

In another line of section in the same district, we find a similar general arrangement.

1. Old red sandstone. Pl. IX. fig. ii. *left hand section.*
2. Carboniferous limestone.
3. New red sandstone.
4. Lias.
5. Inferior oolite.

The term basin, applied to these accumulations of coal, must be taken only in a general sense; for although some carboniferous deposits may have been formed in circumscribed depressions, it is evident that the beds have extended over large areas, and that their present isolated and confined limits are attributable to subsequent elevations and depressions of the rocks on which they repose, and by which the faults and dislocations of the coal and associated strata have been produced.

4. COAL-FIELD OF DERBYSHIRE.—The Derbyshire coal-field, so admirably illustrated by my friend Mr. Bakewell,\* will serve as a type of the English series; the geographical distribution of the principal coal-measures in England is shown in the map. (Pl. X.)

The strata of limestone, which form the grand mountain-chains of Derbyshire, decline towards the eastern side of the county, and sink beneath the coal-measures. Immediately upon the carboniferous limestone is placed a bed of calcareous slate or

\* Introduction to Geology, p. 149.