

Australasia.—The existence of Jurassic rocks in Queensland and western Australia has been demonstrated by the discovery of recognizable Jurassic species and others closely allied to known Jurassic forms.⁹⁷ In Queensland above the Permo-Carboniferous rocks comes the Burrum formation, a great series of coal-bearing rocks, with *Sphenopteris*, *Thinnfeldia*, *Alethopteris*, *Tæniopteris*, *Podozamites*, *Otozamites*, *Baiera*, and a few animal remains, including species of *Corbicula* and *Rocellaria*. This group is followed by another sandy and conglomeratic series with abundant remains of land-plants and workable coals, forming the valuable Ipswich formation. From these strata a large flora has been collected, together with cyprids, coleoptera, and *Unio*. From the plant-remains these two formations have been grouped as Jura-Trias.⁹⁸ Traces of Jurassic rocks have been found in New Caledonia and the northern end of New Guinea.

In New Zealand a thick series of rocks classed as Jurassic is subdivided as follows:

- Mataura series, estuarine, with terrestrial plants (8 species known).
- Putakaka series, marlstones and sandstones passing into conglomerates, and inclosing plant-remains and irregular seams of coal; marine fossils (11 species known) of Middle Oolite facies.
- Flag Hill series, with species of *Rhynchonella*, *Terebratula*, *Spiriferina*, etc.
- Catlin's River and Bastian series, consisting in the upper part of conglomerates and grits, with obscure plant-remains, and in the lower part of sandstones. Fossils abundant (especially ammonites), and affording means for defining horizons. This division is referred to the Lias.⁹⁹

⁹⁷ Moore, Q. J. Geol. Soc. xxvi. 261. W. B. Clarke, op. cit. xxiii. 7. R. Etheridge jun., "Catalogue of Australian Fossils," 1878.

⁹⁸ Jack and Etheridge, "Geology and Palæontology of Queensland," 1892, chaps. xxiii.—xxx.

⁹⁹ Hector's "Handbook of New Zealand," p. 31. Compare F. W. Hutton, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1885, p. 204.