

FOSSIL SHELLS OF THE LONDON CLAY.

Fig. 221.



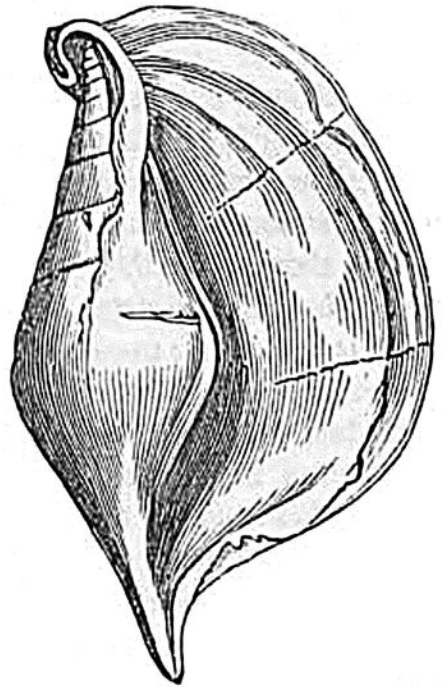
*Voluta nodosa*, Sow.  
Highgate.

Fig. 222.



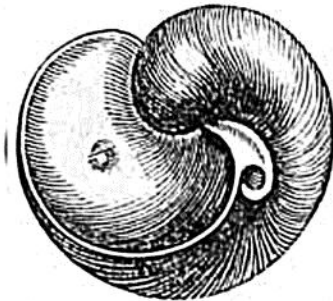
*Phorus extensus*,  
Sow. Highgate.

Fig. 223.



*Rostellaria macroptera*, Sow. One-third of nat. size; also found in the Barton clay.

Fig. 224.



*Nautilus centralis*, Sow. Highgate.

Fig. 225.



*Aturia eiczac*, Brown and Edwards.  
Syn. *Nautilus eiczac*, Sow.  
London clay. Sheppey.



Fig. 226.



*Belosepia sepioidea*. Do Blainv.  
London clay. Sheppey.

Fig. 227.



*Leda amygdaloides*.  
Highgate.

Fig. 228.



*Aënius angulatus*. London  
clay. Hornsea.

Fig. 229.



*Astropecten crispatus*,  
E. Forbes. Sheppey.

*Strata of Kyson in Suffolk.*—At Kyson, a few miles east of Woodbridge, a bed of Eocene clay, 12 feet thick, underlies the red crag. Beneath it is a deposit of yellow and white sand, of considerable interest, in consequence of many peculiar fossils contained in it. Its geological position is probably the lowest part of the London clay proper. In this