

In the north and south-east of France, and through a large extent in Germany, the lias, with its peculiar fossils, accompanies the oolite. One species of bivalve, the gryphite (*gryphea incurva*, Tab. 85, fig. 4), which is so constant in the liassic strata of England, on the continent forms whole beds of limestone (*calcaire à gryphites*), which, like the Sussex marble, is composed of shells cemented together by a calcareous paste. In Wirtemberg (as I have elsewhere stated) the lias presents the usual characters of that of England, and ichthyosauri and other saurians occur in considerable abundance. In the valley of the Arve, in Switzerland, the argillaceous beds of lias are of great thickness; and, owing to the ancient effects of igneous agency, everywhere so apparent in the Alps, have a schistose character, strongly assimilating them to the primary slates.

15. ORGANIC REMAINS OF THE OOLITE AND LIAS.—From the immense number and variety of the organic remains already discovered in the oolitic and liassic strata, I shall only offer a few general remarks on the plants, mollusca, and fishes, that our attention may be more fully directed to the reptiles which constitute so extraordinary a feature in the zoology of the secondary formations. My observations on this interesting subject will be introduced in a subsequent part of this discourse.

*Plants.*—Two or three species of fucus, and upwards of forty terrestrial plants, are enumerated