

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SUPERPOSITION. BY M. AL. DE HUMBOLDT.

Alluvial deposits.		Tertiary formations.
Limestone formation, with millstone (meulières.)		
Sandstone and sand of Fontainebleau.		
Gypsum with bones. Siliceous Limestone.		
Coarse limestone. (Clay of London.)		
Tertiary sandstone, with lignites (brown coal.) (Plastic clay.) Molasse. Nagelfluhe.		
white. Chalk, soft (tuffeau.) chloritic.		Secondary Formations.
<i>Ananchites.</i>		
Green sand, Weald clay. Secondary sandstone with <i>lignites</i> . Ferruginous sand.		
<i>Ammonites.</i> Limestone of Jura. <i>Planulites.</i>	Slaty beds with fish and crustacea. Coral rag. Dive clay.	
Quadersandstein, or white sand- stone, sometimes above the lias.	Oolites and Caen lime- stone.	
Muschelkalk. <i>Ammonites nodosus.</i>	Marly or calcareous lias. with <i>gryphaea arcuata</i> .	
Marls with fibrous gypsum. Saliferous variegated sandstone. Arenaceous layers.		
Product. aculeat.	(Alpine limestone.)	
Magnesian Limestone. Zechstein. Coppery slate.		
Quartziferous porphyry.	Co-ordinate formations of porphyry, red sandstone, and coal.	
<i>Transition formations.</i>		Intermediary Formations.
Slates with Lydian stone, greywacke, diorites, euphotides. Limestone with <i>orthoceratites</i> , <i>trilobites</i> , and <i>evomphalites</i> .		
<i>Primitive formations.</i>		Primitive Formations.
Clayey slates (Thonschicfer.)		
Mica slates.		
Gneiss. Granites.		