Upper group.	Calcareous sands and pebble beds, calcareous grits and oolitic limestone — in the low ground of Hungary full of shells, as in the highest beds of the basin of Vienna.
	White and blue marl, calcareous grit, white marlstone, and concretionary white limestone: shelly.
Middle group.	Coralline limestone and marl, of a yellowish white colour, very thick and shelly (Leithakalk of Vienna.)
Lower group.	Conglomerate, with micaceo-calcareous sand and millstone conglomerate: thick.
	Blue marly shale, sand, &c., full of shells compared to those of London clay and calcaire grossier.
	Shale and sandstone, with coal or lignite, containing bones of anthracotheria, gyrogonites, &c.
	Micaceous sandstones, grits, and conglomerates, made up of the detritus of the primary slaty rocks, on which they rest at high angles of inclination.

The authors consider the lower group to correspond with the calcaire grossier and Palæotherian deposits; the middle to the English crag, and middle subapennines. According to M. Dufrenoy, the former would rather appear to belong to the middle tertiary period.

The sections of Transylvania, Hungary, and Moravia may be reduced to the above general type; the lower beds being more argillaceous.

The Italian tertiaries constitute a triple series, but the lower and upper terms appear only at particular points.

Sicilian or upper tertiaries, best seen in the Val di Noto (and Calabria), consist of thick limestone (700 or 800 feet) rising in the hill of Castrogiovanni to 3000 feet elevation; shells nearly all of existing species; white calcareous sand, sandy limestone, and conglomerates.

Subapennine or middle tertiaries, of very great thickness, consisting of innumerable laminæ of marls, calcareous and argillaceous, blue or brownish, like the mud now gathered on the bed of the Adriatic: some sandstones,