

these modifications into one another, and their alternations, prevent the decided determination of their order of superposition, further than the assigning the highest position in the series to No. 1. Such is the account given, in which we may clearly recognise the chalk marles and green sands of our own series. More precise information may be soon expected from a survey of the western termination of the chalky cliffs of France, on the eve of being undertaken by Mr. de la Beche: a translation of Mr. d'Halloy's memoir will be found in the *Annals of Philosophy* for Feb. and April 1818. The beds in question form the green coloured tract in the accompanying map. The writer has seen series of organic remains agreeing with those of the English green sand from near Havre, and lists of similar ones found at Valenciennes.

On the northern borders of the Alps, the highest beds of the exterior calcareous chains consist of a dark coloured limestone often mixed with sand and green particles, and agreeing in its fossils with this part of the English series, with the addition of nummulites, which are rare (although they do occasionally occur) in these beds in England. Similar beds are mentioned, and in a similar position, on the skirts of the Maritime Alps near Nice, in Mr. Allan's account of that neighbourhood. (*Ed. Phil. Trans.*) They form the second limestone of the memoir referred to.

The sandstone of Saxony, generally known under the Wernerian name of *Quader sandstein*, which forms such romantic scenery between Dresden and Pirna, and extends through Silesia, skirting the primitive chains of the Erze and Riesengeberge on the north towards Glatz, and is again found on the south in Bohemia, probably belongs to this series. Von Reaumer notices that, in Silesia, it occasionally contains green particles; but its general characters, and its few fossils, give it a nearer resemblance to the paler beds of the iron sand as they are presented near Hastings, with which it agrees also in containing vegetable remains. Sandy tracts, probably of similar age, occur in many other parts of Germany, particularly between Bamberg and Bayreuth, near the cavernous limestone, but their relations are not as yet ascertained; nor do we yet possess the means of pursuing these beds, if indeed they exist, in other parts of the world.