

enumerates the known cases of fluctuations of level, and mentions changes going on at Pozzuoli. He gives also a detailed account of the island of Mea Kaumen that appeared off Santorin in the year 1707.

The learned abbot, Antonio Lazzaro Moro (1687-1740); warmly contested the views of Burnet, Woodward, and Leibnitz. Moro's own theory of the earth was based upon the upheaval of the new volcanic island at Santorin. The emergence of the island was marked by earthquake and volcanic disturbances, which went on intermittently for several months. Moro attaches great importance to the fact that the rocks, as they began to rise from the Ægean Sea, were covered with oysters, and that these were afterwards buried by the ejected volcanic material. He then describes the origin of Monte Nuovo, near Naples; and, following Paragallo for the most part, he gives a complete account of the eruptions of Vesuvius from the year 79 A.D., and of the eruptions of Etna. His doctrine was that the fossils found in the mountains had originated where they were found, and that the mountains themselves had been upheaved from the sea by volcanic action. All continents and islands had also been upheaved in this way. The stratified material composing some mountains represented the original volcanic ejections, which in consolidating had assumed a certain stratification of a secondary character, such as is presented at Monte Nuovo, Vesuvius, and Etna.

It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the sequence of events drawn up by Moro in the part of his work devoted to the earth's history. With the exception that he follows Vallisnieri in discarding the Flood, the chain of events is designed in harmony with Scriptural authority; and an official affidavit is given in the preface that the book contains nothing which is inimical to the Catholic faith. Moro was highly esteemed in his time, and was very successful in spreading his teaching. But he contributed little that was new to science. Even his doctrine of convulsive upheavals had been largely anticipated by Strabo; while his own contemporary, Robert Hooke, had worked along similar lines, although his writings were unknown to Moro.

A striking contrast to the work of Moro is presented by the *Telliamed* (anagram of the author) of De Maillet. Whereas Moro attributed all continents, mountains, and islands to volcanic agency, De Maillet regards all the rocks of the earth