

One of the most celebrated palæontologists in the domain of fossil Mammalia was Rüttimeyer,¹ in Bâle. His works cover a wide field of research and hold a high place in the literature. Some of the best known are his monographs on the fauna of the lake-dwellings (1862), his contributions to the Comparative Odontography of the Ungulata (1863), his memoirs on the genealogy of the Mammalia (1867), his discussion of the affinities between the Mammalia of the Old and New Worlds (1888), and his *Contributions to a Natural History of the Ruminants* (1865), *of Oxen* (1866-67), and *of Deer* (1881). Rüttimeyer is a convinced although cautious adherent of the Darwinian theory of evolution. His genealogical trees of the Mammalia show a complete knowledge of all the data concerning the different members in the succession, and are amongst the finest results hitherto obtained by means of strict scientific methods of investigation.

In Great Britain, Buckland provided in his *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* (1823) the earliest general account of the Mammalian remains in the caves and the Diluvial deposits of that country. After the production of Owen's *Natural History of the British Fossil Mammals and Birds* in 1846, that observer was universally recognised for nearly half a century as the greatest living authority on Mammalia. Throughout his long and active career, Owen contributed an extensive literature on British, Australian, South American, and Asiatic fossil mammals. Special interest was aroused by his memoir in 1891 on the oldest known Mesozoic forms, from the Stonesfield and Purbeck horizons of Jurassic rock. Another zealous British palæontologist was Dr. Falconer, whose *Fauna Siwalensis* (1846-49), written in collaboration with Cautley, disclosed a new and extremely rich Mammalian fauna from the younger Tertiary deposits of India. After Dr. Falconer's death, Charles Murchison collected several of his important memoirs on fossil Rhinoceroses and Proboscideans, and published them posthumously in one volume (1868). In more recent years, Busk, Flower, Lydekker, Boyd Dawkins, and

¹ Ludwig Rüttimeyer, born on the 26th February 1825, at Biglen, in the Emmen Valley, the son of a pastor, studied at first theology, then medicine, at Bern University, but showed a preference for geology, zoology, and palæontology. In 1853 he was appointed extra-Ordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy in Bern, and in 1855 Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Bâle; he died at Bâle on the 25th November 1895.