

the Palæontographica. Along Cuvierian lines, Meyer and Owen extended in Europe the knowledge of fossil reptiles, while the able American palæontologists, J. Leidy, O. C. Marsh, and E. D. Cope, were at work on the reptilian remains of North America.

The osteology of the Jurassic Ichthyosaurians was early elucidated by Conybeare, Hawkins, Buckland, Owen, Jaeger, Bronn, and others; valuable work on this group of Saurian has been more recently contributed by Seeley, G. Baur, and E. Fraas. The Plesiosauridæ, Nothosauridæ, and Rhynchocephali have also been carefully investigated by palæontologists. A classical treatise by Huxley (1875) signally advanced the knowledge of the genetic relations of the fossil and living crocodiles. The Triassic Parasuchia were made known by Meyer, Huxley, and Cope, the Pseudosuchia by O. Fraas, and more recently by the careful and accurate studies of E. T. Newton (1894). Jurassic and Cretaceous crocodiles have been treated by Koken and Dollo, and the Tertiary forms by Vaillant, Lydekker, and Toulou, in addition to Meyer, Owen, and other earlier authors.

Palæontological literature is more limited regarding fossil lizards and serpents. The Mosasauridæ or Pythonomorphs, whose affinities with the lizards were recognised by Cuvier, were afterwards elevated to the rank of a separate order by Cope, and have formed the subject of several important memoirs by Marsh, Cope, Owen, Dollo, Merriam, Williston, and Gaudry. Remains of the winged Saurians had been known in the eighteenth century, but it was Cuvier who first recognised that their systematic position was among the Reptilia. The exquisitely preserved skeletons from the lithographic shales of the Franconian and Swabian Jura aroused great interest, and were the subject of many excellent memoirs by Count Münster, Goldfuss, Meyer, Wagner, Fraas, Marsh, Zittel, Ammon, and others. Liassic Pterodactyles were described by Buckland, Theodori, Owen, and Plieninger, and Jurassic and Cretaceous forms were carefully examined by several of the leading authorities among British and American palæontologists.

The gigantic, extinct Dinosaurs were discovered relatively late. Buckland, in 1824, made known the first remains of this order under the generic title of *Megalosaurus*. In the following year, Mantell discovered the remains of *Iguanodon*