

teachers in Germany—Von Richthofen, Von Koenen, Dames, Kayser, Eck, Credner, and others—were pupils of Beyrich.

Beyrich was also one of the most active promoters of the Geological Society of Germany. Since the Society was founded in 1848, it has combined and centralised almost all the geological activity throughout Germany. The seat of the Society is in Berlin, but the annual congresses meet each year in a different German town.

Bonn rivalled Berlin for a long time as a leading centre of geological interests. A brilliant phalanx of geologists—Roemer, Goldfuss, Bischof, Vom Rath, and others—made Bonn a much favoured university in the middle of the nineteenth century. Ferdinand Roemer's *Description of the Schist-Mountains of the Rhine* and Goldfuss's *Petrefacta Germaniæ* are monumental scientific works; G. Bischof's famous *Text-book of Chemical and Physical Geology* opened a new and fascinating domain of scientific research to young minds; and Bonn was the centre from which a reformation in petrographical methods spread over Germany.

The pioneer labours of Sorby in his microscopic examination of rock structures were first appreciated in all their significance by Ferdinand Zirkel, who at that time taught in Bonn. Zirkel followed along Sorby's lines with such admirable skill that his researches became known in every land and gave a powerful impulse to the study of petrology. In Germany, work in this direction has been worthily continued, and Rosenbusch and his school have applied microscopic methods more particularly to the study of crystallography.

Leipzig University was fortunate in having for thirty years (1842-73) C. Fr. Naumann as Professor of Mineralogy and Geology. Naumann's most important work is his *Text-book of Geognosy*, which is acknowledged to be the most complete and thorough compendium of this science, and for many decades has served as a standard book for German students. The remarkable success of Naumann as a teacher attracted a large number of mineralogical students to Leipzig, and the tradition has been well sustained by Naumann's successors, Hermann Credner and Ferdinand Zirkel.

Heidelberg University, where Rosenbusch now teaches, has always enjoyed a high reputation for mineralogy and geology. Carl von Leonhard, the editor of the Mineralogical *Taschenbuch*, and the founder of the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*,