

near Radstock, which was carried through the conglomerate in order that it might, as was hoped, be fed by these natural reservoirs; their whole contents however soon ran off; and they defeated instead of answering the intended purpose, by draining off the water of the canal; which was consequently obliged to be puddled along the whole line. (C.)

Are not the mineral springs of Rippon and Knaresborough in Yorkshire on this formation?

Section III.

FOREIGN LOCALITIES.*

In quitting England, before we pass beyond the British islands, we may observe that the new red sandstone, accompanied by its calcareous conglomerates, stretches from both the northern angles of this country into Scotland, extending on the north-east up the valley of the Tweed, and on the north-west along the southern plains of Dumfries; in both cases resting against the great southern chain of transition mountains which forms the natural barrier of Scotland in that direction. We are not yet informed whether the red sandstone which occasionally covers the great central coal-district of Scotland belongs to this deposit, or is only a variety of the regular coal grits; but there can be little doubt that much of the sandstone of the Western Isles belongs to it.

The formations which we have described in this article occur abundantly on the continent. As far, indeed, as our knowledge of the geological structure of the whole face of the earth extends, there is reason to suppose that a much greater portion of its surface is occupied by these, than by any other single class of rocks.

Before we attempt to collect together from the notices as yet obtained, a general view of the local distribution of this series, it will be necessary to premise a few words concerning the arrangement of its constituent members in those places where they have been most accurately examined, especially in the north of Germany, where the researches of Karsten, Voight, Raumer, Von Buch, and more particularly of Freisleben, have filled up the slight, but generally accurate descriptions of Lehman, and elucidated the systematic, but occasionally confused views of Werner. And we have here the advantage of being able to refer the reader for further information to an extremely able abstract of their statements published by Mr. Weaver in the *Annals of Philosophy* for September 1821.

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