http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1901-Zittel-HistGeol/README.htm

its discoverer Ameghino, and has already thrown great light on the relations and real affinities of the existing South American fauna. In Australia also, a number of new fossil Mammals have become known, and have been identified as the ancestors of the existing Marsupial Mammals, distinguished from them in many cases by the much greater size of the fossil forms.

In addition to the above-mentioned writings, which for the most part treat whole faunas or connected local occurrences, there are many special memoirs of individual orders or families of Mammalia or on questions of Comparative Osteology and Odontology. The masterly works of W. Kowalesky (1874) and certain papers by Cope discuss the variations undergone by the extremities and the dental apparatus of the Ungulates. Cope's ideas have been carried farther by Wortman, Schlosser, and especially by Osborn, who has proposed an odontological nomenclature of the individual elements of the back-teeth applicable to all Mammals.

The occurrence of human fossil remains and of products of human activity, as well as the origin and evolution of the human race and its affinities to the Primates, have been made the subject of a voluminous literature. But since the task of seeking a solution for these problems now belongs to a special branch of science, Anthropology, Palæontology confines itself more and more to the study of fossil floras and faunas.