SECONDARY FORMATIONS,

above the transition and regular coal formations, and terminating with chalk.

1. RED SANDSTONE AND MARL WITH MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

a Lower beds of new red sandstone.	a *Grès rouge ancien et rothe-todte-liegende.*
b Magnesian limestone.	b *Zechstein et rauchwacke.*
c Upper red sandstone. (Muschel-kalk wanting in England.)	c *Grès bigarré et grès des Vosges, muschel-kalk.*
d Red marl with fibrous gypsum.	d *Keuper, marnes irrisées.*

2. LIAS LIMESTONE AND LIAS CLAY.

a White lias and micaceous sandstone. *b* Blue lias with marlstone. *c* Lias clay and shale.	*Calcaires à gryphites.*

3. OOLITE LIMESTONE AND BEDS OF CLAY AND SANDSTONE.

a Inferior and Bath oolites with sandstone, Oxford or clunch clay. *b* Middle oolites. *c* Bituminous or Kimmeridge clay. *d* Upper or Portland oolite.	*Calcaires oolitiques*, and sometimes *calcaires de Jura*, and also *calcaire Alpin.*

4. WEALDEN OR SUSSEX BEDS.

a Weald clay with sandstone. *b* Sandstone, calcareous grit. *c* Petworth and Purbeck limestone.	This may be regarded as a local formation of limited extent, but extremely interesting on account of its fossil remains.

5. GREEN SAND AND CHALK.

a Lower green sand and iron sand. *b* Blue clay, called Galt. *c* Upper green sand.	*Grès vert et grès ferrugineux.*
d Chalk marl.	*Craie tufeau.*
e Chalk without flints.	*Craie inférieure, et*
f Upper or flinty chalk.	*Craie supérieure.*

introduce numerous subdivisions of strata, and to identify them with those in other situations, will be ready to acknowledge that such labours are too micrological, and that by endeavouring to mark divisions, where Nature has not established them, we lose our time, and introduce needless perplexity into the science. A reference to the two sections of the oolite formation, given at the end of the next chapter, will serve to evince the truth of the above remarks.