

the Faluns of Touraine (Miocene); the formations studied by Omalius d'Halloy in N.E. France, Belgium, and near Mainz (cf. p. 106); the London Clay of England; the sandy, marly, and clayey strata of the Isle of Wight, which Webster had recognised as contemporaneous with the deposits of the Paris basin; the fossiliferous gypsiferous marls and lignite of Aix in Provence (Oligocene); the Oeningen shales and marls (Miocene); the fresh-water formations of Auvergne, Provence, Languedoc, Pyrenees, Spain, and Würtemberg (Miocene-Pliocene); the brown-coal and lignite in France, Germany, and England.

The fossils occurring in these strata are also enumerated by D'Aubisson, but there is no attempt to determine a series of palæontological horizons, or even the relative age of the Tertiary deposits present in the various localities.

The excellent work of D'Aubisson de Voisins is the only one which merits the name of a text-book for teaching purposes.

Robert Jameson, who tried to disseminate Werner's doctrines in Great Britain, met with less success in his *Elements of Geognosy* (1808). The works of Hutton, Playfair, and William Smith wielded a powerful influence, and were guiding British geologists with firm steps towards a right understanding of igneous rocks and the palæontological succession of organic types.

An *Introduction to Geology*, written by Robert Bakewell in 1813, ran rapidly through a number of editions. Although following Werner in the general treatment of the subject, Bakewell took up a neutral attitude on most contested points, and showed a just appreciation of Hutton's views. His work presented a clear statement of the leading geological features of England, and included many of his own observations. Strange to say, Bakewell was no supporter of the determination of the age of rocks by the comparison of fossils. William Smith's investigations were not incorporated, and even in the fifth edition, published in 1838, the name of William Smith was never mentioned.

Scipio Breislak's somewhat speculative and diffuse *Introduzione alla Geologia* (1811) was rapidly translated into both the French and German languages, and had a fairly wide circulation. It represented a quite different standpoint from the text-books written by disciples of Werner. Whereas the