

to enable him to ascertain their true character; an impression of the inner root marked by quincuncial pores is figured by him pl. 11, fig. 12.

A similar specimen from the French chalk is figured in Ramond's travels to Mont Perdu, where it is inserted as an object of comparison with an analogous fossil found in the Pyrenean limestone.

In considering this class of the organic remains occurring in the chalk, we have exceeded the brief notice to which we usually confine our remarks on this head, since the confusion and obscurity which prevail concerning its genera and species, render every attempt to methodise and illustrate them useful.*

(c) *Range and extent.* This extensive deposit stretches with little interruption, from Flamborough head on the coast, of Yorkshire, to near Sidmouth on the coast of Devonshire, forming a range of hills often of considerable elevation, and of which the most precipitous escarpment is generally on the north-western side. Another range of hills branches from it, in the south of England. (G. Map.)

The cliff between Bridlington quay, which is about five miles south of the point called Flamborough head,† consists of chalk, as well as Speeton cliff about six miles on the north-west of it. The chalk then proceeds inland, rising into hills which for about 15 miles from the shore have nearly a westerly

* The form of those singularly shaped masses of flint known by the name of Paramoudra in Ireland, where they are most common, and also found at Whittingham and other places near Norwich, bears a strong resemblance, but on an enormously larger scale, to the flinty nodules investing some species of tubercular alcyonia. (C.)

† These cliffs exhibit at the top the superior soft chalk containing horizontal layers of flint, at the bottom the hard variety with few flints. We may be permitted to relieve the dryness of geological detail, by quoting the striking portrait of this place given by Pennant (*Arctic Zoology*, Introd. p. xi.): the vast height of the precipices and the amazing grandeur of the scenes which open on the north side, giving wide and solemn admission through most exalted arches into the body of the mountain, together with the gradual decline of light, the deep silence of the place, unless interrupted by the striking of the oar, the collision of a swelling wave against the sides, or the loud flutter of the pigeons affrighted from their nests in the distant roof, afford pleasures of scenery which such formations as this alone can yield. These also are wonderfully diversified; in some parts the caverns penetrate far, and end in darkness; in others are pervious, and give a romantic passage by another opening equally superb. Many of the rocks are insulated, of a pyramidal form, and soar to a great height; the bases of most are solid, but in some pierced through and arched; all are covered with the dung of the innumerable flocks of migrating birds which resort here annually to breed, and fill every little projection, every hole, which will give them leave to rest; multitudes were swimming about; others swarmed in the air, and stunned us with the variety of their croaks and screams. (C.)