

It gives the results of the author's own observations among the rocks of the Harz and the Erzgebirge. Like Arduino he recognized three orders of mountains. 1st, Those which appeared coeval with the making of the world; 2nd, those which arose from a general alteration of the ground; and 3rd, those which have been formed from time to time by local accidents. The first order is distinguished not only by the greater height of its members, but by their internal structure. The rocks are less various, their strata are not horizontal but vertical or inclined, and their layers are neither so weak nor so multifarious as those of the other groups. Nor are they mere superficial deposits, but they plunge down into unknown depths into the earth's interior. The second order, or Flötzgebirge, are of much younger date, and have arisen from the successive deposit of sediments from water that once covered their sites, these sediments being now seen in flat sheets or strata, piled above each other to no great height. Lehmann showed that these sedimentary deposits contain abundant petrifications, such as remains of wild animals, shells, plants and trees. He gave a number of sections to show the order in which the strata succeed each other, remarking that the coarser sediments were generally lowest, while limestone came at the top. His profiles of the succession of strata showed a remarkable grasp of some of the essential features of tectonic geology. It is singular that these suggestive examples should not have had more imitators during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Nothing could be more precise and distinct than Lehmann's demonstration