

ing about one-third part of the whole height of the cliff beneath the castle, and in the centre of it.

The beds of flint lying immediately above this bed of organic remains, are less frequent and much thinner than those which are nearer to the summit of the cliff, and some beds of flint are visible among the organic remains. Indeed there does not appear any decided line of separation between this bed and the superincumbent chalk with numerous flints; and hence we may consider this bed, though it contains comparatively very few beds of flint, as the lower part of the chalk with numerous flints.

The whole bed has, from below, a greyish appearance; and by this it may be traced by the eye for at least two miles, dipping gently in its course, which terminates at the foot of the cliff just at St. Margaret's bay, four miles on the east of Dover. It may be seen along the cliff at the back of the town of Dover, and is visible west of it as forming the upper part of Shakspeare's cliff, and terminating on the summit of the cliff about two miles beyond it. Its run is discoverable, not by the exterior roughness alone, but also by the presence, near the bottom of it, of two parallel and rather thick beds of flint, which are about four feet apart, and may be seen along the whole course of the bed, as it has been described. Between these beds of flint, lies a thin bed of soft marle, which, becoming friable and crumbling away by exposure, leaves a crevice which accompanies the beds of flint, and which is visible for the greater part of their run; and a similar bed is visible parallel to it, about three feet beneath the lower bed of flint.

The newly broken parts of such masses as fall from this stratum on the beach, shew that the chalk of it is yellower internally than the superincumbent chalk with numerous flints, which is very white; they are also extremely rugged, and the more prominent parts are much harder than chalk commonly is. It is impossible to detach any of the numerous inequalities on these masses, without discovering some organic appearance. Some resembled vegetable stems coated with chalk of a different colour. There often appears a cylindrical mass of whitish chalk, surrounded by concentric coatings of the same substance of a darker colour, which sometimes amounted to ten in number. Ochreous traces of several varieties of sponge are likewise visible; but by far the greater number of the projecting portions consist, when detached, of shapeless masses of chalk which are considerably hard, and which in some respect or other, either by exhibiting a slightly porous texture, or a striated surface, always induced the belief of organic origin. These striated portions are very hard within; the external