

geology the English nomenclature: Calcaire Portlandien, Argîles Kimmeridgiennes and Oxfordiennes, Coralrag, Cornbrash, Grand Oolite, etc. At the same time they varied the English nomenclature on certain points where the French development differed in any marked degree from the English.

The *General Survey of the Orographic and Geognostic Relations of North-Western Germany*, a work published in 1830 by Friedrich Hoffmann, described the Jurassic succession in that district in greater detail than a previous contribution by Hausmann (1824). Roemer, Koch, and Dunker made the German Jurassic fossils the subject of palæontological monographs, and their results, taken in conjunction with the geological map and sections of Hoffmann, showed that the equivalents of the English Jurassic formations were well represented in North-Western Germany. Thus it seemed as if the English development of the Oolitic and Liassic formations could be regarded also as a standard for the leading features of the *Terrain Jurassique* in France, Switzerland, and North Germany.

While it was Thurmann who provided the clue to the stratigraphy and tectonic structure of the Bernese Jura mountains, to Gressly belongs the credit of having for the first time elucidated the lithological and palæontological variations displayed in adjacent localities by deposits of the same geological age. Gressly was the founder of the teaching regarding rock facies, which afterwards played such an important part in the unravelling of Alpine stratigraphy.

In his investigation of the Solothurn Jura, Gressly<sup>1</sup> did not confine himself to the determination of the chronological succession of the Jurassic sub-divisions, but traced the horizontal extension of the different members. He soon became convinced that each particular petrographical develop-

<sup>1</sup> Amanz Gressly, born 1814 in a remote valley near Laufon, in the Jura mountains (Canton Solothurn), was intended for the Church, and studied in Solothurn, Lucerne, Freiburg, and Strasburg. Stimulated by his social intercourse with Voltz, Thirria, Thurmann, and Agassiz, he devoted himself exclusively to geology, and especially to the research of the Jura mountains. From 1840 to 1850 he geologised in the Solothurn Jura region; he supplied himself with means by the occasional opportunities of delivering expert opinion, drawing up technical estimates, etc. In 1859 he was sent by his patron Desor to Cette, where he studied the mode of life of marine organisms. In 1861 he took part in the Berna Expedition to the North Cape and Iceland; he died in 1865.