

I consider the burr-stone and associated clays and sands of Stoudenmire and Aikin, South Carolina, and of Augusta, Millhaven, and Stony Bluff, in Georgia, to belong also to an Eocene deposit, and to be higher in the series than the white limestone formation.

Out of 125 species of Eocene shells which I collected in the Southern States, or which were presented to me, I have only been able to identify seven with European species of the same epoch. These are *Trochus agglutinans*, *Solarium canaliculatum*, *Bonellia terebellata*, *Infundibulum trochiforme*, *Lithodomus dactylus*, *Cardita planicosta*, and *Ostrea bellovacina*.

But there are a considerable number of representative species, and an equal number of forms peculiar to these older tertiary strata of America.

The *Ostrea sellæformis*, which may be considered as representing the *O. flabellula* of the Paris and London basins, appears to be one of the most characteristic and widely disseminated Eocene shells in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, for I found it at Shell Bluff and on the Santee river, and the James river, in Virginia.

On the banks of the Cooper river, we heard occasionally the melodious and liquid note of the mocking-bird in the woods. It is of a fearless disposition, and approaches very near to the houses. I can well imagine that in summer, when the leaves are out, and the flowers in full splendour, this region must be most beautiful. But it is then that the planters are compelled by the fever and ague to abandon their country seats. It was not so formerly. When the English army was campaigning on the Cooper and Santee rivers in the revolutionary war, they encamped with impunity in places