of the character of *scoriæ*, being full of little cells, or cavities formed by air bubbles; when these cavities are filled with other mineral matter, as is often the case, the rock is termed amygdaloidal. This bed of Trap was formerly considered to be distinct from the lowermost; but it is now supposed, and with much probability, that all the masses of igneous rock that pierce, or are intercalated with, the sedimentary strata, have sprung from one common source, and are but lateral protrusions from some grand mass of erupted materials.*

2. LIMESTONES with intervening layers of clay, and Magnesian limestones, or Dunstones.

3. Alternation of LIMESTONE and SHALE. Many of these limestones abound in organic remains; and it is in this group that the ornamental marbles of Derbyshire are comprised. The upper beds are generally of a slaty texture, and contain layers and nodules of chert, which often afford exquisite siliceous casts of the stems of *Crinoidea* (pulley-stones, see p. 317; and *Wond.* p. 589.), and shells; white chert, or porcelain-stone, and black jasper, or flinty slate, also occur in these beds.

4. MILLSTONE GRIT and SHALE, and coarse sandstones; these form the subsoil of the principal heights of the mountain ranges, their sterile soil supporting only a covering of ling and heath.

5. COAL MEASURES; consisting of beds of Coal, with intervening layers of shale, clay, and ironstone (see p. 96.).

6. NEW RED, or Triassic strata (see p. 39.).

The mineral substances found in the above strata in Derbyshire are very numerous, and the organic remains equally so, and of a highly interesting character.†

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* See an analogous example, *Wond.* p. 752.

† A good catalogue of the principal varieties, will be found