

*g*, to the south, and the Eocene rocks *e* once spread over the Cretaceous rocks in a curve, at a great height, as shown in the dotted lines *e e* (fig. 74). Taking the whole of the south-eastern part of England, from Suffolk to Beachy Head, and westward to Salisbury and Dorchester, the sections shown in figs. 74 and 75 merely form part of the two great anticlinal and synclinal curves of which the Hampshire and London basins form parts. Here then in our Secondary and Tertiary rocks we get evidence, though in less degree, of the same kind of disturbance and denudation of which we have such striking proofs when we consider the structure of the countries in the western and north-western area, which are composed of Palæozoic rocks. In the central part of England the Secondary and Tertiary strata, not having been so much disturbed, have necessarily not been so much denuded in height, but chiefly backwards from west to east.

I have still a few words to add respecting the denudation of the Eocene strata. Some of these beds in the Woolwich and Reading and in the Bagshot series consist of sands, portions of which become exceedingly hard, especially when exposed to the air. I have already said that these formations, together with the Chalk, once spread much further to the west than they do now, because outlying patches of Eocene rocks occur here and there almost at the very edge of the great Chalk escarpment, as shown in fig. 61, p. 320. Part of the original continuation of both in a westward direction is shown in the dotted lines in the same diagram.

It so happened that when the wasting processes took place that wore away both these formations from west to east, the softer clays and part of the sands of the Eocene