

able part of the fossil mammals that occur in Europe are exhaustively described in Cuvier's classical work, and until Darwin began to interest himself in the palæontology of the fossil Mammalia, the study continued to be followed entirely along the lines indicated by Cuvier. The *Osteology of Recent and Fossil Mammalia*, a large work in four volumes by Ducrotay de Blainville,¹ was prepared strictly after the model of Cuvier's writings, although the copy comes very far short of the original. Still Blainville had at his disposal unusually rich fossil material, and his illustrations were prepared by draughtsmen of exceptional skill and technique. In artistic treatment and scientific accuracy, the plates which accompany Blainville's *Osteology* are perhaps only surpassed by the magnificent drawings of the skeletal parts of recent mammals by Pander and D'Alton (1823-41). Giebel's *Fauna der Vorwelt* contains in the first volume a concise and faithful account of all the fossil Mammalia known up to the year 1847. A newer summary of the subject is comprised in R. Lydekker's *Catalogue* of the fossil Mammalia in the British Museum (1885-87), and a still later account in the *Introduction to the Study of the Living and Fossil Mammals* (1891) by Flower and Lydekker. An enumeration of all known fossil Mammals was drawn up by O. Roger (1887 and 1896).

In contrast to Cuvier's anatomical and descriptive mode of treatment, Gaudry, in the first volume of his work, *Enchaînements du Monde Animal* (1878), aimed rather at elucidating the genealogical relations of fossil Mammalia in an attractive manner, and at demonstrating the gradual transformation of certain types in the course of the geological periods. Many writers on fossil Mammalia, among others Huxley, Rüttimeyer, Cope, and Marsh, have brought forward weighty evidence in favour of Darwin's theory of the descent of man.

In Germany, Goldfuss and G. Jaeger (1835) published *Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fossil Mammals* found in the Diluvial deposits and in the Tertiary series of Swabia. The monographs of J. J. Kaup (1832-61) described the

¹ Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville, born 1778 in Argus near Dieppe, studied Medicine in Paris, was Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at the Normal School, and in 1832 succeeded Cuvier as Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Botanical Garden; he died suddenly in 1850 in a railway compartment, while travelling between Paris and Rouen.