

geology, and in which the principal rocks composing the earth's crust and their organic remains were described. In subsequent editions this 4th book was omitted, it having been expanded, 1838, into a separate treatise called the "Elements of Geology," first re-edited in 1842, and again recast and enlarged in 1851, and entitled "A Manual of Elementary Geology." Of this enlarged work another edition, called the Fourth, was published in 1852.

Although the subjects of both treatises relate to Geology, as their titles imply, their scope is very different; the "Principles" containing a view of the *modern* changes of the earth and its inhabitants, while the "Manual" relates to the monuments of *ancient* changes. In separating the one from the other, I have endeavored to render each complete in itself, and independent; but if asked by a student which he should read first, I would recommend him to begin with the "Principles," as he may then proceed from the known to the unknown, and be provided beforehand with a key for interpreting the ancient phenomena, whether of the organic or inorganic world, by reference to changes now in progress.

It will be seen on comparing "The Contents" of the "Principles" with the abridged headings of the chapters of the present work (see the following pages), that the two treatises have but little in common; or, to repeat what I have said in the Preface to the "Principles," they have the same kind of connection which Chemistry bears to Natural Philosophy, each being subsidiary to the other, and yet admitting of being considered as different departments of science.\*

CHARLES LYELL.

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\* As it is impossible to enable the reader to recognize rocks and minerals at sight by aid of verbal descriptions or figures, he will do well to obtain a well-arranged collection of specimens, such as may be procured from Mr. Tennant (149 Strand), teacher of Mineralogy at King's College, London.