

formations from the Red Marl upwards lie horizontally across their edges.<sup>1</sup>

In Italy the name of Giovanni Arduino (1713-1795) is deservedly held in honour for the share which during his long life he took in upholding the reputation of the illustrious Italian school of geology. Born near Verona, he became inspector of mines in Tuscany and finally professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy at Venice. Among his contributions to science it may be noted that he classified the rocks of the north of Italy as Primitive, Secondary, Tertiary and Volcanic. The first of these divisions included the schists and associated masses which occupy the core of the mountains and contain no organic remains. The second comprised limestones, marls, shales and other stratified sedimentary materials, many of which are crowded with fossils. The third was made up of generally looser detritus, derived from the disintegration of the other rocks, and sometimes full of remains of terrestrial plants and animals. The volcanic group consisted of lavas and tuff accumulated by repeated eruptions and inundations of the sea. Thus to Arduino geology is indebted for the threefold classification of the rocks of the earth's crust, which amid all the changes of nomenclature, has survived down to the present time.

Johann Gottlob Lehmann (died 1767) published at Berlin in 1756 a little duodecimo volume, roughly printed on poor paper, extending to 240 pages, and bearing the title *Versuch einer Geschichte von Flötz-Gebürgen*, etc. This unpretending treatise must be ranked as one of the classics of geological literature.

<sup>1</sup> *Phil. Trans.* xxx. (1719) p. 968 ; xxxi. p. 395.