

stone with clays ; beds of chert and fuller's earth are also found in some localities.

On the continent, the series of deposits here enumerated is largely developed, and taken as a whole, the chalk formation may be described as extending over a great part of the British Islands, Northern France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, European and Asiatic Russia, and of the United States of North America. Over this vast extent, the organic remains present certain general characters, sufficiently obvious to determine the nature of the formation. Whether imbedded in pure white limestone, coarse sandstone, blue clay, loose sand, or compact rock, the fossils consist of the same species of shells, corals, sponges, echinites, belemnites, ammonites, and other marine exuviae ; fishes, reptiles, wood, and plants. The strata are boldly displayed along the Hampshire, Sussex, and Kentish coasts ; the precipitous headland of Beachy Head, and the cliffs at Dover are well known ; these natural sections exhibit the manner in which the beds have been disrupted, and thrown into various inclined positions (see Pl. 9, fig. 1). At Devizes, in Wiltshire, the strata lie nearly horizontal, and in the following order :—1. White chalk. 2. Glauconite. 3. Galt. 4. Shanklin Sands (see Pl. 9, fig. 2).

4. CHALK AND FLINT.*—The *white chalk* is

* See The Fossils of the South Downs, or, Illustrations the Geology of Sussex, 1 vol. 4to. with 42 plates. Geology of the South-East of England, 1 vol. 8vo. Dr. Fitton's Memoirs