expressed his disapproval of the term "Quader-Sandstone Formation," which Hoffmann had suggested for the Cretaceous system in Germany, and Geinitz had supported and adopted. Beyrich and his friend and colleague, Julius Ewald, held strongly to the uniform acceptance of D'Orbigny's classification.

An interesting treatise was written by Leopold von Buch in 1849 on the geographical distribution of the Cretaceous formations. Buch tried to show that unlike the Jurassic and Triassic rocks, the Cretaceous rocks nowhere extended into the higher polar regions in Europe, Asia, and North America, but were chiefly confined to the temperate zones. He concluded from this, that the influence of the earth's internal heat had diminished in the higher latitudes, and that the geographical limits of the Cretaceous formations gave an indication of the surface distribution of the earth's internal heat.

Geinitz and Beyrich had pointed out the general agreement between the Cretaceous formations in the neighbourhood of Regensburg and Kelheim and those in Bohemia and Saxony. Gümbel, as director of the Bavarian Survey, was in a position to bring out in full detail the equivalence of the Bavarian deposits with those of the adjacent countries. This he accomplished in an admirable work published by the Bavarian Academy in 1868. The Bavarian deposits have yielded very valuable and plentiful fossil remains.

As has appeared from the context, D'Archiac rejected D'Orbigny's arrangement and nomenclature of the French Cretaceous deposits. His *Histoire des Progrès de la Géologie* (1853) still retained the older classifications. On the other hand, the most distinguished representative of the stratigraphical direction of research, Hébert,[1] adopted D'Orbigny's sub-divisions, and won for them a secure foundation in virtue of his detailed and excellent investigation of the Cretaceous formations of the Paris basin, Belgium, the neighbourhood of

[1] Edmond Hébert, born 12th June 1812, at Villefargeau (Yonne), son of a large agriculturist, studied in Auxerre and Paris at the Normal School; in 1836 became professor at Meaux; returned in 1838 as demonstrator in Chemistry and Physics at the Normal School in Paris; and was in 1852 appointed Master of Conferences for Geology. In 1857 he succeeded his teacher, Constant Prévost, as Professor of Geology at the Sorbonne, and displayed remarkable activity as a teacher there until his death on the 4th April 1890.