

of history and the morphological changes of the earth; the other carried it into those small dimensions where the unaided eye sees only sameness and repetition, but where the microscope reveals the hidden structure, the internal and minute forms, of which living matter is made up.

I have already pointed out how the great travellers of the second half of the eighteenth century—Banks, Pallas, and Humboldt—carried the study of nature beyond the narrow limits of the museum and the work-room into the larger area of nature, of the present and the past world. Camper in Holland, Hunter and Monro in this country, Blumenbach and Soemmering in Germany, Saussure in Geneva, towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century had begun to unite these scattered discoveries and records into something like order and system. It was again the great merit of Cuvier¹ to publish a monumental

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tology.

¹ Of the labours of other naturalists who preceded Cuvier, a very full account will be found in a posthumous work of Ducrotay de Blainville, edited by M. Pol Nicard and entitled 'Cuvier et Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire' (1890). The author, as is well known, was for some time a colleague and collaborator of Cuvier, with whom he fell out, partly from personal reasons, partly owing to the whole bent of his scientific researches, which was much more philosophical than that of Cuvier. He had a very great appreciation of Lamarck at a time when that speculative naturalist was unknown or treated with neglect, not to say with ridicule. The criticisms of De Blainville on Cuvier must be taken with caution; nevertheless his

works and lectures had a great influence on the development of the more philosophical side of natural science in France, as many allusions of Auguste Comte, Flourens, Claude Bernard, &c., sufficiently prove. In the chapter on Palæontology in the work on Cuvier (p. 380, &c.), De Blainville does full justice to Camper, Blumenbach, Soemmering, and other Continental naturalists, with whose labours Cuvier, through his German education, was better acquainted than his French colleagues. There is also a significant remark of his on the fact that Cuvier was essentially a collector and dissector, a man of the museum and the library, not an outdoor naturalist (p. 241).