

mass of broken skeletons of a great variety of animals. To arrange each fragment in its proper place, and to restore order to these heaps of ruins, seemed at first a hopeless task; but a knowledge of the immutable laws by which the organization of animal existence is governed, soon enabled him to assign to each bone, and even fragment of bone, its proper place in the skeleton; and the forms of beings hitherto unseen by mortal eye arose before him. "I cannot," says this illustrious philosopher, in all the enthusiasm of successful genius, "express my delight on finding how the application of one principle was instantly followed by the most triumphant results. The essential character of a tooth, and its relation to the skull, being determined, immediately all the other elements of the fabric fell into their places; and the vertebræ, ribs, bones of the legs, thighs, and feet, seemed to arrange themselves even without my bidding, and precisely in the manner which I had predicted." The principles of comparative anatomy enunciated in the second lecture will have prepared you for this result; and I therefore need not dwell on the application of the laws of co-relation of structure by which the animals of the Paris basin have been restored. This group of figures, (Tab. 43) from Cuvier's restorations, is indeed a splendid triumph of Palæontology.

The examination of the fossil teeth at once showed that the animals were herbivorous, the enamel and