

instance derived from him, subsequently aided by personal observation on the ground.

The story revealed by these various strata is this: When, after the temporary upheaval of the Lower Greensand, the land gradually sank in part beneath the sea, it happened that the Upper Greensand was being deposited far in the west on a sea-bottom that now forms an eastern part of Devonshire. Not far from its margin, a fragment of the old greater land, in our day known in a modified form as the granite hills of Dartmoor, stood high above the level of the sea, and at the same time, on the opposite side of what is now the Bristol Channel, Wales also formed high land. The pebbly shore of the lower land near Dartmoor, has long ago been destroyed by denudation, but the sediments laid down not far from the shore still exist in the coarse sandy strata that form the Upper Greensand west and east of the river Exe. As we go eastward from that area towards Devizes, the Upper Greensand still continues to be comparatively coarse, and by degrees in Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire, and on into Cambridgeshire, it gets finer and finer, and at length becomes white, calcareous, and marly, and, as it were, seems to mingle with the Gault beneath and the Chalk above, and the Gault, indeed, in a lithological point of view, sometimes seems to disappear altogether.

In like manner, at the western end of the Wealden area, and along the base of the South and North Downs, the Upper Greensand for many miles consists of fine, white sand, and in the Malm-rock is somewhat chalk-like and calcareous, till going further east towards Folkestone, it gradually becomes untraceable as a special formation, and merges into the underlying Gault and the overlying Chalk.