

thousands of fossil shells are strewn over the clay and shale; and stems of plants, scales of fishes, teeth of crocodiles, and other remains, are seen imbedded in the stone; while the banks, where newly exposed, exhibit numberless laminæ and alternations of shale, clay, and layers of testaceous remains.* In a visit to this place with my friend Mr. Lyell, in 1831, many new species of shells were found in the bed of the stream, having been washed out of the banks of clay; and we collected teeth of crocodiles, and bones of fresh-water turtles, and of other reptiles. Several species of *cyclas* (a fresh-water bivalve shell), and a spiral univalve, were abundant in the clay (Tab. 66); and a muscle, (named *Mytilus Lyellii*, to commemorate our excursion, Tab. 77, fig. 8,) also a fluviatile species, was found in a mass of shale that had fallen into the rivulet.

As the *grit*, or calciferous sandstone of the wealden, forms an excellent road-material, the quarries along the principal lines leading from the metropolis to the south-eastern coast, are very numerous; and those spread over the area of Tilgate and St. Leonard's Forests have been extensively worked since the increased communication between London and Brighton. This district may be described as bounded on the west by the London roads leading through Horsham, and on the east

* See Fossils of Tilgate Forest, p. 47. Geology of the South-East of England, p. 22.