

important works by Sternberg, Cotta, Unger, Göppert, and others soon followed. Göppert is memorable for his experiments on the artificial fossilization of plants, which cleared up some obscured points, and for his discovery of the plant remains in coal.

Of great importance was Adolphe Brongniart's *Prodrome d'une histoire des végétaux fossiles* (Paris, 1828) and subsequent works, in which the author, following on Cuvier's lines, brought the past and the present together in mutual illumination. He was one of the first to outline the marvellous picture of the succession of "floras" upon the earth—the cryptogamic vegetation of the primary ages, the dominance of conifers and cycads in the secondary ages, the progress of angiosperms throughout the Tertiary times.

In England the palæontology of plants was for a time less enthusiastically prosecuted. Lindley and Hutton published in 1831-37 their three volumes on the *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*; Witham began the study of the minuter internal structure of fossil plants; and there were early contributions of importance by Hooker, Williamson, and others. To appreciate the present position of "phyto-palæontology" one must consult the botanical part of Zittel's great *Handbuch der Palæontologie*, or the works of Solms-Laubach and Saporta.

Even to name the workers of the Cuvierian school who raised palæontology to the dignity of being regarded not merely as auxiliary to geology, but as a distinct department of biology, is impossible within the narrow limits of this chapter, and would serve no useful purpose. We must restrict ourselves to keeping up the historical continuity by a note on two of the most outstanding representatives—Richard Owen and Louis Agassiz.

It may be said with fairness that the mantle of Cuvier fell upon Owen (1804-1893), for his indefatigable industry was for the most part devoted to analytic comparative anatomy; but it must also be recognized that under the Cuvierian mantle he wore, so to speak, part of the costume of Oken.

The
Cuvierian
School.

Richard
Owen.