

THE
WONDERS OF GEOLOGY.

LECTURE V.

*U. Thattamity
D. College 1844*

1. The zoological character of the chalk. 2. Zoological character of the wealden. 3. Site of the country of the iguanodon. 4. Medial secondary formations. 5. The oolite, or Jura limestone. 6. Tabular view of the oolite and lias. 7. Geographical distribution of the oolite and lias. 8. Stonesfield slate. 9. Organic remains of the Stonesfield slate. 10. Fossil opossum of Stonesfield. 11. Wealden and Stonesfield fossils. 12. Lithographic slates of Pappenheim, Solenhofen, and Monheim. 13. Coal of the oolite. 14. Geographical distribution of the lias. 15. Organic remains of the oolite and lias. 16. State of fossilization. 17. Saliferous, or new red sandstone system. 18. Tabular view of the saliferous system. 19. Geographical distribution of the saliferous strata. 20. Cheltenham waters. 21. Rock-salt and brine-springs. 22. Magnesian limestone, or zechstein. 23. Conglomerates of the new red sandstone. 24. Organic remains of the saliferous strata. 25. The spiriferæ of the new red sandstone. 26. Impressions of the feet of animals on sandstone. 27. Reptiles. 28. Turtles. 29. Fossil turtles. 30. Crocodiles. 31. The ichthyosaurus. 32. The plesiosaurus. 33. Pterodactyles, or flying reptiles. 34. Fossil salamander. 35. Fossil reptiles allied to the lizards. 36. Review of the Age of reptiles. 37. Objections considered. 38. Concluding remarks.

1. THE ZOOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE CHALK.
—The examination of the chalk and wealden has afforded a striking illustration, not only of the nature of oceanic and river deposits in general, but also of the condition of animated nature at the close of the geological epoch which comprises the secondary formations. It will therefore be interesting in this stage of our inquiry to note the development of animal life during that period.