

*Oolitic System.*

Names of formations.	Thickness in yards.	Subdivisions or groups.	Nature of the deposits.
Wealden.	300	Weald clay.	Clays and calcareous layers.
		Hastings sands.	Variouly coloured sands and clays.
Upper oolite.	130	Purbeck beds.	Clays and limestones.
		Portland oolite.	Limestone, often cherty, with sand.
		Kimmeridge clay.	Blue clay, with septaria.
		Upper calcareous grit.	Sandstone (calcareous).
Middle oolite.	150	Coralline oolite.	Oolitic limestone.
		Lower calcareous grit.	Sandstone (calcareous).
		Oxford clay.	Blue clay, with septaria.
		Kelloway rock.	Sandstone (calcareous).
		Cornbrash.	Coarse limestone.
		Forest marble.	Coarse limestone, sands, and clays.
Lower oolite.*	130	Great oolite.	Limestone, oolitic, compact, or sandy.
		Fullers' earth.	Limestones, clays, &c.
		Inferior oolite.	Limestone, oolitic, ferruginous.
		Sand.	Calcareous or ferruginous sand and sandstone.
Lias.	350	Upper lias shale.	Blue laminated clay.
		Marlstone.	Sandy, calcareous, and iron beds.
		Middle lias shale.	Blue laminated clay.
		Lias limestone.	Blue and white compact limestones.
		Lower lias marls.	Clays of different colours.

*Saliferous or Red Sandstone System.*

New red sandstone.	} 300	Variegated clays.	Red, greenish, &c. clays.
		Red and white sandstone.	Red and white sandstone and conglomerate.
Magnesian limestone (North of England).	} 100	Knottingley limestone.	Grey laminated limestone.
		Gypseous marls.	Red and white clays, &c.
		Magnesian limestone.	Yellow, granular, &c., limestone.
		Marl slate.	Laminated calcareous beds.
		Rothetodteliegende.	Red sandstones and clays.

\* As seen near Bath. In other parts of England it offers important differences, as will appear hereafter.