

by Mr. Lyell, and M. Deshayes, a distinguished French naturalist, by whom more than half the species were considered to be of extinct forms; and the remainder identical with species which now inhabit the German Ocean.*

14. THE SUB-APENNINES. — The Apennines, that chain of hills which extends through the Italian peninsula, are flanked, both on the side of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, by the Sub-Apennines, a low range composed of tertiary marls, sands, and conglomerates, abounding in marine shells of those species and genera which prove that some of the strata were cotemporaneous with the Crag, and that others are referable to a more ancient epoch. These beds have resulted from the waste of the secondary rocks, which form the Apennines, and were dry land before those strata were deposited.†

15. MIDDLE TERTIARY, OR MIOCENE DEPOSITS. — In the classification of Mr. Lyell, the term *Miocene* designates those tertiary beds in which recent species of shells occur, but in a much less proportion than in the preceding division; seldom amounting to one-fifth of the whole. As there are no good types of this group in Great Britain, I shall merely observe, that marine and fresh-water

* Principles of Geology, vol. iv. p. 71.

† Brocchi, an eminent Italian naturalist, published many years since a valuable work on the fossil shells of the Sub-Apennines.