

that these stones are relics of the Deluge, and upheld this view in his subsequent writings. He was a most active observer and prolific author. His *Natur-Historie des Schweizerlandes* is a remarkable dissertation, in which the climate, topography, hydrology (including glaciers), meteorology and mineralogy of the country are well described. There is a section devoted to "Relics of the Deluge found in Switzerland," wherein are described a number of fossil plants and shells, concluding with a paragraph on "Men." At that time he confesses that so rare were human remains in the fossil state that none had yet turned up in his own country, unless he might include the gigantic bones found in Canton Lucerne, though he hopes that some will be found at such time as God may please. This hope he thought was at last realised towards the end of his life by the discovery at Oeningen of a skeleton which he had no doubt was a relic of "one of the infamous men who brought about the calamity of the Flood." He took some pains to let the world know of this important discovery. Thus in a Latin letter to Sir Hans Sloane, to be communicated to the Royal Society of London, into which body Scheuchzer had been elected, he gave a brief description of the specimen, and estimated the stature of the fossil man to have been about the same as his own, or $58\frac{1}{2}$ Paris inches. A fuller account formed the subject of his famous tract, *Homo Diluvii Testis* (1726). This celebrated specimen, afterwards shown by Cuvier to be not a human skeleton, but that of a large salamander, is now preserved in the Teyler Museum at Haarlem.

Scheuchzer wrote a useful catalogue of the names