

beaches, abound in some localities, and form either a conglomerate or puddingstone, as that of Hertfordshire (page 88); or a ferruginous breccia, as at Castle Hill, near Newhaven, on the Sussex coast. The ruins of the chalk are everywhere recognisable in the beds of water-worn flints, which contain shells and zoophytes peculiar to the cretaceous system. Large boulders of sandstone are of frequent occurrence, and may, perhaps, be referred to the newest beds of the series. In the vicinity of Brighton, blocks of ferruginous breccia are scattered over the surface of the Downs, and masses of quartzose sandstone, of a saccharine structure, are seen at Falmer, and in Stanmer Park: a remarkable rock of this kind formerly existed in Goldstone Bottom, near Brighton, but is now destroyed. In most of the gravel beds around London there are numerous blocks of silicious breccia and conglomerate, of which there are many of considerable magnitude on the grounds of John Allnutt, Esq. of Clapham Common. In some of the tertiary formations, limestone predominates, and alternates with sands and marls of great variety and brilliancy of colour; beds of gypsum, and silicious nodules closely resembling the flints of the chalk, also occur. Such are the general features of this system of deposits, which I shall now examine more in detail.

The distribution of the tertiary strata over Europe, appears to be in areas more or less well defined; in our own island, there are the basins of