INDEX. 475

strata in colite, 187; Oxford or clunch clay separates the lower from the middle colites, 186; middle colite, division of, ib.; Kimmeridge clay separates the middle from the upper colite, ib.; upper colite, 186, 187.

Oolite of Yorkshire and the bath district of Germany compared, 188, 189.

Organic remains, fossil, Chap. II.

Osseous breccia of New Holland and Gibraltar, 310.

Oxford, or clunch clay, 186.

Oyster beds, many miles in extent, occur in European seas, 76.

## Ρ.

Pachydermata, thick-skinned animals, fossil remains of, abundant in the tertiary strata, 25.

Pariou, an extinct volcano in Auvergne,

cut of, 271.

Paris basin, strata of, 218, 219, 226—231; remarkable fossil animals in, 229—231.

Partings in rocks, 72.

Peat, a vegetable production, 326, 327; peat moors, 327; formation of, described, 328; human bodies preserved in, 328.

Pebbles, stones rounded by attrition,

opinions respecting, 312.

Pentacrinus, recently found living, 22; description and plate of; see Preliminary Observations.

Pepperino, a volcanic tufa, 281.

Petrifactions, 19.

Petworth, or Sussex marble, 193, 197.

Phonolite, or clinkstone, 130.

Phosphoric acid, a constituent part of animal bone, combined with calcareous earth, 33; rare in the mineral kingdom, ib.

Pitchstone, 130.

Plaster stone, a common name for gypsum, 37.

Plastic clay, 220.

Plesiosaurus, a fossil saurian animal, description of, 24; cut of, 181.

Plumbago, or graphite, 110.

Pool's Hole, 93.

Porphyritic structure, what, 38, 80.

Porphyry, 128, 131, 166; trap porphyry, 130, 133; felspar porphyry, 130; of the Andes, 133; of Norway, 131; of England, ib.; of Devonshire, 166.

Pot stone, or tapis ollaris, used for culinary vessels; its use of great antiquity, 78.

Pozzolana, 281.

Prehnite, first discovered as an English mineral by the author, 144.

Primary rocks, 7; and Chap. V.; classifications of, 55, 56.

Progressive development of organic life, observed as we advance from the older to the more recent rock formations, doctrine of maintained, 26, 28, 210, 214.

Protogine, a variety of granite in which tale or chlorite supplies the place of mica; the highest granite of Mont Blane is of this kind, 58.

Protrusion of basalt among beds of sandstone and limestone, 139, 140, 145; protrusion of granite, 69.

Pudding stone, rounded stones cement-

ed by a mineral paste, 38.

Pumice stone, of Lipari, 278; sometimes thrown up by submarine volcanoes, 279.

Purbeck limestone or marble, 193, 197.

Puys, extinct volcanoes in Auvergne so called: Puy de Chopine, 273; Puy de Dôme, ib.; Puy de Pariou, description and cut of, 270—272.

Pyrites decompose and ignite by expo-

sure to air and water, 275.

## Q

Quartz, 34. rock, 98.

Qualernary, or more recent tertiary strata described, Chap. XVII.; extent of these strata, 233.

Quito, whole mountainous part of, one immense volcano, 268.

## R.

Radiated animals, 21.

Red marl. See New red marl and Sand-

Rents in rocks, 72.

Retinasphaltum, 112.

Rhinoceros, fossil remains of, 330; tooth of, cut, ib.

Rocks. See Classification, Structure, 4-c.

passim

Rock-salt, depositories of, Cheshire, 171, 172; Droitwitch, 172; Cardona, in Spain, 173; various localities of rock-salt, 174—176.

Roestone. See Oolite.

Rothe todte liegende, or lowest bed of new red sandstone, 163.

Rowley rag, basalt near Dudley so called, experiments on, 146.

Rubly, or rumilly beds in coal strata, are partly composed of fragments or loose materials, 118.

## S.

Saddle-shaped strata, 43.

Saleve, great and little, near Geneva, blocks of stones scattered on these mountains, 355.