

of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Botany. He confined himself in his treatise to fossil animals, and adhered to a strict systematic order throughout his work, constantly keeping in view the characteristics of the corresponding living forms. At the same time, the geological occurrence of the fossils is nowhere omitted. In his treatment of the Mollusca and Echinoderms, Pictet agrees as a rule with D'Orbigny's views; in classifying the Vertebrates he relies chiefly upon the works of Cuvier and Agassiz. Pictet's work was taken as a model for a number of text-books which rapidly made their appearance. *The Principles of Palæontology*, by H. B. Geinitz (1846), keeps closely to Pictet's order and treatment of the subject; C. G. Giebel's *Palæontology* (1852) is merely a short summary, his unfinished *Fauna of the Past* (1847-56) is a diligently compiled enumeration of all known Vertebrates, Cephalopods, and Arthropods. A large number of new observations and illustrations are contained in F. A. Quenstedt's well-known account of fossils, *Petrefaktenkunde* (Tübingen, 1852). The work had passed through three editions in 1885, and for more than three decades was the chief handbook of palæontology used by the German students. Quenstedt's larger work, *Petrefaktenkunde Deutschlands*, with two hundred and eighteen plates, was published at intervals between 1846 and 1878. As a collective book of reference on the Vertebrate fossils found in Germany, it is indispensable in palæontological libraries. Sir Richard Owen's *Palæontology* (1860) provides an excellent general survey of the Vertebrate animals, but the Invertebrates are insufficiently treated.

The systematic direction of palæontology was until 1860 under the influence of Cuvier's theory of the invariability of species. Lamarck's bold hypotheses regarding the transmutation and descent of organic forms remained almost neglected by palæontologists, although H. G. Bronn, Quenstedt, and a few others had no belief in the fixed invariability of species, nor in the sharp distinctions drawn between successive periods of creation supposed to have been separated from one another

palæontological labours, and the direction of the Natural History Museum. Between 1866 and 1868 he became Rector of the Geneva Academy, and was at the same time a member of the Council of Education for the Zürich Polytechnic School; he also took an active part in political life, was a member of the Grand Council of Geneva, and of the National Council in Bern. He died on the 15th March 1872.