The first volume concludes with a summary of the most important results obtained throughout the work. It is pointed out that the names Old and New World are, geologically speaking, quite unjustified, as the greater part of North America has been exposed as dry land since the Cretaceous epoch, and is therefore of considerable antiquity. South America has its own distinct structure; it may be described as a gigantic crust-buckle bounded on three sides by high mountain-walls, but unbroken by any tectonical lines towards the east and north-east.

In the Old World three dissimilar regions have been welded together: (1) the southern parts of the ancient Gondwana Land, which has never been completely submerged since the conclusion of the Carboniferous epoch; (2) Indo-Africa, the present Sahara, Egypt, Syria, and Arabia, covered by the ocean in the Cretaceous epoch, but never subjected to folding-movements since Palæozoic time; and (3) Eurasia, the north-west of Africa, Europe, and the remainder of Asia. The southern borders of Eurasia are strongly folded, and throughout long tracts they have been thrust above the Indo-African table-land.

The second volume begins with a historical account of the different opinions regarding secular movements of upheaval and depression of the land. Suess points out the advantages of the terms "positive" and "negative" as signifying the relative character of coastal displacements (*ante*, p. 292).

Two of the most brilliant chapters in the work are devoted to the boundaries of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. All the erudition of a century is summed up in these pages; as one reads, broad geological portraits of the face of the earth as it is and as it was are called forth, till one forgets to marvel at the magician's touch or question the individual features. A comparison of the North European and North American fault-areas discloses unexpected homologies between the two territories. The re-construction of the ancient Armorican and Variscan mountain-systems in Central Europe, the elucidation of their losses by fracture and denudation, and the proof of the similarity in the direction of the later folding that gave origin to the Alps and Pyrenees, are masterpieces of scientific argument.

The *Face of the Earth* is intended, however, not only to explain the origin of mountains, but also to trace in chronological succession the chief vicissitudes of the solid crust since