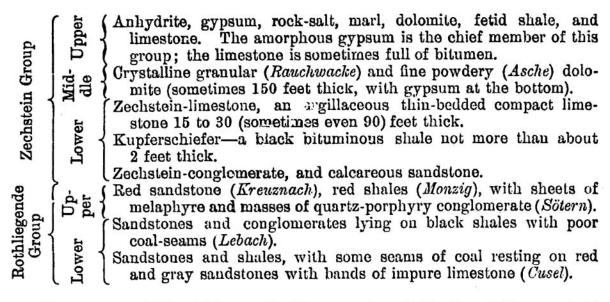
and Bohemia. On the south side of the Harz it is grouped into the following subdivisions:



The name "Rothliegende," or rather "Rothtodtliegende" (red-layer or red-dead-layer), was given by the miners because their ores disappeared in the red rocks below the copper-bearing Kupferschiefer. The coarse conglomerates have been referred by Ramsay to a glacial origin, like those of the Abberley Hills. They attain the enormous thickness of 6000 feet or more in Bavaria. One of the most interesting features of the formation is the evidence of the contemporaneous outpouring of great sheets of quartz-porphyry, granite-porphyry, porphyrite, and melaphyre, with abundant interstratifications of various tuffs, not infrequently inclosing organic remains. From the very nature of its component materials, the Rothliegende is comparatively barren of fossils; a few ferns, calamites, and remains of coniferous trees are found in it, particularly in the lower part of the group, where they form thin seams of coal.

The plants, all of terrestrial growth, on the whole resemble generically the Carboniferous flora, but seem to be nearly all specifically distinct. They include forms of Calamites (C. gigas), Asterophyllites, and ferns of the genera Callipteris (C. conferta), Sphenopteris, Alethopteris, Neuropteris, Odontopteris, with well-preserved silicified stems of tree-ferns (Psaronius, Tubicaulis). The conifer Walchia (W. piniformis) is specially characteristic. Fish remains occur sparingly (Amblypterus, Palæoniscus, Acanthodes), while labyrinthodonts have been met with in the Dresden district in considerable number and mariety.

district in considerable number and variety.

The Zechstein group is characterized by a suite of fossils