

Gibraltar, resembles in its general appearance the teeth found in the Coombe-rock of the Brighton cliffs. But the stone to which it is attached is more compact, and partakes of the character of marble; it is of a dull red colour, mottled with white, and is susceptible of a good polish. This osseous breccia occurs on the northern shores of the Mediterranean; in the rock of Gibraltar; at Cette, Nice, and Antibes; in Dalmatia, and in the isles of Cerigo, Corsica, &c.; and in Sicily, Sardinia, and many parts of Germany. Each of these localities present highly interesting examples of the subject of our present inquiry.

35. THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.—The rock of Gibraltar, so well known from its historical and political importance, affords an admirable illustration of the phenomena under review; and, for the sake of brevity, I shall chiefly confine my observations to that celebrated spot. Gibraltar is situated on the Spanish side of the Mediterranean, being united to the main land by a narrow isthmus, which is about three-fourths of a mile broad, eight or ten feet above the level of the sea, and formed of consolidated sand. The rock stands on the western extremity of the area in which the osseous breccia occurs, and its greatest altitude is about 1,350 feet. It is in great part composed of a compact, bluish-grey marble, which, like most extensive limestone masses, is cavernous. The principal cavern, called St. Michael's, contains stalagmites and stalactites,