that the earthy passage-beds between formations mark intervening periods of disturbance.

The Muschelkalk in Füchsel's district forms the highest of the Secondary formations, and is succeeded by the various alluvial deposits. These youngest accumulations, containing only terrestrial remains, were looked upon by him as having arisen from the action of a great deluge.

This singularly shrewd observer deserves further to be remembered for the place which he assigned to organic remains in his theoretical views of the past history of the earth. He clearly recognized these objects as relics of once living things. He saw that the Coal was distinguished by its land-plants, the Zechstein by its gryphites, the Muschelkalk by its ammonites; further, that some formations contained only marine remains, others only terrestrial, and thus that the latter point to the neighbourhood of ancient land, while the former indicate the presence of the sea.

The clear and detailed evidence brought forward by Lehmann and Füchsel, that the materials of the terrestrial crust had not been thrown down at random, but succeeded each other in a certain definite order, and contained a record of former processes and changes, like those in progress now, ought to have given at once a great forward impetus to the study of the history of the earth. Lehmann's volume, however, was not in itself attractive, and Füchsel's first essay, though by far the most detailed and philosophical treatise on the subject that had yet appeared, was written in Latin, and buried in the publications of an obscure Society. Füchsel himself lived quietly