

systematic account of each larger group of forms is followed by a brief sketch of the geological distribution and the phylogeny of the foregoing forms. Importance is given to the data which afford evidence of the genetic connection of the members of individual branches, classes, orders, and families; but the representation is kept free from bias towards one direction of thought or another. Where palæontology can bring forward no evidences in favour of the doctrine of evolution, or where considerable gaps occur in the palæontological sequence and seem to speak rather for the opposite views, the authors have consistently endeavoured to set forth the actual facts with full impartiality.

Zittel's *Handbook* has served as a model for nearly all the more recently published smaller text-books, such as those of Hoernes (1884), Steinmann-Döderlein (1890), Bernard (1895), Zittel (1895), and Smith-Woodward (1898).

Two works of very great interest have been added to geological and palæontological science by Neumayr.¹ The one is his *Erdgeschichte*, and is full of original and suggestive conceptions; the other is his *Stämmen des Thierreichs*, which unfortunately remained unfinished. The published portion, which comprises the groups of the Protozoa, Cœlenterata, Echinodermata, and Molluscoida, introduces many new points of view, and will have a permanent value both for palæontology and zoology.

Probably the most influential disciple and exponent of the theory of descent was the great English zoologist, Thomas Huxley. Cope in America, Gaudry in France, and Haeckel in Germany are zoologists who have likewise been in the forefront of the new teaching.

Huxley's palæontological works, like those of Gaudry and Cope, are mostly devoted to the vertebrate animals, and are distinguished by his remarkable acuteness of observation and his genius for inductive combination. His determination of

¹ Melchior Neumayr, born in Munich on the 24th October 1845, the son of a high state official, studied in Munich and Heidelberg; after he graduated, he entered in 1868 the Imperial Geological Survey Department at Vienna, and contributed several special papers on the geology of various areas of Hungary, Transylvania, and North Tyrol; in 1872 became a University tutor in Heidelberg, but in 1873 was called to Vienna to be Professor of Palæontology, a chair which had been founded especially for him. In the midst of his labours, he died on the 29th January 1890, of heart disease.