

tions, viz. the newest flötz-trap, and the newer porphyry formations. The newer porphyry formation formed by a rising of the waters of the globe, before the summits of the mountains appeared above the level of the ocean.—The newest flötz-trap formation formed by a rapid rising and retiring of the waters of the ocean, at a time when the surface of the earth was covered by a great variety of animals and vegetables.

46. General observations on the contents of the waters of the globe, at different periods, and a description of the different formation suites: 1. Limestone: 2. Slate: 3. Trap: 4. Porphyry: 5. Gypsum: 6. Salt: 7. Coal: 8. Serpentine. 47. The periods and kinds of formations used as the basis for an arrangement of the different mountain-rocks.—Table of the different mountain-rocks, as divided into primitive, transition, flötz, alluvial, and volcanic.

## CHAP. VI.

CL. I.—Primitive Rocks; *Urgebirge*, Wer. P. 100

§ 48. General observations, and enumeration of the different primitive rocks.—1. *Granite*: 1. Origin of the name: 2. Its constituent parts: 3. Distinct concretions: 4. Stratification: 5. Foreign beds: 6. Formations: 7. Cliffs: 8. Mode of decomposition: 9. Metalliferous nature: 10. Geographic distribution and extent: 11. Is the most simple of the primitive rocks.—2. *Gneiss*: 1. Origin of the name: 2. Constituent parts: 3. Stratification: 4. Foreign beds: 5. Shape of its mountains: 6. Metalliferous nature: 7. Geographic distribution.—3. *Mica-slate*: 1. Constituent parts: 2. Stratification: 3. Foreign beds: 4. Shape of its mountains: 5. Metalliferous