

B. *Middle Jurassic.*

(b) Corallian group.

13. Astarte Limestone.
12. Nerinea Limestone.
11. Coral Oolite.
10. Coral Limestone.

(a) Oxford group.

9. Terrain à chailles.
8. Oxford Clay and Kellaways Rock.

A. *Lower Jurassic or Oolite Group.*

7. Dalle nacrée (= Cornbrash?).
6. Calcaire roux sableux (= Forest Marble?)
with *Ostrea Knorri*.
5. Great Oolite (*Plagiostoma elongata*, etc.).
4. Marls with *Ostrea acuminata* (= Fullers' Earth?).
3. Compact Oolite.
2. Ferruginous Oolite.
1. Grès superliasique (marly Sandstone).

Terrain Liasique.—The works of Merian, Thirria, and Thurmann were supplemented by Count von Mandelslohe's memoir entitled *Sur la Constitution géologique de l'Albe du Wurtemberg* (1836). Mandelslohe contributed several good geological sections, and drew a careful comparison between the palæontological sequence of the deposits in the Swabian Jura and that exhibited in the Jurassic deposits of England, Switzerland, and France.

Dufrenoy and Élie de Beaumont commenced their investigations on the French Jurassic deposits in 1825. The more important results were communicated in several memoirs, which were then published collectively in four volumes in the year 1838. Ten years later a comprehensive account of the "Terrain du calcaire Jurassique" was given by the same two authors in elucidation of the geological map of France. This was for several decades the standard work on the Jurassic deposits of France. Dufrenoy and De Beaumont defined and sub-divided the "Terrain Jurassique" of France precisely after the model of the English authors. They succeeded in demonstrating the parallelism of all the main sub-divisions in the French and English developments of the series, and introduced into French