

lands in Styria, coals of Tertiary age are found which approach closely in composition and quality to those of the Coal-measures."

Pilsen.—The most important basin is that of Pilsen in Bohemia, which covers an area of about 300 square miles. It rests upon Silurian shale, and is unconformably covered by Permian conglomerate and sandstones. "The Basin of Schlau-Kladno, east of Prague, appears along the north ridge of the Silurian strata, extending for about 35 miles east and west. At Kladno it contains two principal seams, the upper being from 10 to 20, and the lower or main seam from 20 to 40 feet thick."

Moravia, &c.—In Moravia, Silesia, and Poland, the coal-measures are associated with the carboniferous limestone; the upper Silesian coal-field is situated in Prussia, Austria, Silesia, and Russian Poland. The area of this basin is about 1700 square miles, much covered by Secondary and Tertiary strata. In the Austrian portion, at Ostrau in Moravia, there are 370 seams, of which 117 are workable, and have a thickness of about 350 feet of coal.

Lias Coal of Steyerdorf.—"At Steyerdorf, near Oravicza, on the Danube, a remarkable coal-field occurs in the Lias. There are 5 seams, from 3 to 7 feet in thickness, the coal obtained being valuable for coking and iron-smelting. Similar coals occur in the Lias at Drenkowa, and near Fünfkirchen, where there are 25 workable seams, together about 80 feet thick."

Secondary coals occur in the Triassic and Jurassic strata at various points in the Alps.

Gosau.—In the Gosau strata, belonging to the Cretaceous series, coal occurs in and is worked at various points in the alpine lands. Eocene coals occur in Dalmatia, and Miocene lignites in the Vienna basin; one seam, 10 feet thick, in Southern Moravia, covering an area of about 120 square miles. "In Bohemia, Miocene brown coal strata cover a large area, the principal basins being those of Ezer, Carlsbad, and Teplitz, together about 600 square miles, the main seam occasionally attaining a thickness of over 100 feet."

Russia.—Hitherto the coal resources of Russia have been but imperfectly known. Explorations have, however, resulted in discovering coal strata of considerable magnitude and extent. These belong to the period of the Carboniferous Limestone, and resemble the lower coals of Scotland.

In Central Russia the coal-bearing area covers about 13,000 square miles, the central basin being at Tula, south of Moscow.

In Southern Russia, between the river Donetz and the head of the Sea of Azoff, an important coal-field occurs, also in the Carboniferous limestone, covering an area of 11,000 square miles. There are 60 seams of coal, 44 of which are workable, having a total thickness of 114 feet. At Lugan and Lissitchia Balka, a thickness of 30 feet of coal is found in 900 feet of strata.

Ural Chain.—In the Ural chain coal is found in sandstone, associated with the Carboniferous limestone north of Perm, between the parallels of 57° and 60° north latitude.