hillock of sand (perhaps of the green sand) resting upon a part of the galt.

The adjacent parts of Norfolk have never been carefully examined. The beds immediately underlying the chalk at Hunstanton cliff have been already mentioned, when tracing the course of the chalk formation in that quarter (page 78.) They remind us most of the ferruginous sands immediately underlying the chalk marle near Guildford in Surrey.

In Lincolnshire, as has already been observed, the lower beds of the chalk range are of a reddish hue, derived from the intermixture of iron. Ought these to be referred to the true chalk or rather to the chalk marle? Beneath these the following strata have been observed.

- a. Quartzose ferruginous pebbly sand .. from 6 to 10 yards.
- b. Calcareous clay, containing beds and concretions of oolitic limestone...
- c. Granular quartzose sandstone and sand, varying from dark brown to light grey, and containing shells.....

It is very desirable that the organic remains of the stratum a. should be ascertained, and until this is done it is impossible to identify it with certainty; mean while, it may be referred with the greatest probability to the green sand.

These beds rest on strata of argillaceous shale, which have been pierced to the depth of more than 100 yards. They appear to belong, in part at least, to the Oxford clay, the intermediate beds being here deficient; but it is impossible in the present state of our information to hazard more than a conjecture on the subject.

An examination of the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds, and more especially of the coast where their lower strata meet the sea on the north-west of Flamborough head, would very probably clear up all difficulties on this subject, and enable us to institute a satisfactory comparison between those formations in the northern and southern counties, and we may hope that even the present suggestion may contribute to further this object.