

rose to fill an important place among the geologists of Europe—J. J. d'Omalius d'Halloy (1783-1875). In 1813 this able observer read to the Institute a memoir on the geology of the Paris basin and the surrounding regions.¹ It corrected and extended the work of his predecessors among the Tertiary formations, but its interest for our present purpose centres mainly in its important contribution to the stratigraphy of the Secondary rocks. He recognised the leading subdivisions of the Cretaceous series, and actually showed the extent of the system upon a map. He likewise ascertained the stratigraphical relations and range of the Jurassic system, which he called the "old horizontal limestone," and which he correctly depicted in its course outside the Chalk. His little map, with its clear outlines and colours, is of historical importance as being the first attempt to construct a true geological map of a large tract of France. It was not a mere chart of the surface rocks, like Guettard's, but had a horizontal section, which showed the Jurassic series lying unconformably upon the edges of the Palæozoic slates, and covered in turn by the Gault and the Chalk.

¹ *Ann. des Mines*, i. (1817), p. 251. He was the author of numerous subsequent memoirs on the geology of Belgium and the north of France, as well as of several excellent text books of the science.