

termed Silurian; that is, strata of the same age with those in Siluria. Nearly every formation has thus received a local appellation. American geologists have carried this principle so far that nearly fifty local names have been proposed for the different divisions of our series.

The first division of all the rocks is into the *Stratified* and *Unstratified*, corresponding to the Aqueous, including Metamorphic, and Igneous of some geologists. The stratified class is divided into the *Fossiliferous* and *Unfossiliferous*, or those which contain, and those devoid of organic remains. The latter all belong to one series which is termed the *Azoic*, because without life; or *Hypozoic*, *beneath* all evidences of life. The fossiliferous division is divided into three great systems, according to the times in which the organism flourished: the *Palæozoic*, or the *ancient* type of organic life; *Mesozoic*, or the life that flourished during the *middle* periods of geological time; and *Cainozoic*, or the *recent* economies of life.

The following tabular view of the rocks embraces all the important formations and groups described in the more recent works on geology. Where we have made any changes it is simply with the hope of escaping difficulties which embarrass all systems of classification. The arrangement which we give we shall follow in this work.

CLASS 1.—STRATIFIED OR AQUEOUS ROCKS.

1. Fossiliferous.

CAINOZOIC.

1. Alluvium, including Drift.
2. Tertiary.

MESOZOIC.

1. Cretaceous, with Green Sand.
2. Oolitic or Jurassic, with Wealden and Lias.
3. Triassic or New Red Sandstone.

PALEOZOIC.

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| 1. Permian. | 4. Upper Silurian. |
| 2. Carboniferous. | 5. Lower Silurian. |
| 3. Devonian. | 6. Cambrian or Huronian. |