# STRATIGRAPHICAL GEOLOGY. 

Sub-division of German Prias. Palamontological
Character.


|  | Dolomite, marls, p |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | limestones, bitumino |
| $\mathrm{Mu}$ | limestone, gypsum, |
| chelkalk). | ite, clay and rock- |

Saurian remains occasionally occur, otherwise poor in fossils.

Wellen- Wellendolomit (wavy dolokalk Group mite).
(Lr. Muschelkalk).

Richly fossiliferous, Terebratula vulsaris, T. angusta, Spiriferina fragilis, Gervillia costata, Myophoria elegans, etc. Encrinus liliiformis.


The later literature on German Trias is very voluminous. Gümbel, Sandberger, and Thürach have materially advanced the stratigraphical and palæontological knowledge of this subject by their exhaustive studies of Bavarian areas. Daubrée, Benecke, and Lepsius have been amongst the geologists who have investigated the Trias in Alsace-Lorraine. In the Rhine provinces, Weiss and Blanckenhorn have been the chief workers. The isolated Triassic outcrop at Rüdersdorf, near Berlin, has been made the subject of a monograph by Eck, and the Upper Silesian area of Trias has been described by Eck and Ferdinand Roemer.

Only after a clear exposition had been obtained of the general stratigraphical relations of the Trias in extra-Alpine European localities, could the difficult task be seriously commenced of unravelling the tangled skein of the Triassic rocks in the Alps. To determine the relations of Triassic rocks in

