nor Greek, was the first who dared assert in Paris, and to the face of all the doctors, that fossil shells were true shells, deposited formerly in the sea in the places where they are found, . . . and he stoutly defied all the school of Aristotle to attack his proofs. This man was Bernard Palissy, Saintongeois, as great a *physician* as unassisted nature can produce.' In 1669, Steno published his remarkable treatise *De Solido intra Solidum naturaliter Contento*, in which he demonstrated that plants, shells, and teeth found in rocks are truly organic; and that they were buried in marine sediments, in the same manner that the remains of plants and marine animals are now entombed in modern sea bottoms. Hook, in his Discourse of Earthquakes (1688), maintains like opinions; and he inferred the extinction of species, and the introduction of varieties, consequent on changes in physical geography. Still further, he speaks of the 'records of antiquity which nature has left as monuments and hieroglyphic characters of preceding transactions; . . . and though it is very difficult to read them, and to raise a *chronology* out of them, . . . yet 'tis not impossible.' This is the earliest distinct hint of the principle of *succession of life in time*.

In 1760, Mitchell, in his Memoir on Earthquakes, in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' shows a clear perception of an order of superposition in strata, but he does not combine it with the fact of a parallel succession of life. About this time matters begin to become more definite, and a physician of Rudelstadt, George Christian Fuchsel, showed a remarkable knowledge both of *the succession of stratified formations and of the succession of life in time*, and his writings contain even more than the germ of many of the truths that, during the present