assembly, and when Buckland became successor to Kidd, he expressed in the warmest terms his obligations to Conybeare, remarking 'it would not have been fitting for him to offer himself to fill the office of lecturer on that subject had Mr. Conybeare been desirous to occupy it.'

In those days geologists were accustomed to carry on their field-work in tall hats, as we find pictured in early geological works, even until the middle of last century. The portrait of Buckland is characteristic of the costume. Logan, who had worked in the South Wales coal district, continued to wear this style of head-gear for many subsequent years; and Ramsay has told that when he visited Canada in 1857, and had a field-day with him, Logan wore a tall, furry, white hat, which became much more furry in appearance at the end of their day's work, after they had scrambled through many a thicket.

During the period now under consideration the presidential chair was occupied sometimes by active geological workers such as Greenough, Macculloch, and Buckland; and at others by patrons or influential cultivators of science, including Dr. William Babington, F.R.S., the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet (1777-1836), M.P., F.R.S., who was the second son of the fourth Earl of Tankerville, William Blake, F.R.S., and the Right Hon. Spencer Joshua Alwyne, Earl Compton (1790-1851), who succeeded his father as second Marquis of Northampton in 1828. Lord Northampton was earnestly devoted to geological science, he gathered together a fine collection of fossils and minerals at Castle Ashby, and contributed papers on the geology of Mull, and on Chalk foraminifera. He subsequently became president of the Royal Society, but 'he continued frequently to attend our meetings.'

Chemistry and Mineralogy were represented on the Council by W. T. Brande, F.R.S., and H. J. Brooke, F.R.S., the last-named being secretary (1817-19). Mining

Portlock's obituary of W. D. Conybeare; address to Geol. Soc. 1858.

² 'Life and Correspondence of William Buckland,' by Mrs. Gordon (his daughter), 1894.