soft parts of living molluscs, as well as the foundation of a natural system of classification, has been reserved for zoology. Palæontology has in all cases followed the results obtained by the sister science, since the group offers considerable facilities for anatomical studies, and there was much more hope to arrive by such means at a true comprehension of this complex and diversiform group. Lamarck, in his Natural History of Invertebrates (1816-23), created the modern basis of Conchology, and his proposed system of the Mollusca was supplemented and partially improved by Paul Deshayes in a new edition of Lamarck's work, and in an independent text-book (1839-59), which was unfortunately left incomplete. The chief works of the latter half of the nineteenth century which supply a general account of living and fossil molluscs are those of S. P. Woodward (1851-54), R. A. Philippi (1853), J. C. Chenu (1859), W. Keferstein (1862-66), P. Fischer (1889), and E. Ray Lankester (Encyclopædia Britannica).

The palæontological literature on fossil mollusca is exceedingly voluminous. Several palæontological monographs are devoted to the detailed description of molluscan faunas characteristic of definite formations, but still more frequently the molluscan forms are treated together with other groups of the animal and plant kingdom in works of a pronounced stratigraphical tendency. Thus it is extremely difficult to extract from the scattered memoirs in Journals and Transactions an accurate historical representation of the advance of palaeontological research. The authors who have contributed most to our knowledge of Palæozoic Mollusca are Phillips, MacCoy, Salter, Hall, Billings, Whitfield, Seebach, Barrande, Frech, Waagen, King; Triassic Mollusca have been made the subject of careful researches by Laube, Bittner, Von Wöhrmann; Jurassic Mollusca have been described by Klipstein, Loriol, Seebach, Zittel, Böhm, and others; Cretaceous Mollusca by D'Orbigny, Reuss, Pictet, Renevier, Stoliczka, Müller, White; Tertiary Mollusca by Philippi, Deshayes, Beyrich, Koenen, Wood, Hoernes, Sacco, Morton, White.

The systematic questions have been discussed in detail in the works of Deshayes, D'Orbigny, Pictet, and Stoliczka. A special monograph of *Terrestrial and Fresh-water Conchylia*, by Sandberger, affords an interesting survey of the phylogenetic history of these forms in the course of the geological periods.

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