

those still existing—the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean. A central Mediterranean stretched across the narrow part of the American continent, and traversing what is now the North Atlantic, swept all over central and southern Europe, the present Mediterranean Sea, and the north of Africa. It joined the Arctic Ocean in the Russian plain, sent various arms into Asia, and passing across central India stretched southward to the Antarctic Ocean. A long and wide branch extended between Africa and a supposed mass of land connecting southern Africa, Madagascar, and southern India. The chief terrestrial areas of the period, according to Neumayr, were the African-Brazilian continent, extending across the southern Atlantic; the Chinese-Australian continent, extending from the north of China over the southeast of Asia to Tasmania and New Zealand; the Nearctic continent, extending from southeastern Greenland and Iceland across the North Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico; the Scandinavian island, the European Archipelago, consisting of numerous insular tracts dotted over the Jurassic sea from Ireland on the west to southern Russia on the east; the Turanian island, lying to the east of the Caspian; and the Ural island, on the site of the Ural Mountains. But much of this geography rests on slender evidence. One of the most remarkable facts pointed out by Neumayr is the extent of the overlap of upper Jurassic rocks upon lower members of the system. He showed that the Lias was not deposited over an enormous part of the earth's surface, which nevertheless sank beneath the sea wherein later parts of the Jurassic series were laid down.