full order of succession here represented, no fact is inserted for which authority cannot be found. The near approximation of this synoptic representation by Mr. Webster to the facts exhibited by an actual section, may be estimated by comparing it with the admirable section across Europe, published by Mr. Conybeare in the Report of the Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science 1832, and with his sections of England, in Phillips and Conybeare's Geology of England and Wales.

For facility of reference, I have numbered the principal groups of stratified rocks represented in the section, according to their most usual order of succession; and have designated by letters the crystalline or unstratified rocks, and the injected masses and dykes, as well as the metallic veins, and lines of fracture, producing dislocations or faults. The crowded condition in which all the Phenomena represented in this section, are set together, does not admit of the use of accurate relative proportions between the stratified rocks, and the intruded masses, veins, and dykes by which they are intersected. The adoption of false proportions is, however, unavoidable in these cases, because the veins and dykes would be invisible, unless expressed on a highly exaggerated scale. The scale of height throughout the whole section is also infinitely greater than that of breadth. The plants and animals also are figured on no uniform scale.

The extent of the different formations represented in this section, taking their average width as they occur in Europe, would occupy a breadth of five or six hundred miles. A scale of heights, at all approaching to this scale of breadth, would render the whole almost invisible. The same cause makes it also impossible to express correctly the effect of vallies of *denudation*, which are often excavated through strata of one formation into those of another subjacent formation.