

Tertiary Mammals of the Mainz basin, and also the remarkable fauna from Eppelsheim, near Worms. Simultaneously with Kaup, H. von Meyer began his palæontological writings with a memoir on fossil antetypes of the horse (*Hipparion*) found at Eppelsheim, and on *Cervus Alces* and *Dinotherium Bavaricum* (1832). Other monographs followed, describing fossil Mammalian teeth and bones from Germany and from different parts of the world. A. Wagner, the Munich palæontologist, has the credit of having first made known the rich Mammalian fauna of Pikermi, near Athens (1848-57); his works were afterwards superseded by Gaudry's excellent monograph (1862-67), wherein a fuller material collected by Gaudry himself is accurately described and discussed. By the death of H. von Meyer, Germany lost its best authority on fossil Mammalia. The gap was to a certain extent filled by Quenstedt and O. Fraas in Würtemberg, who carried out a careful revision of Jaeger's preliminary account of the well-preserved Mammalian remains from the Swabian Alp and the fresh-water limestone of Steinheim (1870 and 1885). In recent years, M. Schlosser, O. Roger, Koken, W. Branco, and Pohlig are the leading German authorities in the research of fossil Mammals.

In Austria-Hungary, Peters, Suess, Toulou, A. Hofmann, Weithofer, Woldrich, and others have contributed valuable memoirs on the knowledge of Tertiary Mammals. The fauna of the Belgian caves was admirably described by P. S. Schmerling (1833-46), and similar investigations on the Diluvial Mammals of France were conducted by M. de Serres, Lartet, E. Chantre, and Lortet. France has always fostered the palæontological research of fossil Mammals. The fundamental works of Cuvier and Blainville were followed by a large number of special memoirs. P. Gervais (1848-52) published a work on the zoology and palæontology of the Vertebrates occurring in France. The Mammalian remains of the Department Puy-de-Dôme (1828) were made the subject of special monographs by Croizet and Jobert; Pomel described those of the Rhone basin (1853); Edouard Lartet described the Miocene fauna of Sansan; H. Filhol the rich Mammalian fauna of the phosphorus beds in the Oligocene deposits of Quercy and neighbouring localities; and V. Lemoine described the oldest Mammalian fauna of France occurring in the Lower Eocene rocks of Cernays, near Rheims.