

Granite, Gneifs, Mica-flate, Clay-flate, Serpentine, Porphyry, and Sienite, are of this kind. Of these Granite is the oldest, and Sienite the newest.

To this succeeds another considerable class of rocks, which Werner denominates *Transition*. In this class, which is principally composed of chemical productions, mechanical depositions first make their appearance, but in the earlier part in inconsiderable quantity.

Limestone first occurs in considerable quantity in this class.

Grey-wacke, Grey-wacke Slate, and Transition Limestone, are the predominating rocks of this class.

Still newer, and consequently lower, than the transition class, is the extensive class of *Flætz Rocks*. Here mechanical deposits occur in great quantity, and the proportion of chemical precipitate decreases. The principal rocks are Limestone and Sandstone: to these may be added, Gypsum, Salt, and great accumulations of inflammable matter in the state of Coal.

Still newer and lower is the class of *Alluvial Rocks*, which are almost entirely composed of mechanical deposits. Sand, Clay, Loam, and Coal, are the principal earthy masses that belong to this class.

The newest of all, is the class of *Volcanic Rocks*. Different kinds of Lava and Tuff include nearly all the variety of rocks belonging to this class.

A