general heading are placed all the, mostly recent, transcripts from unpublished manuscripts. Only two of them were left by Darwin in something like final form; the rest were either never intended for publication or were notes to be written up.

Nos 1580 and 1581 represent a reconstruction of a manuscript in English, whose present whereabouts is unknown, by translating back from a version printed in German. It was sent, with a sketch map, to Hermann Müller of Lippstadt, and there is a letter, in English, from Müller at Cambridge, dated May 5, acknowledging its receipt—‘I have read with the greatest interest your curious observations “on the routes of the males of Bombus”. The fact was quite unknown to me, and I will do my best for making observations’. This title for the manuscript is presumably that given by Darwin, and it differs from those given in either English version. The paper was translated into German by E. Krause and first published in 1885 (No. 1584). A précis of it, with the map, has recently appeared, translated from the English version, in a Russian children’s book.

The second of these manuscripts which is in something approaching finished form is *Natural selection* (No. 1583). The monumental task of transcribing and editing this important work has recently been completed by Professor Robert C. Stauffer. It represents Chapters III to X and part of XI of Darwin’s ‘big book’, which never appeared in the form which he had intended. The first part, being Chapters I and II of the manuscript which does not survive, appeared as *Variation under
domestication in 1868. Parts of Chapter X, on instinct, appeared in Romanes’ Mental evolution in animals (No. 143) in 1883, and extracts from the same chapter had also appeared in his Animal intelligence (No. 1416) in the previous year. Stauffer points out that a few extracts from Chapter IV, on variation under nature, appeared in Wallace’s Darwinism, 1889, at pp. 46, 69 and 79–80. They occur on the same pages in the second edition of 1890. Some bits on hybridism from Chapter IX were used by Huxley in his paper ‘On species and races and their origin’ (Proc. Roy. Inst., Vol. 3, pp. 195–200, 1860). Darwin himself quarried from the manuscript for other books and papers.

ENGLISH


1567. 1933 New York, The Macmillan Co. xxx + 451 pp. As No. 1566 and from the same sheets. 818(10).

1568. 1934 Cambridge, University Press. As No. 1566. D; T, 819(11).

1569. 1964 New York, Kraus Reprint. Facsimile of No. 1567.


The Works of Charles Darwin

(Natural History). Historical Series.


Part II. Second notebook [C] (February to July 1838).

Part III. Third notebook [D] (July 15 to October 2nd 1838).

Part IV. Fourth notebook [E] (October 1838–10 July 1839).
Edited by de Beer.


1575. 1960


1576. 1962

Coral islands. Atoll Research Bulletin No. 88, 20 pp. 1 map, 2 leaves facsimiles. Introduction, map and remarks by D. R. Stoddart. The map is redrawn from the general chart in No. 10, Vol. II Appendix with the Low Archipelago from the same added.

1577. 1963


1578. 1963

In Olby, R. C. editor. Charles Darwin’s manuscript of

1579. 1966
London, Constable. Olby, Robert C. Origins of mendelism. 8vo, 218 mm, 204 pp, 8 plates, text figs. Fols 55–60 only are printed at pp. 173–175. C, L; T, DLC.

1580. 1965

1581. 1968

1582. 1974

1583. 1975

GERMAN

1584. 1885

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
RUSSIAN


1591. 1971 Moscow, Children’s Literature Press. In Khalifman, Iosif Aronovich [Trumpeters sound the muster.] 8vo, 158 pp, 32 plate pages, text figs. Précis, with map, pp. 119–121 from No. 1581. T.

Collections of Letters

Only works containing important or large series of letters are included here. De Beer (in No. 1593) gives about thirty further references to publications which contain one or a few letters, but his list is far from complete. The three basic biographical works, which contain many letters, have been treated separately above (Nos 1452, 1548 & 1552). An authoritative list must await the publication of the projected Collected letters.

ENGLISH


1593. 1916

1594. 1945

1595. 1959

1596. 1960

1597. 1961

1598. (1967)

1599. 1967

1600. 1969

Collections of Short Papers

German

1601. 1878
Stuttgart, Schweizerbart. vi + 104 pp. Translated by
Selections

This is an unsatisfactory section. Every book about the history of the theory of evolution contains quotations from Darwin’s works, as do many books about evolution in general, books about nineteenth century thought and review articles about his work. It would be both impossible and ridiculous to attempt to include them all. Included, therefore, are only those whose authors set out to extract what they consider to be relevant to their potential readers. These potted versions are pedagogical, condescending and often arrogant. Darwin’s more important texts are available in every worthwhile general library throughout the world, and should be read, not spoonfed.

