Infralias. { 7. Kössen strata.
6. Dachstein limestone and dolomite.
Upper Trias. { 5. Raibl strata of Gorno and Dossena.
4. Esino limestone.
3. St. Cassian strata.
Middle Trias. { 2. {Wengen strata and Rauchwacke. Muschelkalk.
Lower Trias. { 1. {Servino and Werfen shales. Verrucano conglomerate.

Stoppani, the Italian geologist, in a similar work published in 1857, discussed the Lombardy Alps. He regarded the Verrucano conglomerate as a Palæozoic horizon, and otherwise his sub-divisions were comparable with Escher's. The dark bituminous shales of Perledo, near the Lake of Como, with Fish and Saurian remains, were correctly assigned by Stoppani to the Muschelkalk; while the dolomitic limestones with Encrinus. Terebratula angusta, Spirifer fragilis, etc., at Monte Salvatore near Lugano, Menaggio, and other localities, were recognised as lower horizons of Muschelkalk. Stoppani also published a valuable monograph of the fauna of the Esino limestone (1858-60), and upon palæontological grounds identified the age of the Esino limestone with that of the Hallstatt and St. Cassian groups. Unfortunately, however, Stoppani in a later publication withdrew this comparison, united the Esino limestone with the dolomite containing Avicula exilis (Dachstein dolomite), and placed the whole complex above the Raibl strata in the horizon of the main dolomite of the northern Alps.

In the year 1854, Suess published a monograph of the Brachiopods of the Kössen strata. Under the name of Kössen strata, Suess understood the "Gervillia strata" of Emmrich and Schafhäutl, as well as the "Upper Cassian strata" of Escher. He gave a general exposition of the stratigraphical relations of the Kössen strata to the Dachstein and Lithodendron limestones and the bituminous fish shales of Seefeld. Suess argued that as the whole complex reposes on the Hall-statt strata, and is succeeded by strata containing Upper Lias fossils, it ought to be included with the Gresten strata as Lower Lias. Merian immediately objected to this view. He