

of St. Austle and St. Blazy, is described by Mr. P. Rashleigh (*Geol. Trans. of Cornwall*, vol. ii. p. 281.) as occupying a vale, which has received drifts from the sea, as well as from the country above. The series of beds is thus noticed:—

	ft.	in.
1. Vegetable mould, about - - - - -	0	3
2. Gravel and micaceous sand, mixed with fine loam, in alternate beds of various depths, making to- gether - - - - -	8	3
3. Light-coloured clay, with a little mica, and a few roots of vegetables nearly decayed - - -	5	3
4. Black peat - - - - -	4	1
5. Light coloured clay - - - - -	1	4
6. Stiff clay of a light brown colour, with some de- cayed roots of vegetables. The clay was spotted with light blue (phosphate of iron) - - -	3	10
7. Sea sand and clay mixed . - - - -	3	0
8. Very fine sea sand, together with mica and small fragments of shells and killas - - - - -	4	0
9. Coarser sand without shells - - - - -	6	0
10. A solid black fen, with a few remains of vege- tables, in which are round globules of the size of middling shot, but not harder than the fen. This substance is not made use of as fuel - - -	2	10
11. <i>Tin ground</i> , and loose stones of all sorts. This bed varies in thickness from 1 ft. to - - -	6	0
12. Killas, the general base of the deposit.		

At Mount's Bay (Dr. Boase, in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Cornwall*), the vegetable deposit is covered, on the sea coast, by a thick bed of shingles, and inland, appears beneath a marsh. Elytra of insects appear in this deposit, very little changed from their pristine beauty.

De Luc paid great attention to peat deposits and buried forests in all situations. In his observations on Holland he makes frequent mention of the low level of the peat and silt deposits, attributing this circumstance to a subsidence of those materials in the course of their desiccation. From M. Van Swinden he learned that there were lakes in Friesland, which had once been woods. "Le Fljuessen Meer, par exemple, grand lac