stones, and clays were deposited, which now appear here and there reposing unconformably on the older formations. Traces of what were probably other basins occur eastward in the Carpathian district, in the west and southeast of France, and over the eastern half of the Spanish peninsula. But these areas have been considerably obscured, sometimes by dislocation and denudation, again by the overlap of more recent accumulations. In the region between Marseilles and Nice, Triassic rocks cover a considerable area. They

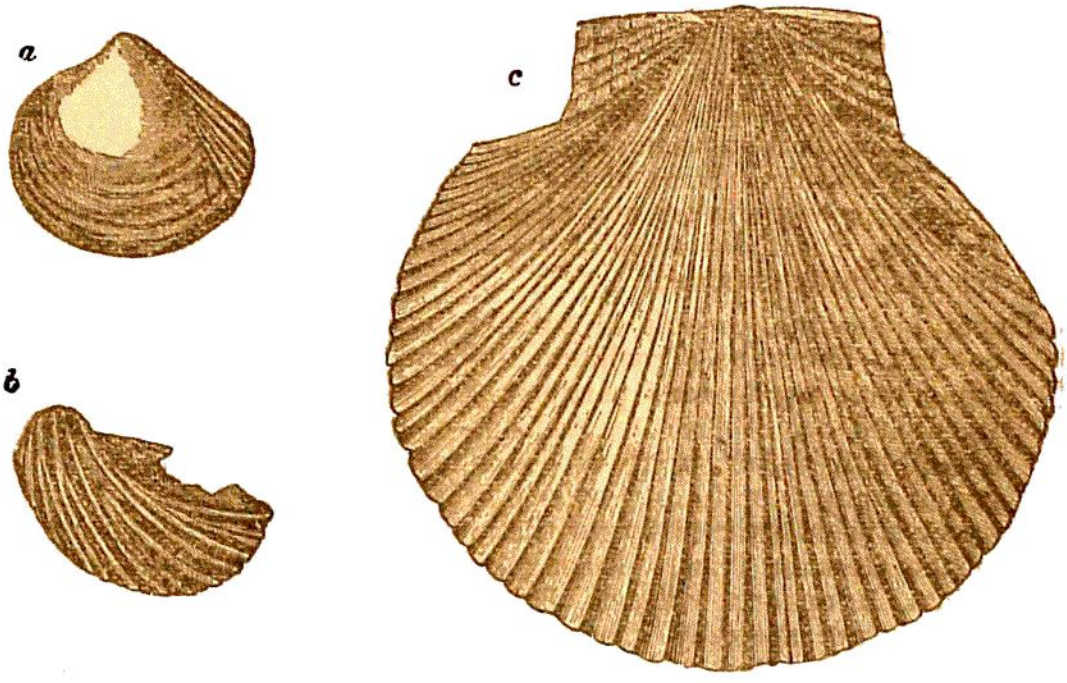

Fig. 880.—Rhætic Fossils.
a, Cardium phillipianum (rhæticum, Merian,); *b*, Avicula (Cassianella) contorta, Portlock; *c*, Pecten valoniensis, Defrance.

contain feeble representatives of the Grès bigarré or Bunter beds, and of the Marnes irisées or Keuper division, separated by a calcareous zone believed to be the equivalent of the Muschelkalk of Germany. Their highest platform, the Rhætic or Infra-Lias, contains a shell-bed abounding in Avicula contorta, and is traceable throughout Provence.[18]

In the great German Triassic basin[19] the deposits are as shown in the subjoined table:

---

[18] Hébert, Bull. Soc. Geol. France (2e ser.) xix. p. 100. Dieulafait, Ann. Sci. Geol. i. p. 337.

[19] E. Weiss, Zeitsch. Deutsch. Geol. Ges. xxi. 1869, p. 837; C. W. Gümbel, "Geognostische Beschreibung des Königreichs Bayern," iii. 1879, chap. xv.; F. Roemer, "Geologie von Oberschlesien," 1870, p. 122; E. W. Benecke, "Ueber die Trias in Elsass-Lothringen und Luxemburg." Abh. Geol. Specialkarte Elsass-Lothr. i. part iv. 1877; G. Meyer, Mittheil. Com. Geol. Landes-