

appear beneath the Shanklin sands; and their characteristic fossils are continually being washed up on the shore, near Brook-point.

V. THE OOLITE. (*Wond.* p. 439. *Ly.* II. p. 39.)

A marine formation of vast extent and thickness, consisting of limestones and clays, which abound in marine shells, corals, fishes, and reptiles, both terrestrial and marine. Land plants of peculiar species, and the remains of two or more genera of *marsupial* animals, and several species of insects.

Subdivisions.

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| Upper Oolite
of
Portland, Wilts,
Bucks,
Berks, &c. | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Portland oolite</i>—limestone of an oolitic structure, abounding in ammonites, trigoniæ, &c. and other marine exuviæ—green and ferruginous sands—layers of chert. 2. <i>Kimmeridge clay</i>—blue clay, with septaria, and bands of sandy concretions—marine shells and other organic remains—<i>ostrea deltoidea</i>. Beds of lignite. |
| Middle Oolite
of
Oxford, Bucks,
Yorkshire,
&c. | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Coral oolite</i>, or coral rag — limestone composed of corals, with shells and echinites. 2. <i>Oxford clay</i>; with septaria and numerous fossils—beds of calcareous grit, called Kelloway-rock, abounding in organic remains. |