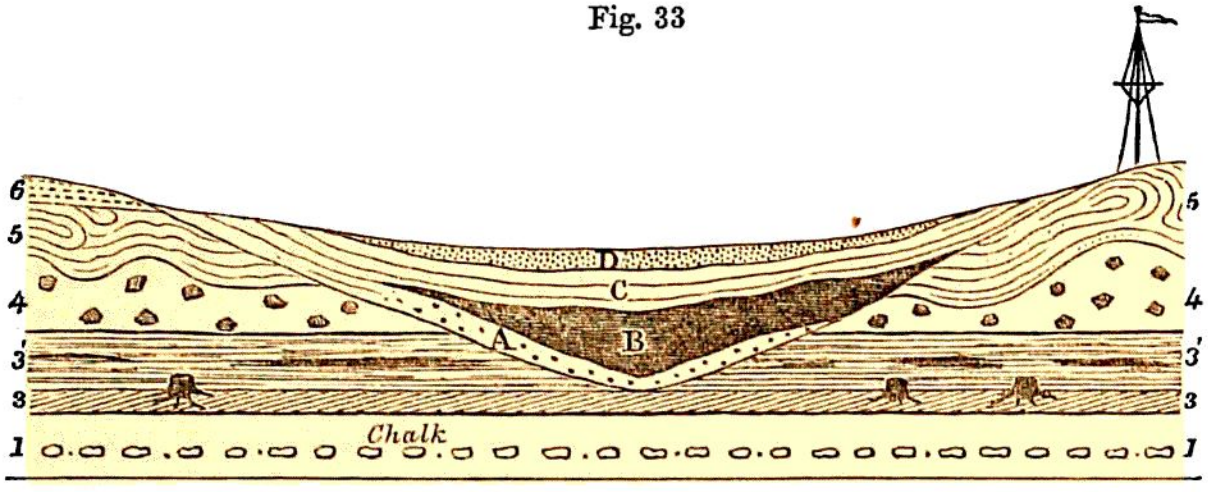
been of late years, and finding at that period not a few of the fossils in the lignite beds, No. 3′, above the forest bed, identical in species with those from the post-glacial deposits, B C, I supposed the whole to have been of contemporaneous

Fig. 33



Section of the newer freshwater formation in the cliffs at Mundesley, two miles SE. of Cromer, drawn up by the Rev. S. W. King.

Height of cliff where lowest, 35 feet above high water.

Older Series.

1 Fundamental chalk, below the beach line.
3 Forest bed, with elephant, rhinoceros, stag, &c., and with tree roots and stumps, also below the beach line.
3′ Finely laminated sands and clays, with thin layer of lignite, and shells of Cyclas, and Valvata, and with Mytilus in some beds.
4 Glacial boulder till.
5 Contorted drift.
6 Gravel overlying contorted drift.

N.B.—No. 2 of the section, fig. 27, at p. 213, is wanting here.

Newer Freshwater Beds.

A Coarse river gravel, in layers inclined against the till and laminated sands.
B Black peaty deposit, with shells of Anodon, Valvata, Cyclas, Succinea, Limnea, Paludina, &c., seeds of Ceratophyllum demersum, Nuphar lutea, scales and bones of pike, perch, salmon, &c., elytra of Donacia, Copris, Harpalus, and other beetles.
C Yellow sands.
D Drift gravel.

origin, and so described them in my paper on the Norfolk cliffs.*

Mr. Gunn was the first to perceive this mistake, which he explained to me on the spot when I revisited Mundesley in the autumn of 1859, in company with Dr. Hooker and

* Philosophical Magazine, vol. xvi. May 1840, p. 345.