ment in the Park region of Colorado. In this type, an axis of ancient crystalline rocks—granites, gneisses, etc.—has been as it were pushed through the flexure, or the younger strata have been bent sharply over it, so that after vast denudation their truncated ends stand up vertically along the flanks of the uplifted nucleus of older rocks (Fig. 466).

There may be only one dominant flexure, as in the case of the Uinta Mountains, the long axial line of which is truncated at the ends by lines of flexure nearly at right angles to it. More usually, numerous folds run approximately parallel to each other, as in the Jura and Appalachian chains. Not in-

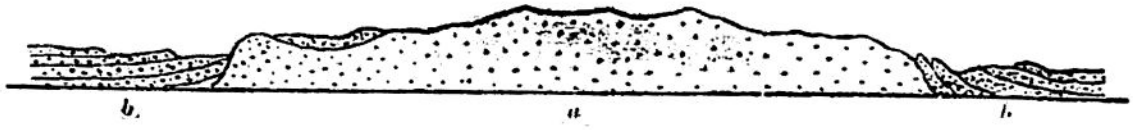

Fig. 466.—Park Type of Flexure.
a, Crystalline rocks; *b*, Mesozoic rocks.

frequently, some of them die out or coalesce. Their axes are seldom perfectly straight lines.

(*c*) *Unsymmetrical Flexures*, where one side of the fold is much steeper than the other, but where they are still inclined in opposite directions, occur in tracts of considerable disturbance. The steep sides look away from the area of maximum movement, and are more sharply inclined as they approach it, until the flexures become inverted. Instructive examples of this structure are presented by the Jura Mountains and the Appalachian chain. In these tracts, it is observable that in proportion as the flexures increase in angle of inclination, they become narrower and closer together; while, on the other hand, as they diminish into symmetrical forms, they become broader, flatter, and wider apart, till they disappear (Figs. 246, 467).