

instances, complicated with the effects of convulsions of later date, but similar geographical positions; and however strange it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the strongest arguments in favour of the convulsions having occurred within particular limits of geological time, have been based on comprehensive views of a whole physical region, rather than on a minute scrutiny and complete survey of the details of the position of the strata, at the line of junction of the displaced and the undisturbed rocks.

After the lapse of most part of the primary and before the commencement of the secondary period (whatever the interval of time was), great disturbances happened, which uplifted large parts of the bed of the sea, and either raised them above the surface into dry land, or, at least, placed them in such situations that no further deposit of strata was spread upon them at later periods. In many instances the primary and secondary strata are unconformably situated with respect to one another, as in the subjoined section (*fig. 42*).



and the geological map of the country shows superficial unconformity of direction and dip of strata as in *fig. 43*.

The position of the secondary strata is discordant with respect to the primary, both in dip and direction; because these latter were disturbed from their original position by subterranean forces, and the bed of the sea upon which the secondary rocks were subsequently spread,

