

of chalk from the island of Moën, in Denmark; and Fig. 129, that which is found in the Tertiary rocks of Cattolica, in Sicily. In all these the shells of Ammonites appear, with clusters of round Foraminifera and other Zoophytes. In two of these engravings (Figs. 126 and 128), the chalk is represented in two modes—in the upper

Chalk under the Microscope.



Fig. 127.—Chalk of Gravesend. (After Ehrenberg).—Magnified.

half, by transparency or transmitted light ; in the lower half, the mass is exhibited by superficial or reflected light.

Observation, then, establishes the truth of the explanation we have given concerning the formation of the chalky or Cretaceous rocks ; but the question still remains—How did these rocks, originally deposited in the sea, become elevated into hills of great height, with bold escarpments, like those known in England as the North and South Downs ? The answer to this involves the consideration of other questions which have, at present, scarcely got beyond hypothesis.