

Stone group, the old Red Sand Stone group, the Graiwacke group, are of the following thicknesses:

Mountain Lime Stone group, 900 feet thick.

Old Red Sand Stone group, 1,500 feet thick.

Coal group, 1,700 feet thick.

Red Marle group contains mines of salt and marbles, alabaster and magnesia, with marine skeletons: its thickness is 2,100 feet.

The Oolite group contains about twelve alternations of subordinate beds or systems of beds, consisting of Lime Stones of different qualities, and of Clays: their united thicknesses being about 2,600 feet, of which 1,100 are formed of two beds of Clay of five and 600 feet each. The whole group contains a vast abundance of *animal remains*, almost exclusively *marine*.

The Chalk group is separated from the Oolite group by several beds of Sands, Clays, and Sand Stones, and including them, is 1,900 feet thick. It extends from Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire, to Weymouth. The whole group *abounds in organic remains* of the same classes as Winford in the Oolite group. The above groups make 10,700 feet.

Thus it appears, that both the Tertia and Secondary formations of the earth, contain vast masses of the remains of marine productions, many of them belonging to species now extinct. Many of these latter are said to be of enormous sizes.

The Coal formations must probably have been produced by the decomposition of marine vegetables, as they reach far too much below the surface of the earth to suppose them to be formed by those of a terrestrial species.