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Fibula. The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.— <i>Quincy</i> . See Tibia, .	81
Fleming, Dr. On the deluge, . . . . .	56
Flint. A mineral consisting of siliceous earth, .	125
Flux. In metallurgy, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals,	137
Formation. A group, whether of alluvial deposits, sedimentary strata, or igneous rocks, referred to a common origin or period.— <i>Lyell</i> , . . . . .	19
Fossils. ( <i>Fodio</i> , to dig; <i>fossils</i> , what may be dug up;) the term was formerly applied to all minerals; now it is restricted to the remains of plants and animals embedded in the strata of the earth.	
GLYPTODON, Remarks on the, . . . . .	90
Gneiss. (A German mining term.) The Gneiss system consists of contorted and laminated beds of quartz, felspar, and mica, irregularly stratified; which may, in truth, be regarded as stratified granite, for the same substances enter into their composition, as prevail in the amorphous masses of that rock.— <i>Mantell</i> . . . . .	23
Goniatites. ( <i>γωνια</i> , an angle.) The name of spirally-twisted species of cephalopods, which inhabited the seas during the carboniferous period, and are characterised by the angular markings made by the intersections of the walls of the chambers and the outer shell.— <i>Hoblyn</i> .	