

only to the researches of M. Cuvier on the fossil remains of Vertebral animals.

From the abundance and variety of these remains, the name *Encrinal limestone* has often been given to this formation.

Coralloid remains are equally plentiful; but here we have to regret the want of any work which can afford any thing like a complete enumeration of the fossil species, and our list must be therefore very imperfect.

Caryophyllæa. Knorr, vol. 2. G. 1. fig. 1.

Park. Or. Rem. vol. 2. T. 6. fig. 8.

Turbinolia. Park. Or. Rem. vol. 2. T. 4. fig. 1. 2. 3.

Astrea basaltiformis. Lithostroton. Luid. T. 23.

and 3 undescribed species.

Favosites ramosus. Luid. T. 3. fig. 95.

Tubiporas? Park. Or. Rem. vol. 2. T. 1. fig. 1.

T. 2. fig. 1.

T. 3. fig. 1.

Retepora. Martin's Derbyshire, T. 43. fig. 1 & 2.

Milleporites flustriformis.

frustulata? Lamk. *flabelliformis.* Miller's
Manusc.

An elegant flexible Coral, belonging to Lamouroux 5th Division, occurs, though rarely, in the mountain limestone near Bristol, which serves as the type of a new genus named *Fenestrella* by Mr. Miller.

Vegetable remains corresponding to those of the coal-measures are occasionally, though rarely, found in the upper beds of this formation.

When the organic remains of this formation occur in the cherty beds associated in it, the testaceous matter of the original has almost always disappeared, bearing only a siliceous cast.

(d) *Range and extent.* See the local details in the ensuing chapters.

(e) *Height.* We also refer to the ensuing chapters for the particulars relating to this head, observing generally that this limestone commonly constitutes hilly and even mountainous tracts, many eminences formed by it exceeding 1000 feet above the sea level; hence it has been often designated as the *Mountain Limestone*. It is generally, however, overtopped by the ranges of the superjacent millstone-grit.

(f) *Thickness.* The thickness of this series is very considerable, certainly exceeding in some instances 900 feet; but, like every other formation, it is very variable in this respect.

(g) *Inclination.* The strata of this formation, like those of the superjacent grit and coal-measures, are often highly in-