

its general character of horizontal stratification, always prevailing. Near Watchett, these partial disturbances produce an appearance of alternation in the strata of lias and red rock marle.

(*h*) *Agricultural character.* The lias soil is generally cold and tenacious, better adapted to pasture than tillage: in more sheltered situations it is favorable to the growth of wood. (G. Notes.)

In Glamorganshire it produces very fine wheat; and the marle of the rag, or grey lias, is esteemed the richest in the country. (Mr. G. Williams. G. Notes.)

Samphire grows more plentifully and luxuriantly in the grey lias cliffs of Glamorganshire than on any other. (G. Notes.)

(*i*) *Water* The springs are generally thrown out by the marle above the lias, near its junction with the lower beds of the sand underlying the inferior oolites, and it is therefore doubtful to which of the formations they should with most propriety be referred. The mineral waters of Ilmington (Warwickshire), Cheltenham, Bath, Glastonbury, and Alford near Castle Cary, appear to be thus situated: the former is a chalybeate, the latter contain various proportions of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, muriate of soda, which last is often very abundant, &c. but the analyses of those of Bath and Cheltenham appear to have been alone carefully performed.

When completely within the district of the lias marles, water (excepting the ground springs) is only to be procured by sinking to the bottom beds.