

the similar strata at Merstham, and it appears to rest on beds of clay which divide it from the sands of Woolmer forest.

To the south of Haslemere, the green sand range, following the mantle-shaped disposition of all the strata round the central nucleus of iron sand, becomes as it were reflected towards the south-east. It may be traced by Blackdown hill and Brinksole heath on the north of Petworth; but the hills in this direction become lower; there is a quarry of this rock well characterised in the grounds of Lord Egremont's park at Petworth.

Between Petworth and the chalk escarpment on the south, the upper ferruginous sands, before noticed, prevail; and at the very foot of the escarpment at Duncton hill, the chalk-marle formation is well displayed.

We have not traced these formations through the remaining and south-eastern part of Sussex to the sea, but that district will shortly receive full illustration from the publication of a work expressly dedicated to it by Mr. Mantell of Lewes.

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The continuation of this denudation on the opposite coast of France, where it occupies a semicircle of about twelve miles radius, ranging round Boulogne as a centre, and skirted by a lofty amphitheatre of chalky hills, exhibits a series of formations lower than any of those which appear on the English side, and which can therefore be only spoken of in this place by an anticipation of the general method pursued in this work. Yet, as it is only in consequence of its connection with the denudation of the Weald, that this tract acquires importance in the eyes of the English geologist, we shall throw together in this place the imperfect materials we possess concerning it, trusting that they may have the effect of leading to a more full examination of a district connected in so interesting a manner with the geology of our own coast.

The escarpment of the chalk pursues the semicircular sweep above described, round this district; the green sand may also be traced on the north-east of Uissant, and the hills close to Boulogne, on which Buonaparte's tower is built, are capped with strata of ferruginous sand, possibly our own iron sand. But instead of these formations occupying, as in England, the whole of the denuded area, we find the coast, through the greater part of its breadth, lined with a calcareo-argillaceous formation which underlies the sand last mentioned; this may be studied in the cliffs on either side of Boulogne, which however are, from the nature of the material, in a very crumbling state.