

band of massive flattened flints. The traces of emersion and erosion observed by M. Hébert in the Paris Chalk are regarded by Dr. Barrois as equally distinct on the English side of the Channel, in the form of surfaces of hardened and corroded chalk. One of these surfaces marks the upper limit of the *Micraster* group on the Sussex coast, where it consists of a band of yellowish, hardened, and corroded chalk about six inches thick, containing rolled green-coated nodules of chalk.¹⁵¹ A similar hardened, corroded band forms the same limit in the Isle of Thanet. Among the fossils of the *Micraster* division the following may be mentioned: *Micraster cor-testudinarium*, *M. cor-anguinum*, *Cidaris clavigera*, *Echinocorys vulgaris*, *Echinoconus conicus*, *Epiaster gibbus*, *Terebratulina gracilis*, *Terebratula semiglobosa*, *Ostrea vesicularis*, *Inoceramus involutus*.

The middle subdivision, or Margate Chalk, has been named the *Marsupite* zone by Dr. Barrois, from the abundance of these crinoids. It attains a thickness of about 80 feet in the Isle of Thanet, where it contains few or no flints, and upward of 400 feet in the Hampshire basin, where flints are numerous. Among its fossils are *Porosphæria globularis*, *Bourgueticrinus ellipticus*, *Marsupites ornatus*, *M. Milleri*, *Micraster cor-anguinum*, *Echinoconus conicus*, *Echinocorys vulgaris*, *Cidaris clavigera*, *C. sceptrifera*, *Thecidium Wetherelli*, *Terebratula semiglobosa*, *Rhynchonella plicatilis*, *Terebratulina striata*, *Spondylus (Lima) spinosus*, *S. dutempleanus*, *Pecten cretosus*, *Ostrea vesicularis*, *O. hippopodium*, *Inoceramus lingua* (and several others), *Belemnitella vera*, *B. Merceyi*, *Ammonites leptophyllus*.

The highest remaining group, or Norwich Chalk, forms the *Belemnitella* zone so well marked in northern Europe. It attains a thickness of from 100 to 160 feet in the Hampshire basin, is absent from that of London, but reappears in Norfolk, where it attains its greatest development. It is at Norwich a white crumbling chalk with layers of black flints. Among its fossils are *Parasmilia centralis*, *Trochosmilia laxa*, *Cyphosoma magnificum*, *Salenia geometrica*, *Echinocorys vulgaris*, *Rhynchonella octoplicata*, *R. limbata*, *Terebratula carnea*, *T. obesa*, *Ostrea lunata*, *Belemnitella mucronata*, *B. quadrata*.

The uppermost division, or Danian,¹⁵² of the Continental Chalk appears to be absent in England, unless its lower

¹⁵¹ Barrois, "Terrain Cretace de l'Angleterre," etc. 1876, p. 21.

¹⁵² So named from its development in Denmark.