(d) Reversed Flexures, where the strata have been folded over in such a way that on both sides of the axis of curvature they dip in the same direction, occur chiefly in districts of the most intense plication, such as a great mountain-chain like the Alps. The inclination, as before, is for the most part toward the region of maximum disturbance, and the flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are isoclinal, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction (p. 900). A gradation can be traced through the three last-named kinds of flexure. The inverted or reversed type is found where the crumpling of the crust has been greatest. Away from the area of maximum disturbance, the folds pass into the unsymmetrical type,



Fig. 467.—Section across Western Part of Jura Mountains. (After P. Choffat, 150000, A. Heim, "Mechanism. Gebirgsb." pl. xiii.).

then with gradually lessening slopes into the symmetrical, finally widening out and flattening into the plains. If we bisect the flexures in a section of such a plicated region we find that the lines of bisection or "axis-planes" are vertical in the symmetrical folds, and gradually incline toward the more plicated ground at lessening angles.<sup>6</sup>

Fractures not infrequently occur along the axes of unsymmetrical and inverted flexures, the strata having snapped under the great tension, and one side (in the case of inverted flexures, usually the upper side), having been pushed over the other, sometimes with a vertical displacement of several thousand feet, or a horizontal thrust of several miles. It is