

The above groups contain shells and zoophytes of the same species as those from Palermo which I have just noticed. The large scallop or pecten (*Pecten jacobæus*), which at the present day is profusely strewn on the Sicilian shores, is also beautifully preserved, and abundant in the compact limestone. Leaves of plants and stems of reeds, are of common occurrence.

13. CRAG OF NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—On the eastern coasts of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, beds of sand and gravel, abounding in shells and corals, are superposed on the blue clay lying on the chalk, and are distinguished by the name of *Crag*, a provincial term signifying gravel. The late Mr. Parkinson first described these strata, and in the “Organic Remains of a Former World,”* figured a shell which was formerly in much request among collectors, the Essex reversed whelk (*Fusus contrarius*), in which the spiral convolutions pass from right to left, instead of in the opposite and ordinary direction. Here are several beautiful examples of this fossil, collected by Sir Woodbine Parish; they all have the deep ferruginous colour which so commonly prevails in the fossils of the Crag. The Crag first appears at Walton Nase, in Essex, and constitutes the upper part of the cliffs on both sides of Hanwell, varying from a few feet to thirty or forty in thickness. It extends inland along the Suffolk and Norfolk coast, forming a tract of at

* Vol. iii. pl. 6. fig. 5.