

mits of mountains of great height in an overlying position, thus shewing its period of formation to be different from that of the other flætz rocks, and that the water must have again stood very high during the time of its deposition.

3. Countries composed of flætz rocks are not so rugged, nor do their inequalities rise so rapidly as in those where primitive and transition rocks prevail; on the contrary, their surface has a waved appearance, being composed of gently-rising round-backed elevations and depressions, and the valleys are not so deep as in the older classes of rocks.

4. The flætz-rocks contain a great variety and number of petrifications of animals and vegetables; and these, as we have already mentioned, increase in variety and quantity, the newer the formation.

5. Bituminous fossils first appear in this class of rocks, and continue increasing in quantity the newer the formation; so that the newest formation contains immense beds of coal.

6. Limestone also occurs in great quantity in this class; and this great abundance of limestone is characteristic of it.

The formations belonging to this class are the following:

1. First or Old Red Sandstone.
2. First or Oldest Flætz-Limestone.
3. First or Oldest Flætz-Gypsum.
4. Second or Variegated Sandstone.
5. Second Flætz-Gypsum.
6. Second Flætz or Shell-Limestone.
7. Third