

sionally found, consisting of pebbles of flint, granite, &c. held together by veins of calc-spar, in acicular, or needle-like crystals. In these sparry conglomerates, the teeth and bones of the mammalia previously noticed are sometimes found.*

It is in this accumulation of calcareous strata that numerous bones and teeth of the Mammoth, or fossil Elephant, have been discovered; I have therefore designated it, the *Elephant-bed*; to distinguish it from other loose calcareous deposits.

As seen immediately beyond Kempton (*Lign.* 159.), the cliffs appear to be entirely composed of the materials above described; but farther on, the face of the ancient chalk-cliff is exposed (see *Lign.* 160.); and if we extend our walk to Rottingdean, we find in many places the Chalk alone forming the present cliff; the Elephant-bed, and its associated shingle and sand, having been swept away. A like destruction awaits the remainder of these interesting deposits at no very distant period.†

After collecting specimens of the Elephant-bed, both of the friable varieties, and of the coombe-rock, and a few of the pebbles of granite, porphyry, &c. from the ancient beach; and also some of the sand

* My daughter discovered part of the lower-jaw of a Deer, with teeth, imbedded in this conglomerate, in a mass on the shore near Rottingdean.

† See Foss. South D. p. 277, Pl. IV.; and Geol. S. E. p. 30; Wond. pp. 100—104.