

for the most part of recent species, having only about ten per cent. of extinct forms.

2. The MIOCENE (less recent. *Ly.* I. p. 317.); containing about 20 per cent. of recent species of shells; as the *Crag*.

3. The EOCENE (*dawn of recent*, in allusion to the first appearance of recent species — *Wond.* p. 209. *Ly.* p. 337.); containing very few existing species of shells; not more than five per cent. London clay, Paris basin, &c.

Obs. — The marine are often associated with fresh-water deposits, and the general characters of the Tertiary system are alternations of marine with lacustrine strata. In England the most important Tertiary deposits are those of London, the Isle of Sheppey, the western coasts of Sussex and Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, and of the eastern counties Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, where these strata are termed *Crag*: (*Ly.* I. p. 317. *Wond.* p. 206.) and are subdivided into the Upper or Red Crag, and the Lower Crag.

SECONDARY FORMATIONS.

III. THE CHALK, OR CRETACEOUS SYSTEM. (*Wond.* p. 291. *Ly.* I. p. 385.) A marine formation, com-

yet been found, may yield them to more accurate and extended observations, and those in which but a few recent species occur with a large number of extinct forms, may have these proportions reversed.