

in thickness, were elevated above the waters and became dry land; the only essential difference would be in the generic and specific characters of the imbedded animal and vegetable remains.”<sup>1</sup> In 1858 Professor Huxley spoke of the Atlantic mud as “modern chalk.”<sup>2</sup> Very early the identity of some of the chalk foraminifera with species now living was observed. Mr. Prestwich, in his able *résumé* of this question, so often quoted, gives a table drawn up by Professor Rupert Jones of 19 species of foraminifera out of 110 from the Atlantic mud identical with chalk forms, viz. :—

Species of Foraminifera found in both the Atlantic Mud and the Chalk of England and Europe.	Other older Formations in which they are also found.				
	Upper Jurassic.	Lower Jurassic.	Rhetic and Trias.	Permian.	Carboniferous.
<i>Glandulina lævigata</i> , D'ORBIGNY . .	X	—	X	—	—
<i>Nodosaria radricula</i> , LINN. . . . .	X	X	X	—	—
„ <i>raphanus</i> , LINN. . . . .	—	X	X	—	—
<i>Dentalina communis</i> , D'ORBIGNY . .	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Cristellaria cultrata</i> , MONT. . . . .	X	X	X	—	—
„ <i>rotulata</i> , LAM. . . . .	X	X	X	—	—
„ <i>crepidula</i> , F. and M. . . . .	—	X	—	—	—
<i>Lagena sulcata</i> , W. and J. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>globosa</i> , MONTAGU . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Polymorphina lactea</i> , W. and J. . .	X	—	—	—	—
„ <i>communis</i> , D'ORBIGNY.	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>compressa</i> , D'ORBIGNY.	X	X	X	—	—
„ <i>orbignii</i> , EHR. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Globigerina bulloides</i> , D'ORBIGNY . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Planorbulina lobatula</i> , W. and J. . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Pulvinulina micheliana</i> , D'ORBIGNY .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Spiroplecta biformis</i> , P. and J. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Verneuilina triquetra</i> , VON M. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
„ <i>polystropha</i> , REUSS . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Wonders of Geology, 6th edition, 1848. Vol. i. p. 305.

<sup>2</sup> Saturday Review.