(Fig. 247).<sup>3</sup> It is in large mountain-chains, however, that inversion can be seen on the grandest scale. The Alps furnish numerous striking illustrations. On the north side



Fig. 247.-Inverted Folds and Isoclinal Structure.

of that chain, the Secondary and Tertiary rocks have been so completely turned over for many miles that the lowest beds now form the tops of the hills, while the highest lie deep below them. Individual mountains, such as the



Fig. 248.-Inversion in the Glarnisch Mountain (Baltzer).

Glärnisch and some in the Cantons Glarus and St. Gall (Figs. 248, 249), present stupendous examples of inversion, great groups of strata being folded over and over each other as we might fold carpets.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Prof. Lapworth has worked out with much skill the inverted anticlines and synclines of the "Moffat Shales" (Q. J. Geol. Soc. xxxiv. 1878, p. 240); and see also his papers on the "Secret of the Highlands" (Geol. Mag. 1883).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Glärner double fold has been the subject of considerable discussion. According to Heim ("Mechanismus der Gebirgsbildung") the whole of the rocks, schists included, remained undisturbed until the time of the post-eocene folding. Vacek, however, contends, with evident probability, that the older schists are unconformably overlain by later formations. See M. Vacek, Jahrb. Geol. Reichsanst. 1879, p. 726; 1884, pp. 233, 620; Verhandl. Geol. Reichs. 1880, p. 189; 1881, p. 43. A. Heim, Verhandl. Geol. Reichs. 1880, p. 155; 1881, p. 204. See also Arch. Sci. Phys. Nat. Geneva, November, 1882, p. 24; Lory, Bull. Soc. Geol. France, 3me ser. xi. 1882, p. 14. In Fig. 249, no mere plica-