Secondary Formations.

III. The chalk, or cretaceous system.—A marine formation, comprising beds of limestone, sandstone, marl, and clays, abounding in remains of zoophytes, mollusca, cephalopoda, echinodermata, fishes, &c.; drifted wood, and marine plants; with crocodiles, turtles, and extinct reptiles.

IV. The wealden.—Comprising the weald clay, the strata of Tilgate Forest, and of Hastings, and the limestones and clays of Purbeck. A freshwater formation, evidently the delta of some ancient river; characterised by an abundance of the remains of enormous and peculiar reptiles, namely, the iguanodon, hylæosaurus, megalosaurus, plesiosaurus, crocodile, &c.; of terrestrial plants, freshwater mollusca, and *birds*.

V. The oolite.—A marine formation of vast extent, consisting of limestones and clays, abounding in marine shells, corals, fishes, and reptiles, both terrestrial and marine. Land plants of peculiar species, *and the remains of two or more genera of* mammalia.

VI. The lias.—A series of clays, shales, and limestones, with marine shells, cephalopoda, crinoidea, and fishes. Reptiles, particularly of two extinct genera, the *plesiosaurus* and *ichthyosaurus*, in immense numbers. Drifted wood and plants.

VII. The saliferous, or new red sandstone system.—Comprising marls, sandstones, and conglomerates, frequently of a red colour, with shells, corals, and plants; fishes and reptiles. This series forms the grand depository of rock-salt.

VIII. The carboniferous, or coal system.—Shales, ironstones, millstone grit, freshwater limestone, and immense beds of coal. This system is characterised by innumerable remains of land and aquatic plants, of a tropical character, and belonging to extinct species and genera; with fishes, reptiles, and insects.