

mineralogists to petrifications. In this path he was followed by Johnstone in his *Notitiæ Regni Mineralis*, published in 1667, and by the well known jesuit Athanasius Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, published at Amsterdam in 1678.

Some years afterwards Woodward published his *Catalogue of Minerals*. He may be considered as the first English mineralogist of note.

Becher, in his *Physica Subterranea* published at Leipzig in 1708, endeavoured to arrange minerals according to their constituent parts. He was the first writer who proposed the opinion, that the difference in composition of earths and stones might be employed in their arrangement and discrimination. He also first introduced the division of metals into perfect and imperfect.

Bromel in his *Catalogus Generalis rerum curiosorum*, published at Gothenburg in 1698, retained the Becherian division of metals into perfect and imperfect, and arranged sulphur and bituminous bodies in the same class.

In the beginning and towards the middle of the eighteenth century Beyer \*, Büttner †, and Scheuchzer ‡, employed themselves principally in the investigation of that highly interesting class of bodies, petrifications; although their works are disfigured by many

\* *Oryktographia Norica*. Nuremb. 1758.

† *Mineralogia et Oryctographia Helvetiæ*. Zurich 1718.  
*Herbarium Diluvianum Ludg. Batav.* 1723. *Homo Diluvii testis*. Zurich 1726.

‡ *Buttner Ruderii Diluvii testes*.