

clay. South of Malmsbury, a continuation of the series to the lias may be observed (Plate IX. fig. 4). On the continent the coral rag is largely developed; and near Schaffhausen, and at Muggendorf, the oolite abounds in stony polyparia.

8. STONESFIELD SLATE.—I have already stated that the zoological characters of the oolite and lias are decidedly marine; the interspersions of fresh-water and terrestrial sediments having been produced by the accumulation of materials brought down by streams and rivers into the sea, and transported by currents to a distant part of the oceanic basin. Unlike the organic remains of the wealden, the terrestrial and fresh-water productions are mingled with marine shells, plants, and fishes; thus, while the chalk exhibits the bed of a deep sea with scarcely any intermixture of the land or fresh-water; and the wealden a delta in which no marine exuviae are imbedded; the intercalations in the oolitic series present a combination of these characters, of which the Stonesfield strata afford a most interesting and instructive illustration.

Stonesfield, a small village near Woodstock, about twelve miles north-west of Oxford, has long been celebrated for the fossil productions of its slaty limestone, the bones and teeth of a large reptile (*megalosaurus*, Plate III. fig. 9), of fishes, and other remains, having been described and figured by Lhwyd, a century ago. The excellent work of Messrs. Conybeare and Phillips, which every one