

the information afforded by them, he affixed to the map of England the same system of symbols which he had used on that of France, and roughly indicated the limits of his bands across the south-eastern English counties. This portion of his work, however, being founded on second-hand knowledge, is more vague and inaccurate than that which was based on his personal observations in France.

As an example of the painstaking earnestness with which Guettard made his geological notes, it may be mentioned that among the symbols he employed on his map there was one for shells or marine fossil bodies, and that this sign is plentifully sprinkled over the map. His reading enabled him also to insert the symbol on many parts of the map of England, all the way from the Wash to Sussex. On the map of France, he was able to introduce an additional sign denoting that the shells were not in mere loose deposits, but formed part of solid stone. In a second map, on a smaller scale, accompanying the same memoir, and embracing the whole of Western Europe from the north of Iceland to the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean, Guettard marked by his system of notation the localities where various metals, minerals and rocks were known to exist. In this way he brought into one view a large amount of information regarding the geographical distribution of the substances which he selected for illustration.

This memoir, with its maps, seems to have gratified the Academy of Sciences, for not merely was it inserted in the volume of Transactions for the year, but in the Journal or annual summary of the more important