and newer sedimentary, and the contemporaneous deposits. Their nature, and the effects they have produced, are fully considered in the works to which reference is made.

By an inspection of the geological map of England (*Wond.* pl. x.), it will be seen, that viewed on a broad scale, the several formations appear on the surface in a chronological order, from the south-east to the north-west. Thus the principal Tertiary deposits are situated in the eastern and south-eastern parts of our island; and proceeding towards the north-west, we successively pass over the Upper Secondary —the Chalk, Oolite, and Lias; then the Lower Secondary—the Carboniferous and Devonian groups; next the Silurian; and lastly the Cambrian and Metamorphic rocks. It is this distribution of the strata that has determined the physical character of the geography of England. The Alpine or mountainous districts, which extend north and south along the western portion of England and Wales, from Cornwall to Cumberland, are formed by the elevated masses of the Metamorphic, Cambrian, and Silurian rocks. Next we have a band of the Carboniferous, and associated strata of red marls and sandstones, with occasional interspersions of Metamorphic and Basaltic masses, stretching from the coast of Devonshire, through the midland counties, by Derbyshire