

with teeth of the mosæsauros in the British Museum. The original was a reptile, holding an intermediate place between the *monitor* and *iguana*, about twenty-five feet long, and furnished with a tail of such construction as must have rendered it a powerful oar, enabling the animal to stem the waves of the ocean, of which Cuvier supposes it to have been an inhabitant. The vertebræ before you belong to the mosæsauros, and were discovered in a chalk quarry near Lewes.* A remarkable specimen was found a short time since in the chalk of Kemp-town; it is a vertebra of the tail, partially invested with flint, which has consolidated around it without obscuring its essential characters. These teeth, from North America, collected by Dr. Morton, appear to belong to the same species as those from Maestricht, and additional proof is thus afforded of the original extension of the ocean of the chalk over the area now occupied by the Atlantic.

11. LOWER GROUP OF THE CHALK FORMATION.—The lower division of the chalk formation comprises the marl, glauconite, galt, and Shanklin sands (see page 291); and these deposits are constant in their character and position in the south-east of England. Near Southbourn, on the Sussex coast, the marl, galt, and Shanklin sand, may be seen rising in succession on the north of the South Downs; while on the coast of Kent, the same group emerges from beneath the chalk on the south side of the North

* Geology of the South-East of England, p. 146.