

Ireland, the greatest part of the plains and broadly undulated interior consists of the mountain limestone, in places covered by coal measures, and in other parts supported by the old red sandstone. In fact, excluding the parts previously described as gneiss, mica schist, clay slate, and grauwacke slate, and a large tract of later strata (red sandstone, green sand, chalk, &c. capped by basalt) extending from Lough Neagh to Lough Foyle, and to the sea-coast of Antrim, nearly all the rest of Ireland belongs to the carboniferous system. But the quantity of coal yielded by the coal fields about Lough Earn and Lough Allen, Monaghan, Dungannon, Newcastle, the counties of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, about Cashel and Kilkenny, is not very considerable, nor is the coal of good quality. The Kilkenny coal is nearly pure carbon. The old red sandstone appears in Tyrone; about Omagh; near Enniskillen; on the south side of Donegal Bay; about Boyle and Longford: large tracts of the same appear N. W. of Lough Derg; about Killaloe and Roscrea; south of Tipperary; south of Clonmel; about Waterford and Thomas Town. But the greater part of the space between the primary tracts of Cork, Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Down, Cavan, Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford, is filled by mountain limestone. (Mr. Griffith's map.)

In Scotland the mountain limestone is, on the contrary, very slightly developed, in connection with the large coal field which stretches from St. Andrews to Ardrossan, and from Haddington to Ayr, filling large spaces in the valleys of the Forth, Clyde, Ayr, Irvine, &c. (M'Culloch's map.)

The old red sandstone ranges on the north-west coast of Scotland, in interrupted patches from near Cape Wrath to Loch Carron, Skye, and Rum: on the north-east side, it forms a large surface in Caithness, skirts the Dornoch and Moray Friths, passes up the great valley to Mealefavournie, and spreads by Nairn and Elgin to the vale of the Spey. A large belt of red conglomerates borders the Grampians, from Stonehaven