noticeable feature is the markedly lenticular character of false-bedded strata. Even where the usual diagonal lamination is feeble or absent this lenticular structure may remain distinct (Fig. 194). Examples may also be observed, in which, while all the beds are well laminated, in some the

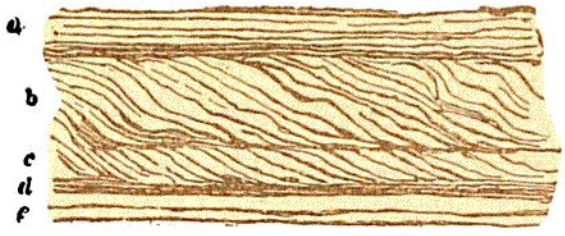

Fig. 195.—Ordinary lamination and current-lamination, Upper Old Red Sandstone, Clowes Bay, Waterford (*B.*).

a, *d*, *e*, beds of sand and silt deposited horizontally and apparently from mechanical suspension; *b*, *c*, beds of sand which have been pushed along the bottom.

laminæ run parallel with the general bedding, and in others obliquely (Fig. 195). Though current-bedding is most frequent among sandstones, or markedly arenaceous strata, it may be observed occasionally in detrital formations of organic origin, as in a section (Fig. 196) by De la Beche,

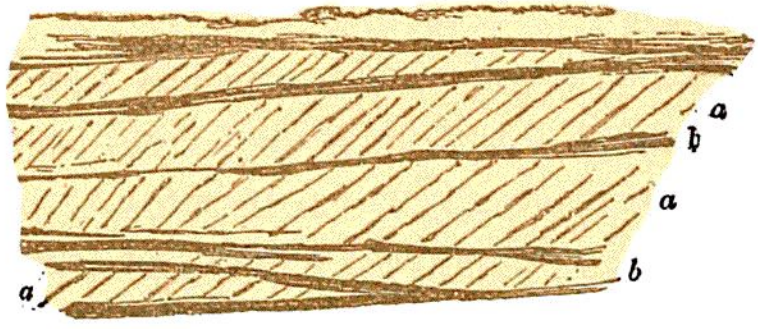

Fig. 196.—Section in the Forest Marble, the Butts, Frome, Somerset (*B.*).

a, *a*, beds formed of broken shells, fish-teeth, pieces of wood, and oolitic grains; *b*, *b*, layers of clay.

where a portion of one of the calcareous members or the Jurassic series of England consists of beds composed mostly of organic fragments with a strongly marked current-bedding (*a a*), while others, formed of muddy layers and not obliquely laminated (*b b*), point to intervals when, with the