

Asia.—The Trias has a wide extension in this continent. In the old district of Mysia, Asia Minor, dark shales and limestones inclose undoubted Triassic forms such as *Arcestes*, *Nautilus*, and *Halobia*.³¹ Strata with *Ceratites* and *Orthoceras* occur in Beloochistan, and in the Salt Range of the Punjab. In northern Kashmir and western Thibet a well-developed succession of Triassic formations appears among the Himalayan ranges, sometimes exceeding 4000 feet in thickness. It contains many of the same species of fossils as occur in the Alpine Trias. Some of its forms are *Ammonites floridus*, *A. diffusus*, *Halobia Lommeli*, *Monotis salinaria*, *Megalodus triqueter*. The researches of Mr. Griesbach have added much to our materials for a comparison between these Himalayan Triassic rocks and their representatives in Europe. At the base of these formations in the Himalayan regions lies a group of strata, the *Otoceras* beds, with a cephalopodan fauna poor in species but rich in individuals (*Xenodiscus*, *Meekoceras*, *Otoceras*, *Prosphegites*). These are followed by another lower Trias member, with a large assemblage of cephalopods resembling that of the *Ceratite* beds of the Salt Range, which are regarded by Waagen as homotaxial with the Bunter sandstone of Europe. The horizon of the *Muschelkalk* is represented by rocks in which there is a blending of the palæontological characters of the Arctic and Mediterranean types of this formation. Three upper Triassic groups have been recognized. Of these the lowest, consisting of black *Daonella* limestone, contains forms of *Arcestes*, *Entomoceras*, and *Arpadites*, the middle contains small ammonites of the genera *Sibirites*, *Heracrites*, and *Halorites*, while the highest group may be compared with the zone of *Tropites subbullatus*, at the base of the Carinthian stage of the eastern Alps.³² The fresh-water Karharbári beds, near the base of the Gondwana series of peninsular India, contain a Bunter assemblage of plants, including *Voltzia heterophylla* and *Albertia* (near *A. speciosa*);³³ also several cycads (*Glossozamites*, *Zamia*) and a number of ferns (*Neuropteris*, *Gangamopteris*, *Glossopteris*, *Sagenopteris*). It has been already observed that some of these types, which were believed to be exclusively Mesozoic, occur in Australia associated with a Carboniferous Limestone

³¹ Neumayr, Sitzb. Akad. Wien, 1887.

³² Mojsisovics, Sitzb. Akad. Wien, ci. 1892, p. 372.

³³ Medlicott and Blanford's "Geology of India," pp. xlv. 114. C. L. Griesbach, Mem. Geol. Surv. India, vol. xxiii.