c. Conglomerates formed of the detritus of the older rocks.

d. Red mottled sandstone, and marls. (*Grès-bigarré—French.*)

Total thickness, about 300 yards.

2. *Lower New Red.*

a. Red and white marls, and Dolomite. (*Zeck-stein. Germ.*)

b. Magnesian limestones; white, red, or yellowish limestone, with a large proportion of magnesia, in thick beds, with marine organic remains.

c. Marl slate, in thin layers, containing reptiles and fishes. The *Keuper Schist* of Mansfeld.

d. Red marls and conglomerates, with sandstones and clays of variable character.

Total thickness, about 100 yards.

Obs.—The New Red or Saliferous system, consists of a series of variegated, blue, yellow, and red marls, abounding in gypsum and salt; with sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates coloured by peroxide of iron. The limestone in the lower divisions is often granular, and contains a considerable proportion of magnesia; it is called *Dolomite.* This formation constitutes the principal deposit in Leicestershire and other midland counties of England. Fossils are not generally abundant, but some