

ferous limestone of the Mendip Hills, spreads out in the rich vale of Taunton and Exeter, and occupies an extensive range of sea cliff at the mouths of the Teign, Exe, Sid, and Axe.

Expanding from the main mass, patches of New Red appear in the interior of Devonshire, and in the cliffs of West Somerset at Watchet. The area now occupied by the Bristol Channel was doubtless a continuation of the Triassic plain, traces of which we have as far west as Bridgend on the north side of the Channel, skirting the South Wales coalfield, and, as before stated, at Watchet and Porlock on the south side.

In this long range and extended area, the New Red sandstone is everywhere marked by comparatively gentle undulations and simple physical features, relieved here and there by picturesque cliffs of sandstone over some pleasant river, such as the Mersey above Stockport, the Dee about Chester, the Don about Ashbourne, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn from Kidderminster to Gloucester and Aust Passage, through which they have cut their winding courses. Nowhere does the sandstone of this series rise into hills more than 1000 feet above the sea; the most conspicuous in feature are the Hawkstone ridges of Cheshire, and the hill on which stands Nottingham Castle and much of the town. The marly parts of the New Red are generally fertile, the sandy and pebbly parts less so, or even barren, as in some parts of Sherwood Forest, &c.

Type of the British Series.—The best general type is to be found in the vale of the Severn, where, between Tewkesbury and Newent, in a breadth of 10 miles and a total thickness of about 1350 feet, is exposed the sequence expressed in the following table:—

TABLE XLIII.—*Showing the General Succession of the Keuper and Bunter Beds for Britain.*

Keuper.	}	The several beds may be thus described in the order of their successive depositions:—
		<i>m.</i> Rhætic series, uppermost part of the Triassic group, comprising black shales and thin impure limestones with "Bone beds" passing into
		<i>l.</i> Pale greenish marls, differing only by the colour from the red series below.
		<i>k.</i> Red marls.
		<i>i.</i> Thin laminæ and white sandstone and greenish marls, with cubical sandstone casts, in cavities once occupied by rock-salt crystals. Now occurring as pseudomorphs.
		<i>h.</i> Red marls.
		<i>g.</i> Sandstone, white, yellowish, or brownish, generally full of oblique lamination, indicating shallow-water conditions and currents, with fish-teeth and bones, and stems of plants. Alternating with these are pale-blue shales much resembling those of the Lias, with small bivalve shells. This fossiliferous series makes traceable bands in the red series.
		<i>f.</i> Red marls, with gypsum in the upper part.
		<i>e.</i> Thin cellular quartz on beds of sandy marls.
		<i>d.</i> Thick red marls. This is the main part of the series (Calamites).