is seen in a state of repose, resting on its hind feet. The other is represented, not flying, after the manner of a bird, but throwing itself from a rock in order to seize upon a winged insect, the dragon-fly (*Libellula*), the remains of which have been discovered, associated with the bones of the Pterodactyle, in the lithographic limestone of Pappenheim and Solenhofen.

## OOLITIC SUB-PERIOD.

This period is so named because many of the limestones entering into the composition of the formations it comprises, consist almost entirely of an aggregation of rounded concretionary grains resembling, in outward appearance, the roe or eggs of fishes, and each of which contains a nucleus of sand, around which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated; whence the name, from  $\omega d\nu$ , egg, and  $\lambda l \theta os$ , stone.

The Oolite series is usually subdivided into three sections, the *Lower, Middle*, and *Upper* Oolite. These rocks form in England a band some thirty miles broad, ranging across the country from Yorkshire, in the north-east, to Dorset, in the south-west, but with a great diversity of mineral character, which has led to a further subdivision of the series, founded on the existence of particular strata in the central and south-western counties :--

	UPPER.	MIDDLE.	LOWER.
I.	Purbeck Beds.	I. Coral Rag.	I. Cornbrash.
2.	Portland Stone and Sand.	2. Oxford Clay.	2. Great Oolite & Forest Marble.
3.	Kimeridge Clay.		<ol> <li>Stonesfield Slate.</li> <li>Fuller's Earth.</li> <li>Inferior Oolite.</li> </ol>

The alternations of clay and masses of limestone in the Liassic and Oolite formations impart some marked features to the outline of the scenery both of France and England: forming broad valleys, separated from each other by ranges of limestone hills of more or les, elevation. In France, the Jura mountains are composed of the latter; in England, the slopes of this formation are more gentle—the valleys are intersected by brooks, and clothed with a rich vegetation; it forms what is called a tame landscape, as compared with the wilder grandeur of the Primary rocks—it pleases more than it surprises. It yields materials also, more useful than some of the older formations, numerous quarries being met with which furnish excellent building-materials, especially around Bath, where the stone, when