

The work that has been done by Mojsisovics in the description of the Cephalopods, both in the Juvavic Province or Salzkammergut (1873-93) and in the Mediterranean Province (1882), is an achievement of permanent value and general scientific interest. The unusually narrow limits assigned by Mojsisovics to each genus and specific form increases the difficulty of subsequent identification of other specimens, and has been often a cause of complaint. Unlike Thomas Davidson, the founder of the systematic knowledge of Brachiopods, who left it to posterity to break up his broadly-defined, well-marked genera and species into several, if it were found practicable and desirable (cf. p. 400), Mojsisovics, who has been the chief exponent of Triassic Cephalopods, has founded a system distinguished by the extreme differentiation of its types. But, whatever may be the ultimate verdict of posterity on the system, the work has been so excellently produced that it confers an imperishable boon both on Alpine geology and zoological knowledge.

There can be no doubt that the keen palæontological sense of Mojsisovics and his subtlety in the differentiation of fossil forms so biassed his mind that, during his surveys in the field, he undervalued the possibility that other causes than facies developments might have produced the local peculiarities in the appearances of the Triassic succession. The tectonic disturbances caused by the repeated crust-movements in Alpine areas did not receive at the hands of Mojsisovics a treatment commensurate with their great significance. And from the year 1866, when the memoir on the geology of the Hallstatt area was published under the combined authorship of Suess and Mojsisovics, the stratigraphical results obtained by Mojsisovics were frequently called in question by other geologists.

Stur, in 1866, objected to the position assigned by Mojsisovics to the salt deposits and Hallstatt limestone. The hydraulic limestones and marls (afterwards the "Zlambach strata" of Mojsisovics) near Aussee covers the salt deposits of that area; in these limestones Stur had found corals, and close beside them Ammonite species identical with those in the Hallstatt limestone. Again, in certain shales below the salt deposits of Aussee, Stur had found *Halobia Lommeli*, a typical species of the "Buchenstein" or upper horizon of the Alpine Muschelkalk in South Tyrol, and of the Gössling series