GLOSSARY.

Detritus	Disintegrated materials of rocks.
Dicotyledonous	Plants with seeds having two lobes.
Didelphis	A marsupial animal, allied to the opossum.
Diluvium	A term formerly employed to designate ancient alluvial deposits.
Dip	The inclination of strata.
	Insects having two wings.
Discoidal	In the form of a disk.
	An intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of rocks.
Earth's Crust	That portion of the solid surface of the earth which
Echinodermata	is accessible to human observation. Animals having a prickly external integument, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.
Echinus	
	(Toothless;) animals having no front teeth, as the armadillo.
Elutra	Wing-cases of insects.
Encrinite	A genus of lily-shaped animals.
Eocene	The dawn of the present epoch; the early tertiary strata.
Ephemeron	The creature of a day.
Eroded	Worn away.
Escarpment	The steepest side of a hill or mountain-chain.
Exuviæ	Organic remains.
Fault	Interruption of the continuity of strata with displace- ment.
Fauna	The zoology of a particular country.
Felspar	A mineral which enters into the composition of many primary rocks.
Ferruginous	Impregnated with iron.
Flora	The botany of a particular country.
Flustra	A genus of polyparia.
Foraminifera	A division of zoophytes having a porous structure.
Formation	A group, or series of strata, supposed to have been formed during one geological epoch.
Fungia	A genus of corals.
Galt	A provincial term, applied to the blue marl of the chalk formation.
Gelatinous	Of the consistence of jelly.
Gnoice	A primary rock, allied to granite.
Commin	A genus of flexible arborescent corals.
Gralla	(Shifts:) applied to pirds having leet like the heron.
Green-sand	The lowermost member of the chark formation.
Crean stone	An ancient volcanic rock.
Grounacké	Rock of a conglomeritic character, indurated by heat.
Grit	Granular calciferous sandstone.
Gypsum	Sulphate of lime.
	Hook-shaped shell of an extinct genus of cephalo- poda.
	Insects with wings, half horny, and half membra-
Homalonotus	(Smooth-backed;) name applied to a genus of trilo- bites, in which the lobes are indistinct.

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