Havannah and Batabano, and between the port of Trinidad and Rio Guaurabo), as well in the small Cayman Islands.

I have hither to described the secondary limestone formations of the littoral chain without giving them the systematic names which may connect them with the formations of Europe. During my stay in America, I took the limestone of Cumanacoa for zechstein or Alpine limestone, and that of Caripe for Jura limestone. The carburetted and slightly bituminous marl of Cumanacoa, analogous to the strata of bituminous slate, which are very numerous* in the Alps of southern Bavaria, appeared to me to characterize the former of these formations; while the dazzling whiteness of the cavernous stratum of Caripe, and the form of those shelves of rocks rising in walls and cornices, forcibly reminded me of the Jura limestone of Streitberg in Franconia, or of Oitzow and Krzessowic, in Upper Silesia. There is in Venezuela a suppression of the different strata which, in the old continent, separate zechstein from Jura limestone. The sandstone of Cocollar, which sometimes covers the limestone of Cumanacoa, may be considered as variegated sandstone; but it is more probable that in alternating by layers with the limestone of Cumanacoa, it is sometimes thrown to the upper limit of the formation to which it belongs. The zechstein of Europe also contains a very quartzose sandstone. The two limestone strata of Cumanaco and Caripe succeed immediately each other, like Alpine and Jura limestone, on the western declivity of the Mexican table-land, between Sopilote, Mescala, and Tehuilotepec. These formations, perhaps, pass from one to the other, so that the latter may be only an upper shelf of This immediate covering, this suppression of zechstein. interposed soils, this simplicity of structure, and absence of oolitic strata, have been equally observed in Upper Silesia and in the Pyrenees. On the other hand, the immediate superposition of the limestone of Cumanacoa on mica-slate and transition clay-slate,—the rarity of the petrifactions which have not yet been sufficiently examined,-the strata of silex passing to Lydian stone, may lead to the belief that the soils of Cumanacoa and Caripe are of much more ancient

* I found them also in the Peruvian Andes, near Montau, at the height of 1600 toises.