

members in quarto volumes, and eventually was incorporated by Royal Charter as one of the leading scientific bodies of the country. This society, which has been the parent of others in different countries, continues to flourish, and its publications, extending over nearly a century, contain a record of original researches which have powerfully helped the progress of all branches of geology. Besides their papers issued by the society, some of the early members published separate works which greatly advanced the cause of their favourite science. Among these early independent treatises perhaps the most important was the *Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales* by W. D. Conybeare (1787-1857) and W. Phillips (1775-1828) which appeared in 1822. In this excellent volume all that was then known regarding the rocks of the country, from the youngest formations down to the Old Red Sandstone, was summarised in so clear and methodical a manner as to give a powerful impulse to the cultivation of geology in England.

From the outline given in this and the previous Chapter, it will be seen that during the last two decades of the eighteenth and the first four of the nineteenth century, great progress was made in the study of the stratigraphy of the Secondary and Tertiary formations of France and England, while the principle of the application of the evidence of organic remains to the identification of these formations from district to district was everywhere applied with signal success. From the youngest alluvial deposits down through the whole series of sedimentary rocks to the Carboniferous system, the clue had been obtained and