marises all that was previously known about stratigraphy and palæontology. The most important fossil types of all the geological formations are shown on the forty-seven folio plates, and the text gives careful descriptions of the fossils and their occurrence.

The *Lethæa Geognostica* was followed in 1848-49 by an *Index Palæontologica*, in which Bronn was assisted by Goeppert and H. von Meyer. Both these works exerted a great influence on the development of palæontology, and were for several decades the chief books of reference for all the more comprehensive palæontological works. Several other large works were published in the early part of the nineteenth century; among others, the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain*, by the Sowerbys, between 1812 and 1845 (*ante*, p. 131); the splendid series of plates, *Petrefacta Germaniæ*, by Goldfuss[1] and Count Münster; the *Paléontologie Française*, by Alcide d'Orbigny (1840-55). Goldfuss and Münster[2] intended to produce an illustrative work of all the invertebrate fossils occurring in Germany, but apparently found the scheme too extensive, and concluded the work after the sponges, corals, crinoids, echinids, and a part of the fossil mollusca had been accomplished. D'Orbigny also gave up his similar scheme of an exhaustive illustrated account of all the fossil Invertebrates in France; he brought to completion monographs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Cephalopods, Gastropods, the Cretaceous Lamellibranchs, Brachiopods, and Bryozoa, and certain groups of the Cretaceous Echinids.

In the first volume of the *Elementary Course of Palæontology and Stratigraphical Geology* (1849), D'Orbigny gave a short systematic summary of fossil organisms. The *Prodrome of Palæontology* is a list of the fossil Mollusca, Sponges, and Foraminifera arranged according to the geological epochs, but the list is much less complete than Bronn's *Palæontological Index*.

[1] Georg August Goldfuss, born 1782 at Thurnau, near Bayreuth; studied in Erlangen, graduated there in 1804, in 1818 was made Professor of Zoology in Erlangen, but was soon after called to Bonn University as Professor of Zoology and Mineralogy; died 1848, in Bonn.

[2] Count George Münster, born 1776 of a Hanoverian family, held office as a Bavarian Chamberlain, and lived in Bayreuth, where he died in 1844. His famous collection of fossils was procured by the Bavarian State and removed to Munich, where it formed the nucleus of the present Palæontological Museum.