forms the great mass of the Jura mountains, and constitutes part of the chain of the Alps, where beds belonging to this group appear greatly altered in composition, by causes to which I have already alluded.

The usual characteristics of the lias are well preserved, even where those of the oolite are so blended as to render discrimination difficult. The lias of many parts of Germany can scarcely be distinguished from that of Dorsetshire; and at Boll, in Wirtemberg, Dr. Jaeger has discovered bones of ichthyosauri, and other peculiar liassic fossils.* Even in the Himalayas, argillaceous beds have been found with fossils which bear a close analogy to those of the lias.

Certain subdivisions of the oolite in England predominate in particular localities; thus, the Oxford clay prevails in the midland counties,—the grey rubbly limestone, called cornbrash, at Malmsbury, Chippenham, &c.,—the forest marble, in Oxfordshire and Somersetshire,—the great oolite, at Bath,—the Stonesfield slate, near Woodstock,—and the inferior oolite, in the Cotteswold hills.

The upper beds of the oolite on the continent, are the lithographic slates of Pappenheim, Solenhofen, Monheim, &c., which abound in the fossil remains of flying reptiles, insects, crustacea, and marine shells. The Portland rock, which in

^{*} Uber die Fossile Reptilien welche in Wurtemberg aufgefunden worden sind. Stutgard, 1828.