

precision and lucidity of statement, which opened their contents to geologists of all nationalities, and enabled them to exert a great influence upon literature. His *Paléontologie Française* is a work of the first rank, and after D'Orbigny's death the French Geological Society resolved to continue it. Cotteau, Deslongchamps, Piette, De Loriol, and Fromentel added special portions, but finally the scheme had to be given up for lack both of the means and of scientific workers.

D'Archiac, who succeeded D'Orbigny as Professor of Palæontology in Paris, was thoroughly versed in the geology of the French Jurassic deposits, and in the sixth and seventh volumes of his history of the progress of geology he gave an exhaustive criticism of all the publications on these deposits which had appeared before the year 1856. D'Archiac takes the English development of Jurassic rocks as the basis of comparison, and tries to bring the observations in all other parts of the world into harmony with the main sub-divisions established in the English series. At the same time, he agrees with Dufrenoy, Élie de Beaumont, and D'Orbigny in assuming it to be quite impracticable to carry out any comparison of detailed zonal sequences in distant localities.

As Quenstedt had not attempted to compare the Swabian development of Jurassic rocks with the succession in other countries, some of his students made a special study of the comparative stratigraphy and palæontology. O. Fraas travelled through France and England, and afterwards contributed a memoir to the *Neues Jahrbuch* in 1850. He established the parallelism of many of the zones by means of fossil identifications, and at the same time gave a careful account of the differences of the local facies, and supported Gressly and Quenstedt in their view that the local English names should not be applied to other areas. While Fraas succeeded in demonstrating that the Lias and "brown Jura" of Würtemberg were represented by synchronous formations in France, England, and Switzerland, he experienced great difficulty in finding an exact equivalent for the "white Jura" of Würtemberg.

What Fraas had only indicated in broad features, Albert Oppel,¹ another student of Quenstedt's, worked out in detail.

¹ Albert Oppel, born 1831 at Hohenheim, studied at the Polytechnic School in Stuttgart and under Quenstedt in Tübingen; in 1854 and 1855 travelled through France, England, Switzerland, and Germany, in order to