

from Greek or Latin lexicons ; he was content to take the rustic or provincial names he found in common use over the districts which he traversed. Hence were now introduced into geological literature such words as London Clay, Kentish Rag, Purbeck Stone, Carstone, Cornbrash, Clunch Clay, Lias, Forest Marble.

By ingeniously colouring the bottom of each formation a fuller tint than the rest, Smith brought the general succession of strata conspicuously before the eye. Further, by the aid of vertical tables of the formations and a horizontal section from Wales to the vale of the Thames, he was able to give the details of the succession which, for some twenty-four years, he had been engaged in unravelling in every part of the kingdom.

Of especial value and originality was his clear subdivision of what is now known as the Jurassic system. He did for that section of the geological record what Cuvier and Brongniart had done for the Tertiary series of Paris. After the first copies of the map had been issued, he was able still further to subdivide and improve his classification of these strata, introducing among the new bands, Crag, Portland Rock, Coral Rag, and Kellaways Stone.<sup>1</sup>

In the memoir accompanying the map, the tabular arrangement of the strata drawn up in 1799 was inserted, with its column giving the names, so far as he knew them, of the more characteristic fossils of each formation.

To the laborious researches of William Smith we are thus indebted for the first attempt to distinguish

<sup>1</sup> Phillips, *Memoirs*, p. 146.