

*Olenellus*-zone, where this distinctive genus of trilobite is found.

This extension of William Smith's doctrine of "Strata identified by fossils" has greatly contributed to the progress of stratigraphy, and has furnished a fresh clue to the interpretation of the structure of districts in which the fossiliferous rocks have been much dislocated and plicated. The general succession of zones appears to be always similar, even in widely separated regions; but the same zones are not everywhere present nor do the same genera and species always range over the world, though where they do reappear they are believed to keep the same relative order of occurrence.

III. The rapid development of Glacial Geology forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of modern science. It began within the memory of men yet living, and many of the observers who have most energetically contributed to its progress are still actively at work. The literature devoted to glaciation has grown into a huge bulk, and continues to increase every year. Looking back to the beginning of the investigation we may note that although, as has been already alluded to (p. 314), Playfair, at the beginning of last century, had pointed out the pre-eminent place of glaciers as the agents of transport for large blocks of stone, his acute observation seems to have passed out of mind.<sup>1</sup> Venetz and Charpentier were the first to take up anew this interesting department of geology, to trace the dispersal of the crystalline rocks of the Central Alps outward across the great Swiss plain

<sup>1</sup> *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory*, p. 348. *Ante* p. 314.