

Section above the bridge of Cellent.

a. Scorinceous lava. b. Schistose basalt. c. Columnar basalt. d. Scoriæ, vegetable soil, and alluvium. e. Nummulitie limestone. f. Micaccous grey sandstone.

gneous and marine formations; and it is interesting to remark that in this, as in other beds of pebbles occupying a similar position, there are no rounded fragments of lava; whereas in the most modern gravel-beds of the rivers of this country, volcanic pebbles are abundant.

The deepest excavation made by a river through lava, which I observed in this part of Spain, is seen in the bottom of a valley near San Feliu de Palleróls, opposite the Castell de Stolles. The lava there has filled up the bottom of a valley, and a narrow ravine has been cut through it to the depth of 100 feet. In the lower part the lava has a columnar structure. A great number of ages were probably required for the erosion of so deep a ravine; but we have no reason to infer that this current is of higher antiquity than those of the plain near Olot. The fall of the ground, and consequent velocity of the stream, being in this case greater, a more considerable volume of rock may have been removed in the same time.



Section at Castell Follit.

A. Church and town of Castell Follit, overlooking precipices of basalt. B. Small island, on each side of which branches of the river Teronel flow to meet the Fluvia.

- c. Precipice of basaltic lava, chiefly columnar, about 130 feet in height. d. Aucient alluvium, underlying the lava-current.
- e. Inclined strata of secondary sandstone.

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