

*Geologie, und Palæontologie*, was professor at Heidelberg for a long period of years; and associated with him was Heinrich Georg Bronn, the zoologist and palæontologist, whose *Lethæa geognostica* is still one of the main pillars of historical geology and palæontology.

Munich University was the first in Germany to institute a full or "Ordinary" Professorship for Geology and Palæontology. Schafhäütl, appointed professor in 1843, occupied himself chiefly with the investigation of the Bavarian Alps, which were then unknown geologically. He was joined in this work, in 1851, by Wilhelm Gümbel, who afterwards became director of the Bavarian Survey. During forty years Gümbel worked indefatigably in the field and as an administrator, and no single individual has done more for his country's cartography and stratigraphy than he has done for Bavaria. His works on Alpine geology are known to all students of complicated mountain structure, and are thoroughly scientific in tone and treatment. It is clear that the geographical position of Munich, at the base of the Alps, singles it out among German university towns as being particularly advantageous for the study of mountain structure. In 1866, Karl von Zittel succeeded Albert Oppel as Professor of Geology and Palæontology, and since that time the fossil collections have been vastly extended. A special collection has been arranged for tutorial purposes, and the large state collection is considered a model of methodical display.

In Tübingen, Friedrich Quenstedt taught for more than half a century (1837-89). One of the most versatile and original of German geologists and a born teacher, Quenstedt not only attracted numerous students, but also aroused an interest for geology and palæontology amongst the agricultural classes of Franconia, Swabia, and Würtemberg. What William Smith and Buckland did in determining the palæontological horizons of the Jurassic series in England was accomplished by Quenstedt in Lower Bavaria. At the present day the common people, in the districts where his influence extended, are many of them enthusiastic fossil collectors, and arrange their miniature collections with an astonishing accuracy. One of the best-known disciples of Quenstedt was Oscar Fraas, who created in Stuttgart a local fossil collection worthy of the best traditions of his teacher.

The above-mentioned are only a few of the German univer-