tracted for the manufacture of ornaments. This jet appears to have been originally water-logged fragments of coniferous wood.⁹³

These three stages are subdivided into the following zones according to distinctive species of Ammonites, though the zones are not so definite in nature as in palæontological lists:⁵³

Upper	2.	Zone of Ammonites	(Stephanoceras) communis.
Lias	1.		(Harpoceras) serpentinus.
Middle	2.	56	(Amaltheus) spinatus.
	1.	66	"margaritatus.
Lower Lias	10. 9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.	66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66	 (Ægoceras) Henleyi. (Amaltheus) Ibex. (Ægoceras) Jamesoni. (Arietites) raricostatus. (Amaltheus) oxynotus. (Arietites) obtusus. "Turneri." Bucklandi. (Ægoceras) angulatus. "planorbis.

resting conformably on Avicula contorta beds (p. 1438).

The organic remains of the British Lias now include nearly 300 genera and more than six times that number of species. The plants comprise leaves and other remains of cycads (Palæozamia, Otozamites), conifers (Pinites, Clathropteris, Peuce), ferns (Alethopteris, etc.), and mares' tails (Equisetites). These fossils serve to indicate the general character of the flora, which seems now to have been mainly cycadaceous and coniferous, and to have presented a great contrast to the lycopodiaceous vegetation of Palæozoic times. The occurrence of land-plants dispersedly throughout the English Lias shows also that the strata, though chiefly marine, were deposited within such short distance from shore, as to receive from time to time leaves,

⁶² C. Fox-Strangways, Mem. Geol. Survey, "Scarborough and Whitby," 1882, p. 21.

⁶⁶ Wright on Liassic Ammonites, Palæontograph. Soc. and Q. J. Geol. Soc. xvi. 374; C. H. Day, op. cit. xix. p. 278; Etheridge, op. cit. xxxviii. (Address), As the zones are not generally defined by lithological features they cannot be satisfactorily mapped. On the maps of the Geological Survey the base of the Middle Lias is perhaps not drawn uniformly at one palæontological horizon; but it generally corresponds with the base of the Margaritatus zone. See Judd. "Geology of Rutland," pp. 45, 89.