salt-water remains is most conspicuous in some of the central parts of the formation. Mr. T. Webster, in his able memoirs on the Isle of Wight,

Fig. 192.

Planorbis euomphalus, Sow. Headon Hill. ½ diam.

Fig. 193.

Helix labyrinthica, Say. Headon Hill, Isle of Wight; and Hordwell Cliff, Hants—also recent.

first separated the whole into a lower freshwater, an upper marine, and an upper freshwater division.

Among the shells which are widely distributed through the Headon series are *Neritina concava* (fig. 194), *Lymnea caudata* (fig. 195), and *Cerithium concavum* (fig. 196), *Helix labyrinthica*, Say (fig. 193), a

Fig. 194.

Neritina concava. Headon Series.

Fig. 195.

Lymnea caudata. Headon Beds.

Fig. 196.

Cerithium concavum. Headon Series.

land-shell now inhabiting the United States, was discovered in this series by Mr. Wood in Hordwell Cliff. It is also met with in Headon Hill, in the same beds. At Sconce, in the Isle of Wight, it occurs in the newer Bembridge series, and affords a rare example of an Eocene fossil of a species still living, though, as usual in such cases, having no local connection with the actual geographical range of the species.

The lower and middle portion of the Headon series is also met with in Hordwell Cliff (or Hordle, as it is often spelt), near Lymington, Hants, where the organic remains have been studied by Mr. Searles Wood, Dr. Wright, and the Marchioness of Hastings. To the latter we are indebted for a detailed section of the beds,* as well as for the discovery of a variety of new species of fossil mammalia, chelonians, and fish; also for first calling attention to the important fact that these vertebrata differ specifically from those of the Bembridge beds. Among the abundant shells of Hordwell are *Paludina lenta* and various species of *Lymneus*, *Planorbis*, *Melania*, *Cyclas*, and *Unio*, *Potomomya*, *Dreissena*, &c.

* Bulletin, Soc. *Géol.* de France, 1852, p. 191.