

least forty miles in length; near Ipswich it is spread over a considerable area, and abounds in shells and other marine exuviæ. The fossils which I now place before you are from collections made by the late Mrs. E. Cobbold, of Holywell Park, near Ipswich; Sir Woodbine Parish; the late Samuel Woodward, Esq.;\* and Edward Charlesworth, Esq., whose recent investigations have thrown much light on the zoological characters of these deposits. The Crag is divided into two groups; the lowermost, or coralline Crag, which is composed of loose sand, and abounds in corals, sponges, and shells, in so perfect a state as to indicate that they lived and died on the spot where their remains are entombed. This series is upwards of fifty feet in thickness, and rests upon a layer of blue clay, which will hereafter be noticed. The uppermost, or *Red Crag*, so called from its deep ferruginous colour, consists of sand with shells which are generally broken and water-worn; the Norfolk Crag appears to be principally composed of these upper beds. The fossils of the Crag are extremely numerous; they consist of several hundred species of marine shells, some of extinct, but the greater part of species now existing in the German Ocean; of corals, sponges, and more than a hundred species of microscopic foraminifera; with teeth and scales of fishes. The collection of *Crag* shells on the table was some years since examined

\* Author of "Outlines of the GEOLOGY of NORFOLK."