

Valpy, of Enborne Lodge, Newbury (1819-1904), who specially collected from the Devonian of Ilfracombe; William Cunnington, of Devizes (1813-1906); Charles Moore, of Ilminster, and afterwards of Bath (1814-81), whose collection forms an important part of the Bath Museum; Thomas Wright, of Cheltenham (1809-84); John Lycett, of Minchinhampton (died 1882); Edwin Witchell, of Stroud (1826-87); the Rev. W. S. Symonds, of Pendock, in Worcestershire (1818-87); the Rev. P. B. Brodie, of Rowington, in Warwickshire (1815-97); Thomas Beesley, of Banbury (1818-96); James Parker, of Oxford; Robert F. Tones, of Welford, and afterwards of South Littleton, near Evesham (1823-1904); John Gray, of Hagley; Henry Johnson, of Dudley (1823-85); John Ward, of Longton, Staffordshire (1837-1906); Robert Lightbody, of Ludlow (died 1874); David Homfray, of Portmadoc (1822-93); G. H. Morton, of Liverpool (1826-1900); George Tate, of Alnwick (1805-71); James Thomson, of Glasgow (1823-1900); James Powrie, of Reswallie, Forfar; Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, of Edinburgh; John Leckenby, of Scarborough (1814-77); Samuel Sharp, of Dallington Hall, Northampton (1814-82); James Carter, of Cambridge (1813-95); Caleb B. Rose, of Swaffham, afterwards of Yarmouth (1790-1872); John Gunn, of Irstead, afterwards of Norwich (1801-90); Robert Fitch, of Norwich (1802-95); the Rev. Thomas Image, of Whepstead, near Bury St. Edmunds (died 1856); John Brown, of Stanway (1780-1859); John Wickham Flower, of Croydon (1807-73); W. H. Bensted, of Maidstone (1802-73); William Harris, of Charing, Kent (1797-1877); Frederic Dixon, of Worthing (1799-1849); J. Toulmin Smith (1816-69); and N. T. Wetherell (1800-75), of Highgate.¹

The names of many species of fossils, such as *Asaphus Homfrayi*, came to be associated with these enthusiastic workers; while in the case of one Silurian Ophiuroid or brittle-star, Salter attempted to immortalise Robert Lightbody in the appellation *Protaster leptosoma*.

The enthusiasm of most collectors is unbounded. Owen mentioned, in 1849, that he made an excursion to some chalk-pits near Arundel with J. E. Gray, F. Dixon, and Lord Northampton, who was an ardent collector of flint fossils. After the marquis had been hammering over a heap of stones through a long afternoon, one

¹ Some of the great collections, or portions of them, made by the geologists referred to above, are preserved in the Geological Department of the British Museum; see 'The History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum,' 1904. Portions of some collections have also been acquired by the Museum of Practical Geology, the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge, and sundry provincial museums.