particular spots (Brandsburton, Paul, Ridgmont), layers of shells, all marine, and all, except one, now living in the neighbouring seas. Besides the strong shells of turbo littoreus, purpura lapillus, and buccinum undatum, we have mya arenaria, tellina solidula, $t$. tenuis, mactra subtruncata, cardium edule, \&c.; and it is certainly very strange to discover these and other tender shells in a good state of conservation among the twisted and confused laminæ of so coarse and irregular a deposit as that in the vicinity of Ridgmont.

On the same coast, at Speeton, is a much more regular sandy deposit full of cardium edule, amphidesma Listeri, tellina solidula, \&c., on the top of the cliff.

From the Wexford coast of Ireland, Mr. Griffith produced, at the Dublin meeting of the British Association, shells of existing, and also of extinct, species, from what seemed a raised beach. A similar deposit, on a very extensive scale, occurs on the coast of Devon. (Murchison and Sedgwick.)

From these short notices, the reader may be assured, that, even on the British coasts, the phenomenon of raised beaches is one of the most general yet known : that the deposits called by this name were accumulated under considerably different circumstances, is certain; their high antiquity is proved by the superposition (in general) of the erratic boulders; and the general analogies they offer to the Sicilian and other tertiary deposits are obvious and important. A philosophical study of these till lately neglected phenomena will certainly reward investigation, and probably strengthen in a high degree the basis of geological induction.

Turning to other countries, we find abundance of analogous facts. As on the south coast of England, so on the north coast of France, on the hills of St. Michel, formations of the nature above described occur, and have been described by M. Fleuriau de Bellevue and M. Brongniart, under the name of " gravier coquillier." The shells of St. Michel consist of many species, univalves and bivalves; the two pieces of the latter often remaining in their proper position; the whe'e retaining both their natural

