

volume of 'Fossils of the British Islands,' stratigraphically and zoologically arranged, but only the Palæozoic species were recorded. In 1886 Etheridge had estimated the number of known species of British fossils at 19,022.¹ What the number now is no man can tell.

John Morris (1810-86) had been brought up as a pharmaceutical chemist, in High Street, Kensington; but his disposition early led him to stray from the paths of business in pursuit of natural science, and of geology in particular. In this respect he manifested no indecision, although a remarkable trait of his character was hesitation when action was required. Fortunately for him, and for science, he was, in 1855, appointed professor of Geology in University College, and he retained this post until 1877. As remarked by his successor, Professor Bonney, 'Morris was a born teacher; to a memory of extraordinary retentiveness he united a remarkable power of lucid exposition. He was able, even at the shortest notice, to express his ideas simply but clearly, clothing a train of well-connected reasoning in language often chosen with unusual felicity.'² His knowledge was exceptionally wide and accurate, and the influence he exerted on the progress of geology, great through his publications, was perhaps greater through his personal influence, and the information and aid he ever generously imparted to others.

After the death of Morris efforts were made to produce a third edition of his 'Catalogue of British Fossils;' but the difficulties proved insuperable. Not everyone qualified to aid in such a critical task is also able or willing to devote the time; moreover, a new edition of the original work would have needed many volumes. Two, however, were published—'The British Fossil Vertebrata,' by Dr. A. Smith Woodward and Mr. C. D. Sherborn, 1890; and 'The British Jurassic Gasteropoda,' by Mr. W. H. Hudleston and Mr. Edward Wilson, 1892. Owing to the

¹ *Geol. Mag.* 1889, p. 82.

² *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xlii. p. 45 (Proc.).