

THE OOLITIC SYSTEM.

UPPER OOLITE
of
Portland, Wilts,
Bucks, Berks, &c.

1. *Portland oolite*—limestone of an oolitic structure, abounding in ammonites, trigoniæ, &c. and other marine exuviæ—green and ferruginous sands—layers of chert.

2. *Kimmeridge clay*—blue clay, with septaria and bands of sandy concretions—marine shells and other organic remains—*ostrea deltoidea*.

MIDDLE OOLITE
of
Oxford, Bucks,
Yorkshire, &c.

1. *Coral-oolite*, or coral-rag—limestone composed of corals, with shells and echini.

2. *Oxford clay*; with septaria and numerous fossils—beds of calcareous grit, called Kelloway-rock, abounding in organic remains.

LOWER OOLITE
of
Gloucestershire,
Oxfordshire,
and
Northamptonshire.

1. *Cornbrash*—a coarse shelly limestone.

2. *Forest marble*—sand, with concretions of fissile arenaceous limestone—coarse shelly oolite—sand, grit, and blue clay.

3. *Great oolite*—calcareous oolitic limestone and freestone; reptiles, corals, &c. upper beds shelly. *Stonesfield slate*—land plants, insects, reptiles, *mammalia*.

4. *Fuller's earth beds*—marls and clays, with fuller's earth—sandy limestones and shells.

5. *Inferior oolite*—coarse limestone—conglomerated masses of terebratulæ and other shells—ferruginous sand, and concretionary blocks of sandy limestone, and shells.

LOWER OOLITE
of
Brora in Scotland.

1. *Shelly limestones*—alternations of sandstones, shales, and ironstone, with plants.

2. *Ferruginous limestone*, with carbonized wood and shells.

3. *Sandstone and shale*, with two beds of coal.