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600 feet would convert it all into dry land, except a long deep valley near the Norwegian coast. This wide submarine plain, if we consider the geological structure of the terrestrial areas that surround it, is undoubtedly a plain of erosion. Originally it was a portion of the general mass of the European continent. By a long succession of geological changes it was reduced to a base-level of erosion under the sea. But, after reaching that condition, it was re-elevated into land, and served as the terrestrial platform across which the present plants and animals of Britain found their way hither. Since that time it has sunk once more beneath the sea, the waves and currents are now wearing down the tops of its ridges, and strewing sand, gravel, and mud across its hollows; and by the constant gnawing away of the land on either side, the area of this submarine plain is slowly widening.