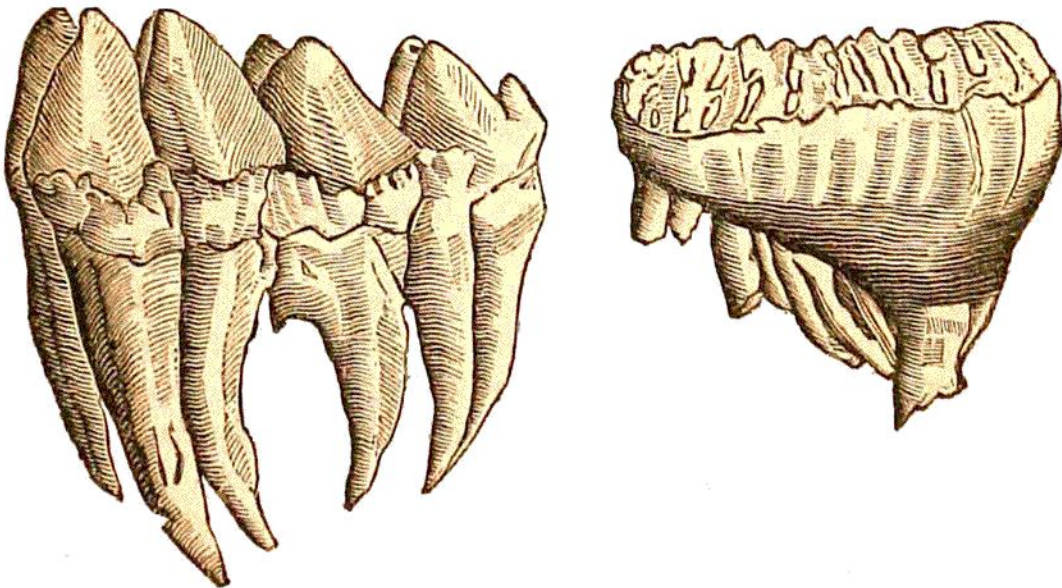


calcareous sandstone extends on the southern, western, and north western coast of Australasia, for three thousand miles. Some specimens, which I have examined with a lens, appear perfectly similar to the recent sandstone from Guadaloupe.

Among the causes in present activity, which are changing the surface of the globe, the labours of madrepores must not be unnoticed. These minute polypi, raise up walls and reefs of coral rock with astonishing rapidity in tropical climates, and encircle the present islands with belts of coral, thus enlarging their coasts. A coral reef of seven hundred miles in length, extends from the north-west of Australasia, towards new Guinea. For a detailed account of coral rocks and reefs, I must refer the reader to the observations of Dr. Forster, and the voyages of Captain Flinders, and of Kotzebue, and of the French naturalists MM. Quoi and Gaimard, but more particularly to the observations of Captain Beechy, made during his voyage to the Southern Pacific. The subject of coral reefs has been before referred to at some length. See Chap. VI.

*Organic Remains in Diluvial Beds.*—As the remains of the mastodon, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and hippopotamus occur, with the bones of other mammalia, in diluvial beds, this circumstance proves their great antiquity, and distinguishes them from alluvial depositions. Teeth of the latter animals are not uncommon in English diluvium, and two teeth of the mastodon have been found in the Norfolk Crag.

It has been thought desirable to give drawings of the teeth, for the use of the geological student.



The first represents the pointed tooth of the mastodon ; the other the flat crowned tooth of the elephant, which is sometimes larger than that of the mastodon.

The following cut represents the molar tooth of the rhinoceros, *a*, from Kirkdale cavern ; *b* is the molar tooth of the hippopotamus, much worn, from the same locality.