

History. But his tastes led him also to study zoology. Thus, among his labours in this field, he worked out the zoological and geological relations of Trilobites. There was consequently in their common pursuits, a bond of union between him and Cuvier. They had both entered upon a domain that was as yet almost untrodden; and each brought with him knowledge and experience that were needful to the other.

Accordingly they engaged in a series of researches in the basin of the Seine, which continued for some years. Cuvier relates that during four years he made almost every week an excursion into the country around Paris, for the sake of studying its geological structure. Particular attention was given to two features,—the evidence of a definite succession among the strata, and the distinction of the organic remains contained in them. At last the results of these investigations were embodied in a joint memoir by Cuvier and Brongniart, which first appeared in the year 1808.<sup>1</sup>

The two naturalists continued their researches with great industry during the following years. An account of these additional observations was read by them before the Institute in April 1810, and was published as a separate work with a map, sections, and plate of fossils in 1811.<sup>2</sup> Referring afterwards to this conjoint essay and its subsequent enlargement, Cuvier generously wrote that though it bore his name, it had become

<sup>1</sup> *Journal des Mines*, tome xxiii. (1808), p. 421.

<sup>2</sup> *Essai sur la Géographie Minéralogique des Environs de Paris, avec une Carte géognostique et des Coupes de terrain*, 4to, 1811. An enlarged edition of this separate work appeared in 1822.