

limited differences are often more important in theory (as well as in practical applications) than all the general resemblances. Assuming that the British islands form such a natural district, we shall be able to present a satisfactory general table or section of the series of strata which here compose the crust of the globe, *placed* in the order of their succession downwards, from the surface of the most recent aqueous deposits.

### TABLE OF BRITISH DEPOSITS.

#### *Superficial Accumulations.*

Soil.	From the ordinary action of springs, rivers, lakes, the sea.
Alluvial deposits.	
Diluvial deposits.	From unusual and violent operations of water.

### STRATIFIED ROCKS.

#### *Tertiary Strata.*

Names of formations.	Thickness in yards.	Subdivisions or groups.	Nature of the deposits.
Crag.	16	Upper or red crag.	Marine shells, pebbles, sand, &c.
		Lower or coralline crag.	Marine shells and coral in sand, or coarse limestone.
Freshwater marls.	33	Upper freshwater.	Marly limestone and clays.
		Estuary beds.	Marine or estuary clays, marls, &c.
		Lower freshwater.	Marly limestone and clays.
London clay.	200 to 600	London clay. Plastic clay.	Clay with septaria, &c. Variegated sands, clays, lignite, &c.

#### *Secondary Strata.*

#### *Cretaceous System.*

Chalk.	200	Upper chalk.	Soft chalk, with flints in layers.
		Lower chalk. Chalk marl.	Harder chalk. Soft argillaceous chalk.
Green sand.	160	Upper green sand. Gault.	Green sands. Blue marl or clay.
		Lower green sand.	Ferruginous, brown, or green sand, with local deposits of limestone.