

- England, geological map of*, explained, 10; index outline of, 371.
- Entreveines coal mine*, 120.
- Equivalents, geological*, the term explained, 151.
- Eruption of Cotopaxi*, heard at the distance of 600 miles, 259.
- Escarpment*, the steepest side of a mountain, 51; generally on the side of a mountain range nearest the sea, *ib.*
- Estuary near Lewes*, how filled up at no distant period, 247.
- Etna*, eruptions from, immense mass of, 257; eruptions of frequent, 258.
- Euphemia* ingulfed by an earthquake, 251.
- Euphotide*. See *Saussurite*.
- Eurite*, or white stone, a variety of granite in which felspar predominates, 58; in its most compact form, becomes a porphyry, *ib.*; also called a compact felspar, 65.
- External structure of rocks*, 39.
- Extinct species of animals*, probable mistakes respecting them, 333.
- Extraneous fossils*. See *Organic remains*.
- F.
- Fall of mountains*, cause of, 315; of Mont Grenier, 316; instances of, 318; at Pleurs near Milan, 319.
- Faluns*, or marls of the Loire, 244.
- Faults*, or breaks, 105. See *Dykes*.
- Faulty ground* in coal fields, 107.
- Felspar*, or *feldspar*, less hard than granite, 34; analyses of, 35; constitutes the principal part of porphyries, *ib.*; liable to decompose from the presence of potash, *ib.*; fusible without the addition of alkalies, and forms glass, 34.
- *porphyry* of Cornwall, 65.
- Felspathic granite*, in which felspar is the principal ingredient, 58; called, by Werner, white stone, *ib.*
- Fibrous*, composed of long minute fibres, 38.
- Fire clay*, 104.
- *damp*, 122.
- *stone*, or upper green sand, 201.
- Fish*, thrown out during volcanic eruptions, 266.
- Fitton Dr.*, on the wealden, 191, 198.
- Flint*, in and under chalk, its origin, 202; a siliceous earth nearly pure, 203; flints often fall to pieces when taken out of the chalk beds, *ib.*
- Flinty slate* contains more siliceous than common slate, 85; when it ceases to have the slaty structure becomes hornstone or petro-silex, *ib.*; if it contains crystals of felspar, becomes hornstone porphyry, *ib.*; localities of, *ib.*
- Floetz*, or parallel rocks of Werner, 83.
- Flour spar mine* near Castleton, 288.
- Flying Lizard*, or pterodactyle, found fossil, 24.
- Foliated*, like thin leaves laid over each other, 39.
- Folkstone marl*, or gault, 201.
- Fontainebleau sandstone*, 231.
- Footmarks* in new red sandstone, 166.
- Forest marble*, 185, 188.
- Formations, geological*, explained, 42.
- Fossils*. See *Organic remains*.
- Fossil conchology*, 29; observations on the extent of its application to geology, 343.
- Freestone*. See *Oolite*.
- Freshwater formations*, in the lakes of North America, 216; in the Paris basin, 220; in the Isle of Wight, 233, 234; at Oeningen, 248, 249.
- *limestone*, 232; formed in recent lakes, 326.
- Fuller's earth*, 188.
- G.
- Galt*, or Folkstone marl, 201.
- Geodes*, found in green sand near Sidmouth, 200.
- Geological map*, Plate 6., explained, 10; index, outline of, 371.
- Geology*, advantages to be derived from the study of, 365; Professor Sedgwick's remarks on the study of, 366.
- Gergovia*, bones of land animals found there in freshwater limestone, 229.
- Glentill*, in Scotland, peculiarities of granite there, 64.
- Globular structure*, 40; in basalt, explained, 146.
- Giant's Causeway*, 141
- Gneiss*, a schistose or slaty granite, 64; alternates with massive granite, *ib.*; Chap. VI. 71; called secondary granite by some geologists, *ib.*; has often a waved form, 72; contains most of the metallic ores, *ib.*; the principal rock formation of Sweden, *ib.*; not a stratified rock, *ib.*
- Gold, native*, found in England and Ireland, 298.
- *mines* in Carolina, 297.
- Gordal Sear* 93.
- Granit veiné* of Saussure an incipient gneiss, 71.
- Granite*, Chap. V.; composition of, 57; sometimes globular, 59; vertical beds of, 59; Mont Blanc, the highest point at which it is known to occur, *ib.*; localities of, 62; at a lower level in North America than in Europe, *ib.*; identity with sienite maintained by Dr. Mac Culloch, 66; relative ages