

conglomerate, in much request for grottoes and ornamental rock-work. The London clay is found immediately beneath the gravel which so generally forms the sub-soil of the metropolis; it is of great extent, and varies from 300 to 600 feet in thickness. This clay forms a dark, tough soil, and has occasional intermixtures of green and ferruginous sand, and variegated clays. It abounds in spheroidal nodules of indurated argillaceous limestone, internally filled by veins of calcareous spar, or sulphate of barytes, disposed in a radiating manner from the centre of the nodule to the circumference. From the appearance of partitions which this character confers, these concretions are commonly known by the name of *Septaria*: shells and other organic remains frequently form the nucleus of these nodules, which are used in prodigious quantities for cement. The specimens on the table are from Highgate and Bognor; two from the latter locality, presented to me by Dr. Hall, contain beautiful examples of an extinct species of nautilus. The septaria are commonly disposed in horizontal lines, and lie at unequal distances from each other. Brilliant sulphuret of iron abounds in the clay, and is seen in this septarium, as well as in many of the organic remains. Crystallized sulphate of lime, or selenite, is also common in these as in other argillaceous strata. The cuttings through Highgate Hill, to form the archway; the excavations in the Regent's Park; and more recently the tunnels