

a centre. The area in the middle, irregularly oval in shape, comprised the districts of sand and gravel, whence he named it the Sandy band. It was there that the sandstones, millstones, hard building stones, limestones, and gun-flints were met with. The second or Marly band, exactly surrounding the first, consisted of little else than hardened marls, with occasional shells and other fossil bodies. The third band, called the "Schitose" [Schistose] or metalliferous, encircled the second, and was distinguished by including all the mines of the different minerals, as well as the pits and quarries for bitumen, slate, sulphur, marble, granite, fossil wood, coal, etc.

Having convinced himself that these conclusions could be sustained by an appeal to the distribution of the minerals in the northern half of France, he proceeded to put upon a map the information he had collected. Using chemical and other symbols, he placed a sign at each locality where a particular mineral substance was known to exist. Moreover, employing a variety of engraved shading, he showed in a general way the position and limits of the great Paris basin. The marly band surrounding the central tract of sandy Tertiary strata was represented as sweeping inland from the coast between Boulogne and Dieppe, through Picardy and the east of France to the Bourbonnais, where, turning westward, it reached Poitou, and then struck northward to the coast west of the mouth of the Seine. Though erroneously grouping Secondary sometimes with Palæozoic, sometimes with Tertiary strata, and not accurately coinciding with the modern divisions of the stratigraphical series, the map