

of the great ranges of hills, and the clayey vallies which separate them, as developed on the coast, and thence trace them continuously through the interior, it will be found impossible to arrive but at one conclusion.

The termination of the chalk range, which forms the northern boundary of the Weald, against the coast on the north-east of Folkestone, has been already described at page 104; where an account is given of the grey chalk, or cretaceous form of the chalk-marle which underlies them. This reposes on the argillaceous form of the chalk marle, which constitutes the mass of a crumbling bank of no great elevation, stretching along the beach for nearly a mile from the foot of the chalk cliffs towards the village of Folkestone, where it is succeeded by the green sand. It is replete with various organic remains, of which a list has been already given in treating of the chalk marle. It will be found important in our subsequent remarks to trace this argillaceous marle through the interior. The green sand, emerging from beneath this marle, rises near Folkestone into cliffs which continue, with an height of from 100 to 150 feet, to line the coast as far as Hythe; where the alluvial flat of Romney marsh, evidently gradually gained from the sea, at present keeps it off from the foot of the hills.

The green sand, as exhibited in this section, is a coarsely-granular aggregation of rounded fragments of quartz, cemented by calcareous matter, and interspersed with very numerous particles, and sometimes large kernels, of the green earth which characterises the formation.

Where the intervention of Romney marsh protects the continuation of the hills belonging to this formation from the wasting action of the waves, a sloping talus extends from their base to about two-thirds of their height; and here a long low line of precipice, nearly resembling both in structure and situation that of the undercliff in the Isle of Wight, hangs over it. This precipice continues about three miles through the parishes of Lympne and Aldington;* it presents finer varieties of the sandstone alternating with beds of limestone, which appear generally through Kent to mark the lower part of this formation. The organic remains occurring in this range are *Nautilus*, *Ammonites*, *Trochi* and other turbinated univalves, *Ostreæ*, *Pinnæ*, *Terebratulæ* both plain and plicated, *Cardia*, *Pectines*, *Pectunculi*, *Arcæ*, *Echinಿತæ spatangi*, and *E. conuli*.

* In Mr. Greenough's Geological map this line of cliff is represented, but owing to an accident, probably in the colouring, as included in the clay district of the Weald, instead of that of the green sand.