

Engineer Corps, the duty of preparing the topographical map of the Harz was entrusted to him. From this beginning, Lasius became interested in the structural relations, and prepared a work which was published in two volumes, *Observations on the Harz Mountains*, together with a petrographical map and a section (Hanover, 1789).

In the first volume, Lasius describes the "primitive rocks" (*Ur-gebirge*) and the "vein-series" (*Gang-gebirge*), and places these groups in contradistinction to the "Flötz formations" or younger stratified deposits. The "vein-series" comprises marine limestones with corals, orthoceratites, bivalves, and gastropods; slates, greywackes, and sandstones; trap-rock, porphyry, and serpentine. The distribution of the various kinds of rock is entered with great accuracy upon a coloured petrographical map, and the term *greywacke* is used for the first time in the literature for a sandstone made up of finely fragmental granite *débris*.

Lasius follows Lehmann for the most part in his subdivisions of the Flötz deposits; he shows, however, that a part of the porphyry occurs in association with the Red Sandstones of Permian age, and must therefore be younger than the main body of the vein series.

The second volume of the work is devoted to a description of the ores and minerals in the Harz mountains, and contains many new and valuable observations.

The Thuringian Forest was made the subject of several excellent geological works by an eminent scholar of Werner, Johann Karl Wilhelm Voigt (1752-1821). Trained for the law, Voigt gave up this profession, became an ardent geologist, and held the post of Councillor of Mines at Ilmenau in Thuringia.

Voigt's work, in two volumes, entitled *Mineralogical Journey through the Duchy of Weimar and Eisenach*, was published between 1781 and 1785. Like many of his contemporaries, Voigt wrote this work in the form of letters. It contained what was at the time rather exceptional, a series of geological sections. Another work, which was undertaken by Voigt at the desire of Bishop Henry, gives a mineralogical description of the district around the monastery of Fuld. The basalt and phonolite rocks in the neighbourhood are accurately entered in a coloured geological map, and the text is remarkable for Voigt's tacit renunciation of Werner's views about the origin