to the country in which he laboured, was only of secondary value in the progress of science.

Besides his great map of England, Smith published also a series of geological maps, on a larger scale, of the English counties, comprising in some instances much detailed local information. He likewise issued a series of striking horizontal sections (1819) across different parts of England, in which the succession of the formations was clearly depicted. These sections may be regarded as the complement of his map, and as thus establishing for all time the essential features of English stratigraphy, and the main outlines of the sequence of the Secondary formations for the rest of Europe. In another publication, *Strata Identified by Organized Fossils* (1816), he gave a series of plates, with excellent engraved figures of characteristic fossils from the several formations. He adopted in this work the odd conceit of having the plates printed on variously coloured paper, to correspond with the prevalent tint of the strata from which the fossils came. He had no palæontological knowledge, so that the thin quarto, never completed, is chiefly of interest as a record of the organisms that he had found most useful in establishing the succession of the formations.

There is yet another name that deserves to be remembered in any review of the early efforts to group the Secondary formations—that of Thomas Webster (1773-1844).[1] As far back as 1811, this clever artist

[1] Webster was born in the Orkney Islands, received his education at Aberdeen, and came early in life to London. He practised as an architect, and made journeys in England during which he devoted