Carboniferous Limestone blue, the Coal-measures darkgrey, the New Red Sandstone light red, the Lias yellowishbrown, the Oolites various shades of yellow, the Greensands shades of green, and the Tertiary strata shades of brown.

De la Beche (1796–1855), who, in his youth, resided for several years at Charmouth, had already published admirable descriptions of the strata exhibited in the coast sections of Dorset and parts of South Devon; and therefore had no difficulty in extending his detailed work northwards across the Blackdown Hills to the Vale of Taunton. The case was different when he passed west of the Exe Valley, and carried his field-work through West Devon into Cornwall. There he had to deal with perhaps the most difficult tract in Britain.

Other independent labourers were also at work in the field. William Lonsdale had made a map of the country near Bath, Chippenham, and Calne, in illustration of his memoir 'On the Oolitic District of Bath' (1829), which had been prepared at the suggestion of Fitton and De la Beche. In January 1832 the Council directed that one year's dividend of the Wollaston Fund should be paid to Lonsdale, for continuing, during the summer then ensuing, a survey of the Oolitic series; and in his Address of 1833, Murchison reported that

Mr. Lonsdale has presented us with the result of his labours, having laid down upon maps of the Ordnance Survey the range of different members of the oolite, from the neighbourhood of Bath, where he had previously developed their relations, to the southern limits of Warwickshire and Oxfordshire.¹

At a later period Lonsdale made an 'elaborate survey of a long range of the oolitic escarpments from the south-western country, with which he had been long familiar, to the Humber.' These maps, which are in the possession of the Geological Society, are crude when compared with the earliest published maps of Devon and Somerset by

¹ Proc. Geol. Soc. i. pp. 52, 413, 423, 446.

² Ibid. iv. p. 67.