1. Cornbrash.

- 2. Sandstones and clays, with land plants, thin coal and shale—calcareous sandstone and shelly limestone.
- 3. Sandstone, often carbonaceous, with clays, full of plants; coal beds and ironstone.
- 4. Limestone, ferruginous and concretionary sand.

THE LIAS.

- 1. Upper lias shale, full of saurian remains, belemnites, ammonites, &c. intercalated with the lowermost sand of the oolite nodules and beds of limestone.
- 2. Lias marlstone calcareous, sandy, and ferruginous strata, very rich in terebratulæ and other fossils.
- Lower lias clay and shale—abounding in shells—gryphea incurva, &c.—interlaminations of sands and nodules of limestone.
 Lias rock; a series of laminated limestones, with partings of clay.

This list of the strata, extensive as it appears, exhibits only the principal distinctions observable in the immense series of deposits, comprising the Oolite and Lias. The difference observable between the lower beds of the oolites, in the midland counties, and in Yorkshire and Scotland, is a fact of great interest; and the accumulation of vegetable matter in the state of coal, with the remains of terrestrial plants in Yorkshire and Brora, together with the presence of insects, land-plants, and mammalia, in the Stonesfield slate, attest the existence

LIAS of Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire.

LOWER OOLITE

of the

Yorkshire coast.