

coarse limestone, almost entirely formed of madrepores, astreæ, and other stony corals, shells, and echini; sand, and pebbles fill up the interstices; the whole being consolidated by calcareous and silicious infiltrations. So obvious is the coralline structure, that the most incurious observer, travelling through the districts where the coral rag abounds, can scarcely fail to remark the blocks of corals which every where meet the eye. From the quarries near Faringdon, in Berks, I have collected, in the course of a few hours, hundreds of specimens of corals, shells, and echini; of the latter, the beautiful, tuberculated cidaris, popularly called *fairy's night-cap*, and its spines, (Tab. 85, fig. 2,) occur in great perfection.\* The quarries of Calne, in Wiltshire, are particularly rich in these fossils.

The relative position of these divisions of the oolite with the cretaceous group, is seen in a section near Devizes, in Wiltshire, where the strata appear in the following order, (see Plate IX. fig. 2:)—  
1. Chalk; 2. Glauconite; 3. Galt; 4. Shanklin sand; 5. Kimmeridge clay; 6. Coral rag; 7. Oxford

\* The heights around Faringdon are generally capped with green sand, overlying coral rag. Stanford pit, three miles south-east of Faringdon, contains:—1. Uppermost, Coral rag,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet; 2. Limestone, with immense numbers of shells,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet; 3. Sand, 3 feet; 4. Clay. These beds contain trigoniæ, gervilliæ, terebratulæ, ostreæ, belemnites, and ammonites: in a slab of coarse sandy limestone, four feet square, I counted above fifty gervilliæ, and many trigoniæ. Between Watchfield and Shrivenham the coral rag is seen in openings on the road-side.