

plants;* and the argillaceous beds contain marine and fresh-water shells in such abundance, that some of them are mere masses of compressed shells, held together by argillaceous earth. The oysters are consolidated into coarse stone, and where pebbles enter into the composition of this concrete, a close resemblance is presented to the Bromley oyster conglomerate (p. 214). Teeth of sharks have been collected in these strata. At Chimting Castle, near Seaford, on the eastern escarpment of the valley of the Ouse, olive-green sand, and a ferruginous conglomerate of chalk-flints, lie upon the chalk, thus determining the original extension of the tertiary beds along the Sussex coast.† Westward from Brighton, the London clay is perceived near Worthing, emerging from beneath those newer deposits which, as we have already seen, contain remains of elephants. At Bognor, an arenaceous limestone, full of the usual shells of the *Calcaire grossier* and London clay,‡ constitutes a group of low rocks, which in another century will probably have entirely disappeared. The beauty and variety of the shells, particularly of the nautili, and of the perforated fossil wood, render these organic remains objects of great attraction. In the blue clay at Bracklesham Bay, and at Stubbington, on the western coast of Sussex, fossil shells may be obtained at low-water:

* Fossils of the South Downs, Pl. viii. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.

† Geology of the South-East of England, p. 62.

‡ Fossils of the South Downs, p. 271.