standpoint, and placed great importance on evidences of the interchangeable relations subsisting between earthquakes and volcanoes. Naumann contended, in opposition to Humboldt's generalisation, that certain earthquakes might be termed plutonic, in so far as they occurred independently of volcanic influences; Von Seebach also attributed earthquakes in some instances to local disturbances of crustequilibrium, not necessarily associated with the earth's volcanicity. Since Humboldt's famous description of the Cumana earthquake, great advances have been made in the knowledge of the geographical distribution of earthquakes, the methods of determining the position of seismic foci, and the rate, the intensity, and the mode of propagation.

One of the most indefatigable bibliographers of earthquake phenomena was Professor Alexis Perrey in Dijon. Between the years 1841 and 1874 Perrey collected statistics of earthquakes extending back for more than fifteen centuries. In England, Robert Mallet and his son J. W. Mallet published an *Earthquake Catalogue* for the period 1606-1858; Muschketow collected the data of the Russian and Central Asiatic earthquakes; in Germany, Hoff and Berghaus published in 1841 a catalogue of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and C. W. Fuchs kept a regular chronicle of observations from 1873 to 1885; Volger published a careful account of the Swiss earthquakes, together with some notes on the periodicity, propagation, and extension of the shocks.

Italy, so frequently the scene of destructive earthquakes, possesses in De Rossi, the founder of "underground meteorology," a historian of equal rank with Perrey. De Rossi's chief work, published 1879-82, comprises his own valuable observations and regular records kept for several decades in the seismological observatory which he erected at Rocca di Papa in the Alban mountains.

Baratta carefully compiled all the records of the terrible earthquake in the year 1627, which devastated the peninsular area of Monte Gargano. The Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 was recorded in a masterly and suggestive paper by Mallet. The violent shocks during the last decades of the nineteenth century at Belluno (1873), Ischia (1883), and Liguria (1887), have been made the subject of a large number of publications by foreign geologists and meteorologists. A