

found in a chalk-pit near Chatham, and is in the possession of Sir P. M. Egerton.

30. REVIEW OF THE CHALK FORMATION.—The characters of the chalk formation, as shown by these investigations, are those of a vast oceanic basin, filled with the debris thrown down by its waters, and which enveloped the remains of its inhabitants; arenaceous beds prevailing in the lowermost—argillaceous in the middle—and cretaceous in the upper division of the series. Intrusions of thermal streams appear to have been abundant at certain periods; and the proofs are incontrovertible, that throughout the entire epoch of its formation, its waters swarmed with living beings of the various orders of marine existence; all, or almost all, the species being now extinct. The fuci show that it possessed a marine vegetation; and the drifted wood, fir-cones, stems, and leaves, that its shores were bounded by dry land clothed with forests; the fossil reptiles also afford additional confirmation of this inference.

31. GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND.—From this survey of the marine formation of the chalk, we turn to the remarkable fluviatile deposits, of which the basin of the cretaceous ocean, in the south-east of England, was composed; in other countries, as I shall again have occasion to remark, that basin was formed of the oolite and other marine strata. It will now be necessary to offer a few observations on the geology of the