The entries are also bibliographically unsatisfactory because such books are not usually bought by scholarly libraries, and therefore, though listed in national bibliographies, are not available for study. I am sure that there are many omissions, particularly amongst the translations.
of the emotions in man and animals', 'Animals and plants', 'Insectivorous plants' and 'The formation of vegetable mould'. 8vo, xiii + 213 pp. Little Classics. 1230(3).


1609. 1939 Philadelphia, David McKay Co. The living thoughts of Darwin. 151 pp. As No. 1608. 1109(1).


1612. 1946 London, Cassell. The living thoughts of Darwin. As No. 1611. T.


1625. 1971 New York, Viking Press. *Darwin for today, the essence of his works.* As No. 1623.

**Danish**


**Dutch**


**French**


GERMAN


ITALIAN


ADDENDUM

9a. 1975 Lawrence, Kansas, Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. 4to, 280 mm, vi + vi + 51 pp, portrait [of Darwin], 20 plain plates. Introduction by R. Donoso-Barros. Reduced facsimile of No. 9, part V.
PART 2 · PUBLICATIONS IN SERIALS

There are 166 publications in serials, Most of them are slight notes or queries, but several are important and a number were forerunners of his books. In this list, those which have also appeared as books, or contained in books, are entered here as well as in their book form in Part I. Some appeared, either complete or abridged, in continental abstracting serials: these have been ignored.

ENGLISH, FRENCH (1650) GERMAN (1654)


1642. 1836 Geological notes made during a survey of the east and west coasts of S. America, in the years 1832, 1833, 1834 and 1835, with an account of a transverse section of the Cordilleras of the Andes between Valparaiso and Mendoza. Proc. geol. Soc., Vol. 2, pp. 210-212. Communicated by Prof. A. Sedgwick. Read Nov. 18, 1835. Described as by Francis Darwin but correctly indexed. = No. 3.


1647. 1837 On certain areas of elevation and subsidence in the Pacific and Indian oceans, as deduced from the study of coral formations. Proc. geol. Soc., Vol. 2, pp. 552–554. Read May 31. Reprinted in No. 271 etc.


1653. 1839 Observations on the parallel roads of Glen Roy, and of other parts of Lochaber in Scotland, with an attempt to prove that they are of marine origin. Phil. Trans., Vol. 129, pp. 39–81, 2 plates, 2 text figures. Read Feb. 7, 14, 28.


1656. 1840 On the connection of certain volcanic phenomena in South America; and on the formation of mountain chains and volcanos as the effect of the same powers by which continents are elevated. Trans. geol. Soc., Vol. 5, pp. 601–631, 1 text figure. See also No. 649.

1657. 1841 On the distribution of erratic boulders and on the con-


1670. 1845 Extracts from letters to the General Secretary, on the analogy of the structure of some volcanic rocks with that of glaciers. Specimens were exhibited. With observations on the same subject by Prof. Forbes. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb.*, Vol. 2, pp. 17–18. Volume for 1844–

1671. 1845

1672. 1846

1673. 1846

1674. 1846

1675. 1847

1676. 1847

1677. 1848

1678. 1849
[Notes on Cirripedia.] In Hancock, Albany On the occurrence on the British coast of a burrowing barnacle, being a type of a new order of the Class Cirripedia. Athenæum, No. 1143, p. 966. Presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1849.

1679. 1850

1680. 1852

1681. 1855

1682. 1855

1683. 1855
1702. 1858 Memorial [concerning public natural history collec-


1715. 1861 Cause of variation of flowers. Jl Hort., Vol. 1, p. 211.


1717. 1862 On the two forms, or dimorphic condition, in the species of Primula, and on their remarkable sexual relations. Jl Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. (Bot.), Vol. 6, pp. 77–96. Read Nov. 21, 1861. For French translation see No. 1723.


by the Society. Published in full in No. 1434, pp. 355–384 and index pp. 405–411. See also No. 1583.

1805. 1886

Darwin, Francis On the relation between the ‘bloom’ on leaves and the distribution of the stomata. *Jl Linn. Soc. Bot.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 99–116. Read Feb. 4. Published Apr. 14. Volume dated 1887. ‘The results obtained were worked out in the year 1878, and it was intended to publish them in a work of my father’s to be devoted to the subject of bloom’—p. 101. The work was carried out by F. D. at Kew, working as his father’s research assistant. *Life and letters*, Vol. III, p. 339—‘He amassed a quantity of notes on the subject, part of which I hope to publish at no distant date’ with footnote ‘A small instalment [i.e. this paper] . . . has appeared’.
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