

The inclination of this bed directs its course towards the Fault H, where its progress is intercepted by the dislocated edge of the Clay bed *b'*, and a spring is formed at the point *f*. Springs originating in causes of this kind are of very frequent occurrence, and are easily recognized in cliffs upon the sea-shore.* In inland districts, the fractures which cause these springs are usually less apparent, and the issues of water often give to the Geologist notice of Faults, of which the form of the surface affords no visible indication. See V. I. p. 560, Note.

Fig. 2. Section of the valley of Pymont in Westphalia. A cold chalybeate water rises in this valley at *d*. through broken fragments of New Red Sandstone, filling a fracture which forms the Axis of Elevation of the valley. The strata are elevated unequally on opposite sides of this fracture. See V. I. p. 561. (Hoffmann.)

Explanation of Letters referred to in this Figure.

- a.* Keuper.
- b.* Muschel-kalk or shelly Limestone.
- c.* Variegated Sandstone.
- d.* Cold chalybeate Springs rising through a fracture on the Axis of Elevation of the Valley.
- M. The Muhlberg, 1107 feet above the sea.
- B. The Bomberg, 1136 feet above the sea.
- P. Pymont, 250 feet above the sea.

Fig. 3. Section reduced from Thomas's survey of the mining district of Cornwall (1819); it exhibits

* Three such cases may be seen on the banks of the Severn near Bristol, in small faults that traverse the low cliff of Red Marl and Lias on the N. E. of the Aust Passage. See Geol. Trans. N. S. Vol. I. Pt. II. Pl. 37.