

- Insects* rarely found fossil, remains of in Stonesfield slate, 187.
- Institutes of Menu*, 15.
- Intermediate* or transition rocks, Chap. VII.
- Internal* or central heat of the earth, 282, 360; indications of, 361; observations on, 362, 363.
- Inundations of the sea*, occasioned by volcanic eruptions, 353.
- Iron*, a constituent part of numerous rocks, 32.
- *stone*, in the coal strata, probably a freshwater formation, 115; numerous regular alternations of in the the Ashby-de-la-Zouch coal field, *ib.*, 116, 117; occurs in the freshwater beds of Sussex, which formerly supplied a great part of England with iron, 193; enormous mass of iron ore in the Valley of the Missouri, 369.
- Islands* formed by submarine volcanoes, 260; recent formation of an island near Sicily, phenomena that attended its appearance, 261, 262; islands formed of coral: see *Coral*. Islands, temperature of, more equal than that of continents in the same latitude, 358.
- Isothermal lines*, or lines of equal temperature, not parallel with lines of latitude, 358.
- Jungfrau mountains*, 69.
- Jura* range of mountains, 100, 154.
- K.
- Kamenoï*, a volcanic island raised in a solid mass, 263.
- Kaolin*, soft earthy granite used for porcelain, 66.
- Katavotrons*, gulfs in the central Morea, 303.
- Kelloway rock*, 186.
- Keuper*, a name given by the Germans to the red marl above the new red sandstone, 159.
- Killas*, Cornwall, 64.
- Kimmeridge clay*, 186.
- L.
- Lakes*, filling up by alluvial matter, 322; bursting of, 347.
- *of North America*, extent and levels of, 216, 217.
- Lamellar structure*, 39.
- Lava*, 280; fluidity of, 281; passage into basalt, 143.
- Lias*, clay and limestone, mineral characters of, 178, 179; fossil characters, 181; extent of the lias formation, *ib.*; 182; lias of part of Germany, its position, 189.
- Lignite*. See *Wood coal*.
- Lime*, 32; its use as a manure, 328.
- Limestone*, analysis of, 37; Primary limestone, secondary and tertiary limestone, see under the different classes.
- Line* of dip, and line of bearing, described, 39, 42.
- Lizards, fossil*, 24, five gigantic species of in the Wealden beds, 195.
- Locke, John*, his opinion of the growth of stones and minerals, 312.
- Lodes*, or metallic veins, 290.
- London clay*, 220; characters of, 221; organic remains in, 222; crocodiles found in, 222; water from, impregnated with mineral matter, 224.
- Lydian stone*, 98, 162.
- Lyell, Mr.*, his account of fossil species in the sub-Apennine range, 245; his theory respecting the temperature of the earth, 359.
- M.
- Macaluba*, in Sicily, eruption of chalky matter from, 263.
- Mac Culloch, Dr.*, on the formation of coal, 118; on the growth of peat, 328.
- Mackenzic, Sir George*, on the basalt of Iceland, 143.
- Madrepores and coralline polypi*, their labours in forming new islands, 75, 330.
- Magnesia*, 32, a component part of many rocks, 77; found in some chalk rocks, 202.
- Magnesian limestone*, or dolomite of the Alps, 77; magnesian limestone common in mountain limestone, 91; magnesian secondary limestone, its position and extent in England, 168; 170; forms durable stone for architecture, 170; not unfavorable to vegetation, *ib.*
- Mammoth*, or fossil elephant, 331.
- Mam Tor*, in Derbyshire, 102.
- Man*, his recent appearance on the earth adduced as a proof that the former condition of our planet was different from its present state, 213, 214.
- Manganese* communicates a reddish colour to rocks, 33; occurs in the green sand near Sidmouth, 201; irregular beds of, in Devonshire, 286.
- Mantell, Gideon*, his discoveries of new species of immense lizards in the Wealden beds, 194; his observations on the ancient condition of the country in which the strata of Tilgate Forest were deposited, 196, 197; interesting objects in his museum, 195, 206; his observations on chalk, 208; on the Brighton cliffs, 236.
- Manures*, in what way they improve the soil, 323.
- Marine and freshwater formations*, their alternations in the Paris basin, 219,