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|---|------|
| Laminæ. In Geology, the platings or smaller layers of which a stratum is composed, . . . . .  | 36   |
| Layer. (From <i>lay</i> , the verb.) A name applied to matter, such as clay or sand laid or spread over other bodies.   |      |
| Lias. One of the secondary groups of fossiliferous strata. So named probably from the appearance of the bed in riband-like layers of different colours, observed in some parts of England.— <i>Anted.</i>   |      |
| Lichen. Belongs to the aphyllæ, or leafless plants. These plants spread themselves over the dry surfaces of trees, stones, etc., and derive their nourishment from the air. Their reproductive organs are sporules. The lichen is a genus of the class <i>cryptogamia</i> , and of the order <i>algæ</i> , . . . . .  | 157  |
| Limestone. A limestone or calcareous rock is composed of lime and carbonic acid. Shells and corals are formed of the same elements, with the addition of animal matter. On the derivation of limestone from the exuviæ of animals, Mrs. Somerville says:—‘Since the commencement of animated existence, zoophytes have built coral reefs, extending hundreds of miles, and mountains of limestone are full of their remains all over the globe. Mines of shells are worked to make lime; ranges of hills and rock, many hundred feet thick, are almost entirely |      |