a beautiful impression of a fossil fern, and remarked to Brodie, that at last he had turned over a new leaf!

Brodie initiated in this country a new study in his 'History of the Fossil Insects of the Secondary Rocks of England,' published in 1845: a work in which he was aided by J. O. Westwood, afterwards Hope Professor of Zoology at Oxford.

Palæobotany was taken up by John Lindley and William Hutton in their 'Fossil Flora of Great Britain' (1831-37); and by Henry Witham, who, in his 'Observations on Fossil Vegetables,' in 1831, first brought the microscope into the study of plant structures (see p. 170).

Sir Joseph Hooker commenced the study of fossil plants about the year 1846, when he was appointed botanist to the Geological Survey, and he contributed several papers on the subject to the *Quarterly Journal*.

Edward Forbes, who at this date was palæontologist to the Geological Survey, aroused much interest by his luminous essay 'On the Connexion between the Distribution of the existing Fauna and Flora of the British Isles, and the geological changes which have affected their area, especially during the epoch of the Northern Drift.'¹

Again, Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury (1809-86) for some years represented botany on the Council and at the evening meetings of the Society. He became interested in the subject while at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards, during a year's residence at the Cape of Good Hope, he studied the flora of that region. He was proposed as a Fellow of the Society, in 1835, by Dr. Somerville. Afterwards he married the second daughter of Leonard Horner, the sister of Lady Lyell, and was induced by Sir Charles Lyell to devote special attention to fossil plants.²

Edward William Binney (1812-81), an enthusiastic Lancashire geologist, likewise became an authority on

¹ Mem. Geol. Survey, i. p. 336; see also 'The Origin of the British Flora,' by C. Reid, 1899.

² 'Life of Sir Charles J. F. Bunbury, Bart.,' edited by Mrs. Henry Lyell, 2 vols. 1906.