of the North German Cretaceous Rocks, accompanied by a short geological description of the succession. In this work Roemer referred the Hils conglomerates of Osterwald, Berklingen, and other localities, together with the Hils clay of the Deister and the Hils basin, to the lowest Cretaceous horizon. Their fossil contents led him to regard these German deposits as the equivalents of the *Neocomian* strata in the Paris basin, at Neuchâtel, and in the south of Russia. The higher deposits were thus sub-divided by Roemer:—

Upper Cretaceous.

- *The White Chalk*, Maestricht limestone, and *Uppe Chalk Marls;* also the *Quader Sandstone* of Quedlinburg and Blankenburg, the *Glauconite Marls* of Kieslingswald, and the Marls at Luisberg, near Aix.

Lower Cretaceous.

7. *Lower Chalk without flints* at Lüneburg, Lindener Berg, etc.
6. *Lower Chalk Marls* at Ahlten, Lemförde, etc., the sandstones with fish remains, the marls of Ilseburg, and the sponge strata near Goslar.
5. *Pläner Limestone* of Essen, Quedlinburg, etc.
4. *Greensand* of Oberau and the mottled marls with *Avicula gryphæoides* in Hanover and Brunswick.
3. *Gault* of Goslar and Sarstedt.
2. *Lower Quader Sandstone* of the Harz mountains, in Brunswick, and in the Hils basin; in Teutoburg forest, Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia.
1. *Hils Conglomerate and Clays.*

Although Roemer's sub-division of the German development is in many respects deficient, it was the first noteworthy attempt at a recognition of the distinctive facies in this area and a comparison with the English, French, and Swiss developments.

Charpentier had in the eighteenth century contributed a geological sketch-map of the surface outcrop of Quader Sandstone in Saxony. Naumann and Cotta in 1835 demon-