

ern boundary, near the point where the Elbe breaks out across the Erzegebirge, the range of the Mittlewalde, consisting of summits of the flötz-trap formation resting on wood-coal or lignite (of much more recent origin), is interposed between the true coal and the primitive chains: trap summits are likewise scattered over this edge of the coal-field.

On the south-west, the coal of Bohemia appears to form a number of small detached basins scattered along the line of the Beraun, and reposing on what are called transition rocks, but which may possibly answer to our own carboniferous limestone and old red sandstone. On the north-west towards Silesia, the coal-district becomes more continuous and extensive; it is here covered by red sandstone associated with porphyry as in the neighbourhood of Hartz and Saxony: we have before assigned our reasons for believing these to be connected with the newer red sandstone of England. (See the section on the foreign localities of that formation.)

This coal-district of Bohemia and Upper Silesia appears to be bounded on all sides by primitive and transition rocks; by those we have already mentioned on the north and south, by the Fichtelgebirge and Bohemer Wald on the west, and on the east by the chains which extend from Glatz round the head of the Adler to join the primitive slate district of Southern Bohemia.

More than forty beds of coal are supposed to be worked in the Bohemian district.

The geological Map and Sections of Bohemia by Relpb (Vienna 1819), and the 'Flora Zur Vorwelt' by Count Sternberg, afford much information concerning the Bohemian part of this coal district; and the Map and description of Von Raumur add the particulars of its extension into Upper Silesia.

The coal-strata and grit of this district appear to agree closely with those of England, and the vegetable impressions preserved in them to be generally of the same genera and species.

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Coal is said to occur on the north of Constantinople.

In Russia there are said to be indications of coal in several provinces, but the notices are too vague and uncertain to be relied upon.

In Asia coal occurs extensively, and has long been worked in China.

America is known to afford very extensive coal-fields on the west of the Alleghany chain towards the plains of the Mississippi.

In the Australasian Archipelago, coal occurs very plentifully associated with sandstone in Van Dieman's Land.

END OF PART I.