

crecident-like manner; these have been produced by the rills which flow back into the sea, or river, at low water. In other examples, the surface is marked by angular ridges irregularly crossing each other, like the fissures in septaria; these have obviously been caused by deposition into crevices produced in sand or mud by desiccation. A considerable portion of stone, the smooth, as well as the furrowed surfaces, is covered with small, subcylindrical markings, which are the trails formed by some species of vermes, or mollusca; but I have searched in vain for the foot-marks of the reptiles whose bones are so abundant in the sandstone. The frequent occurrence of impressions of the feet of animals in the rippled sandstone of other formations, renders it probable that sooner or later the tracks of the iguanodon and of the hylæosaurus will be discovered on the Tilgate sandstone. The deepest furrows have generally a slight coating of bluish clay, charged with minute portions of lignite, and other vegetable matter; an appearance which has been occasioned by the streams from the shore that have flowed over and coated the rippled sand. The furrowed sandstone presents an interesting example of the perfect similarity of a natural process in periods separated from each other by an immense interval of time.\*

\* For a particular account of the Wealden strata in the south-east of England, see "Geology of the South-East of England;" and the "Fossils of Tilgate Forest." For their nature and distribution in Wilts, &c. see Dr. Fitton's Memoir.