the friable arenaceous limestone in a fine state of preservation. In the White Chalk and Green Sand, of this country, the Spongiæ and allied genera are abundant, and associated with Caryophylliæ, Flustræ, and other forms of the Bryozoa.

But in the Chalk and Shanklin Sand of England, no coral reefs are observable; the zoophytal remains, with but a few local exceptions, occur promiscuously intermingled with the fishes, shells, radiariæ, and other marine reliquiæ; although many layers, or thin seams of chalk and marl, are largely composed of the detritus of Polyparia, like the modern deposits of the Bermudas (*Wond.* p. 69.). These phenomena are in accordance with the general lithological characters of the White Chalk formation of England, and the nature of its organic remains, both of which indicate a profound ocean; and coral reefs are only found at moderate depths. But in other localities, where the sea was shallow, during the formation of the Cretaceous strata beds of coral limestone were produced; and in these strata are also found univalve, and other littoral (*sea-shore*) shells, associated with the usual sponges and other zoophytes (*Wond.* p. 564.).

In the secondary formations immediately preceding the Cretaceous, namely, the Lias and Oolite, coral-reefs, that appear to have undergone no change, but that of elevation from the bottom of the sea, and the consolidation of their materials, evince a condition of the ocean in our latitudes,