

TABLE of Geological Formations in the order of their super osition. By M. Al. de Humboldt.

Alluvial Deposits.			Tertiary Formations.
Lacustrine Formation with Buhrstones.			
Fountainbleau sandstone and sand.			
Gypsum with bones.	Siliceous Limestone.		
Coarse Limestone. (London Clay.)			
Tertiary sandstone with lignites.			
(Plastic clay,—Molasse,—Nagelfluhe.)			
Chalk.	white. tufaceous. chloritic.	<i>Ananchites.</i>	
Green sand.	(Secondary Sandstone with <i>lignites.</i>)		
Weald clay.			
Iron Sand.			
<i>Ammonites.</i> <i>Planulites.</i>	Jura Limestone.	Slaty beds with fishes and crustacea.	
Quadersandstein, or white sandstone, sometimes above the lias.		Coral rag. Dive clay. Oolites and Caen limestone.	
Muschelkalk. <i>Ammonites nodosus.</i>		Marly or calcareous lias with <i>Gryphæa arcuata.</i>	
Marls with fibrous gypsum. Arenaceous beds.		Saliferous variegated sandstone.	
<i>Productus aculeatus.</i> Magnesian limestone.		Zechstein. Copper slate.	(Alpine limestone.)
Quartziferous Porphyry.	Co-ordinate formations of porphyry, red sandstone, and coal.		
Transition Formations.			
Slates with Lydian-stone, greywacke, diorites, euphotides. Limestones with orthoceratis, trilobites and euomphalites.			
Primitive Formations.			
Clayslates (Thonschiefer). Micaslates. Gneiss. Granites.			