

Crag formation. { Upper or red crag ; resembles a raised sea-beach, being composed of layers of sand and pebbles, mixed with marine shells and polypifers, worn fish teeth and bones, quadrupeds' bones, &c., the whole generally ochraceous.

{ Lower or coralline crag, less ochraceous, almost without pebbles ; containing abundance of shells not at all worn, at Ramsholt, and abundance of corals not of European forms at Orford where it is used as a limestone. (Mr. Charlesworth.)

London clay of Harwich, &c.

Green sands over the chalk at Sudbury.

A deposit of tertiary shells in green and iron sands, and in blue clay, occurs at Bridlington in Yorkshire ; it is perhaps of the age of the crag, but certainly contains only a few species known to occur in that formation. The most general view of the English marine tertiaries shows sands to be more extensively diffused than clays ; the latter are almost limited to the southern basins ; the former are no where wholly deficient, and their lower green portions very characteristic. The calcareous crag is merely a local product.

Turning now to the district where first the genius of Cuvier awakened the philosophical study of the tertiary strata, — the basin of Paris, — we obtain highly interesting results for comparison with the English series and those of the south of France, Italy, and the Danube.

The Parisian series is quintuple, but only two of the terms are marine ; two are decidedly of freshwater origin as to the materials (one certainly even lacustrine) ; the fifth (and lowest) is rather to be viewed as a troubled estuary or river deposit, and may be united with the lower marine formation. The whole stands thus in general terms ; but we must observe that the several groups are partially mingled with one another by intercalation : there are, in fact, many marine and many freshwater strata.