

All known fossil reptile forms were included by Cuvier in his *Researches*, and were fully discussed by him in respect of their own characteristic features, and their affinities to living genera.

Among fossil *Mammalia* the teeth and bones of elephants first attracted attention and gave occasion to various hypotheses. Fossil ivory and large bones were known to the Greeks and Romans; Suetonius reported on fossil "giant bones" in the Museum of Emperor Augustus at Capri, which probably were remains of fossil elephants. Kircher and many other authors in the Middle Ages mentioned the occurrence of elephant remains in different parts of Italy. A whole skeleton was unearthed at Crussol in the Rhone Valley in 1456, and a second in the Dauphiné in 1613. The latter won great notoriety. A surgeon, Mazurier, said it was the skeleton of Teutobochus, King of the Cimbri, and made money by the display of individual bones in Paris and other cities. It then became the subject of a heated controversy between Habcot and Riolan; Habcot holding the bones to be those of a man, Riolan asserting the bones were those of an elephant. As time went on, frequent discoveries of large bones were made in France, Belgium, and Germany.

The skeleton found at Burgtonna in 1696 was one of the most famous discoveries, as it gave rise to a dispute between Ernst Tentzel and the medical faculty in Gotha. The other professors saw in the large bones only sports of nature, but Tentzel proved to their discomfiture that the bones were real, and had belonged to elephants. In 1700 a bed of fossil bones was observed near Cannstatt, containing astonishing numbers of elephants' teeth, some of which have been preserved in the Stuttgart Museum. Pallas had made known the occurrences of mammoth bones in Russia and Siberia; and in 1796, Cuvier summarised all the previous literature on this subject in a brilliant treatise on fossil elephants. Blumenbach was the first author who distinguished the fossil elephant or "Mammoth" under the term *Elephas primigenius* from the two existing species.

Another fossil mammal which received considerable attention was the woolly-haired *Rhinoceros antiquitatis* or tichorinum. Pallas had in 1772 described a completely preserved carcass with hide and flesh in the frozen ground of Siberia. Skulls and other remains of this species were also found in