

what has generally been given. He proposes to state his opinions on this subject in a subsequent work.

Dr. Buckland has pointed out many situations west of the London clay, where patches of the lower beds occur. These patches indicate that what is called the London Basin, and the basin of the Isle of Wight, were once continuous, and that their continuity was broken by the upheaving of the chalk, which, in several parts, had lifted up the portions of tertiary strata that still remain.

The formation called Norfolk Crag, remains to be noticed as the last of the English tertiary formations.

In the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, there is a series of irregular beds of ferruginous sand and clay, mixed with marine shells, which has received the name of crag. The beds are much contorted and broken, and are intermixed with London clay and chalk, on which they rest; they are covered in many parts by diluvium. The crag is considered as the most recent of the tertiary beds in England; its true geological position, in relation to the tertiary strata on the Continent, is not precisely ascertained. According to an account of Mr. S. Woodward of Norwich, the crag is of limited extent *in situ*, in the county of Norfolk. If a line be drawn from Cromer, on the northern coast of Norfolk, to Wayburn, about six miles west, and from thence extending southerly towards Norwich (about eighteen miles,) it will comprise all the regular beds of crag. Mr. Woodward supposes that these beds were deposited in an estuary; eastward of this tract, ligneous and mammalian remains have been found in abundance, indicating that it was once dry land. (Mag. of Nat. Hist. Sept. 1832.) According to Mr. R. C. Taylor, the crag forms the base of the cliffs, from Cromer to Trimmingham. In a valuable paper on the Geology of East Norfolk, by the same gentleman, published in the Philosophical Magazine and Annals of Philosophy, April, 1827, and the following numbers, there is an interesting account of the geological position of the crag near the coast, with explanatory sections. "The crag rests in part upon the London clay, and a laminated clay without fossils, and partly upon chalk, occupying the lowest sites; rarely rising to eighty feet above the present level of the sea, and in general not more than half that elevation. The average level of its base may be considered to be about that of the present ocean. In certain cases, where the chalk hills attain a higher level than the crag, that deposit could be expected only to envelope or surround their sides, and not to penetrate into the chalk: such eminences would then present the appearance of tongues or promontories of chalk, protruding into the crag; and this circumstance accounts for the occasionally apparent absence of that formation. But the crag has been subjected to abrasion by diluvial currents. Portions of its western edges have been swept away. Their fragments, mingled with those of chalk and preceding formations, piled in enormous heaps, form the cliffs of Cromer and Trimmingham,