

be seen to the greatest advantage in the valley of the Adige ten miles north of Trent, and in the valley of Avisio which descends from the Val di Tassa into that of the Adige. In the same neighbourhood a porphyry occurs associated with these formations on the south of the Alps only.

The reader is referred for further particulars to the excellent memoir of Professor Buckland; *Annals of Philosophy*, June 1821.

It is probably the limestone of this formation belonging to the Southern Alpine zone, which extends into Carinthia, Istria, Dalmatia, &c.: the limestone of the Apennines, and much of that in Greece, may also perhaps be referred to the same æra.

Returning to resume our survey of the course of this formation from the point where we left it in the north of Germany, we may first observe that there is a tolerably extensive sandstone district in the centre of Germany, between Wurtzburg and Bamberg, which may belong to this formation, and appears in some places to contain gypsum, but cannot yet be considered as satisfactorily identified. Having passed, however the calcareous district containing the caverns celebrated for the fossil remains of bears, &c. in proceeding westwards, between Bayreuth and the Fichtelgebirge, a zone of red marle is passed which appears to skirt the transition and primitive ridges of the Bohemer Wald towards the south, and which continues on the north-west round the projecting chain of the Thuringer Wald. Here we may observe all the formations noticed at the head of this article, viz. the red marle and gypsum; the calcareous beds associated with the cupriferous marle-slate, and at the bottom the rothe todte: a shell limestone answering to our lias rests on these beds, and separates this from a similar district encircling the detached ancient groupe of the Hartz mountains: here, and in the continuation of this district towards Halle, the rothe todte is to be observed in many places in contact with the coal formation and always above it. Rock Salt is found in numerous points in this quarter, along the line between Osnaburg and Magdeburg throughout the south of Hanover. (See the works of Freisleben.)

The zone of these rocks surrounding the Thuringer wald, continues to skirt the prolongation of the same great mountain band through Saxony, where it assumes the name of the Erzegebirge, through Silesia, where it changes its appellation for that of the Riesengebirge. It occurs on both sides this chain, extending on the south into the great basin of Bohemia, and covering the coal formation of that country and the adjoining parts of Silesia. This district has been fully de-