

Richard Griffith in Ireland, and worked with Sedgwick in the Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge during the years 1846-50, till he became professor of Geology in Queen's College, Belfast. In 1854 he was appointed professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, and in course of time was recognised as the leading naturalist in Australia. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1891.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke (1798-1878), to whom reference has already been made (p. 130), settled in New South Wales in 1839, and laboured so ardently and successfully at the geology of the country, that he came to be designated 'the Father of Australian Geology.' He was 'the first explorer who proclaimed the probable auriferous riches of Australia on true scientific grounds—that is, by obtaining gold *in situ*, and tracing its parent rocks.'¹

¹ Geikie, 'Life of Murchison,' vol. ii. p. 135.