

appears to stand upon the Folkestone marle. The upper beds of the sand formation crossed in proceeding thence to Leith hill, are coarse-grained and very ferruginous, and alternate with beds of clay; so that they appear like a second formation of iron sand resting upon the green sand. These beds continue to intervene between the chalk marle and more decided green sand throughout the western part of Surrey. The strata constituting the mass of Leith hill have the green particles very sparingly interspersed, and are of a brownish buff colour; they are nevertheless well characterised as belonging to the formation usually denominated green sand, by their alternating beds of chert passing into chalcedony, and by the abundance of the same variety of alcyonium which Mr. Webster has described in the same formation in the Isle of Wight. The sections of these form white rings, traversing in every direction the darker mass of the rock.

Immediately south of Guildford, the ferruginous upper beds are strikingly displayed at St. Catherine's chapel. The more decided green sand may be observed beneath it on the south of Godalming, whence it ranges south-west to Hind Head, a summit of this range nearly rivalling Leith hill in height, and rising 923 feet above the sea. Between Leith hill and Hind head, the chain of this formation is broken through by the valley of the Wey, but is otherwise continuous, and breaks down the whole way with a very bold escarpment towards the great valley of the Weald clay on the south.

The upper ferruginous beds intervening between this ridge and the chalk marle, occupy the whole extent of Alice Holt and Woolmer forests; and the chalk marle containing, as at Merstham, beds of firestone, is well displayed between Alton and Selborne.

A good sketch of the geology of this district will be found in the commencement of that most elegant and entertaining of all works of the kind, White's Natural History of Selborne; hence we extract the following particulars.

The chalk rises immediately on the south-west of Selborne into a considerable eminence called Selborne Hanger. In the pits on its sides, the *Ostrea crista galli*, *Cornua ammonis* and *Nautili* (of the species probably common in the lower chalk, have been found. At the foot of this hill, is a thin bed of clay which divides the chalk from the subjacent strata of firestone on which the village stands. The roads to Alton, and that to the forest, are also deeply worn into this rock. It consists of a white firestone, alternating with thin beds of a blue rag. It is extensively quarried for the same purposes as