

near Egham on the north, extending south, though not uninterruptedly, to within a few miles of Guildford in Surrey, and from near Kingston to about seven miles west of Bagshot, occupies a part of Windsor forest.

(e) *Height of hills, &c.* This sand is found forming or covering a few eminences of no very considerable height, such as Hampstead and Highgate hills in Middlesex, St. Anne's and Shrubs hill west of Chertsey, Chobham ridges and Romping downs north of the Hog's back, and St. George's hill on the south of Weybridge in Surrey: several other elevations are visible in the same county, as on the south of Esher and several parts of Bagshot and Frimby heaths. Its greatest elevation (C.) amounts to 463 feet.

(f) *Thickness.* The thickness of these sands does not appear to have been determined.

(g) *Inclination of the beds.* Appears to be conformable to that of the subjacent London clay and nearly horizontal.

(h) *Agricultural character.* The agricultural character of this district differs materially from that of the crag, presenting a poor hungry sand and producing only heath and furze: hence the numerous tracts of unimproved and unimprovable wastes which are allowed to remain even in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis. (C.)

(i) *Phænomena of water and springs.* These beds, being loose and porous, yield water only when thrown up by the substratum of London clay. (C.)

Section III. *Isle of Wight.**

(a) *Chemical and external characters.* All that is known of this bed has been published in the interesting paper on the strata overlying the chalk, in the second volume of the Geological Society's Transactions, by Mr. Webster, Secretary to the Geological Society, who describes this bed as consisting chiefly of marle of a light greenish colour.

(b) *Mineral contents.* It does not appear to contain any.

(c) *Organic remains.* The marine shells found in this bed in Headon hill consist of cerithia, many species, and of cyclas, cytherea, ancilla, &c. The shells are so numerous that they

* In the continental portion of the basin denominated from the Isle of Wight, there are some tracts of sand and gravel occupying Beaulieu, and a part of the New Forest in Hampshire, and reposing apparently on the London clay; these therefore are probably contemporaneous with the beds described in this article. Mr. Greenough considers them as agreeing with the sand of the former section: the soil of these tracts is peculiarly adapted to the growth of oak. (C.)