

been supposed to occur in the Weald clay; but the identification of the species cannot be considered as complete.

In treating of these formations, the method pursued will be, first, to give an account of their general characters, as they are seen where the series is most fully developed, under the usual heads, considering each separately; and secondly, to give a more detailed view of the different districts occupied by them collectively, noticing the peculiarities presented in each of these, and the points concerning which further information is required to render their comparison entirely satisfactory and complete. The article, range and extent, among the general heads will therefore be restricted to a brief notice, as all local and geographical particulars will be fully treated of in the second division.

(*b*) *Foreign localities.* Before proceeding to the detail of the separate, we shall subjoin a comparative sketch of the analagous formations on the continent.

As we have before traced the chalky tract from England into France, we shall also find these subjacent beds following its course (the limits of which were then assigned) through that country; thus, they are seen skirting the chalk of the Boulogne district, opposite the appearance in Kent and Sussex, at the western limit of the chalk cliffs about Havre and Honfleur, and the eastern boundary at Valenciennes, where the green sand assumes a conglomerate character and is known by the name of Turtia. Between these points, the beds in question form a broad zone of sandy country circling round the area of the chalk, on the east side forming only a narrow band, but on the south and south-west occupying a considerable space. Mr. Omalius d'Halloy has described the series under the title of the lower chalk, which seems very unfortunately chosen, since it is only mineralogically applicable to a very small part of it (that corresponding to our chalk marle), and has led to much confusion both as to the description of the chalk formation itself, and its constituent fossils. This author notices the following subdivisions. 1. Chalk; sometimes of a coarser texture, occasionally mixed with clay, sand, and chlorite, containing pale flints abundantly.* 2. Tuffeau; coarse sandy chalk mixed with chlorite. 3. Sands and sandstones; often mixed with calcareous matter. 4. Greyish clay; commonly of a marly character, sometimes mixed with chlorite; the passages of

* Although the constant abundance of pale flints may seem to distinguish this bed from the chalk marle of England, yet the latter is represented as containing beds of flint in some parts of Cambridgeshire; and beds of chert occur beneath the harder varieties of it near Reigate in Surrey.