

Other remains from the Maestricht chalk that had been erroneously classified by Faujas and his predecessors were some large marine chelonians, which Cuvier again was the first to identify correctly.

Faujas' descriptions and illustrations of Invertebrate groups were particularly good. Only the want of an adequate scientific terminology, distinguishing the original specimens according to genus and species, has prevented the monograph from taking a permanent place in the works of posterity, as it must otherwise have done. Faujas himself seems to have had no further aim in view than to show how important the accurate description of the fossils of one limited locality might be for palæontology and geology, inasmuch as these descriptions could be used as a definite basis of comparison with the fossil remains in other localities.

There is little to relate about the geology of the Iberian Peninsula at this period. After the brilliant successes achieved by the Spanish and Portuguese mariners in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the sciences became neglected, more especially the natural sciences. The first work devoted to Spanish fossils in the Spanish language was written by a Franciscan father, Jose Torrubia (*The Natural History of Spain*, 1754). The author had travelled in America and the Philippines, and had collected fossils and minerals from various lands. He drew up a complete list of all localities where fossils had been found, and gave illustrations of the Spanish fossils on fourteen large plates. Minor works were published on local physical and geographical relations by Bowles, an Englishman resident in Spain, and by the Spanish botanist, Cavanilles, on the occurrence of fossils in the province of Valencia.

E. *Great Britain*.—Researches into the constitution and history of the earth were always held in high regard in Great Britain. The natural wealth of the country in coals and useful minerals, the early development of mining and smelting, the frequent discovery of well-preserved fossils, had all contributed to awaken widespread interest in a knowledge of rocks. Many who had less sympathy for the scientific aspect of the subject found themselves attracted by the literature that was called forth in the effort to bring each new geological fact as it came to light into harmony with the tenets of Biblical inspiration.