

chiopoda and Lamellibranchiata, of genera and some species common to all the Oolites, are common. The *Oxford Clay* also contains many Belemnites, Ammonites, and other shells, among which, *Ammonites Jason*, *Ostrea flabelloides*, and *Gryphæa dilatata* are characteristic of this formation. *Trigonia costata*, an inferior Oolite species, passes upwards thus far. The general assemblage of fossils in the Oxford Clay and Kelloway Rock generically, and largely in species, strongly resembles that of the Lower Oolite formations, but the life is not so numerous. Fishes, *Hybodus*, *Lepidotus*, and *Pycnodus* are found, and Reptilia of the genera *Dakosaurus*, *Ichthyosaurus* (*I. dilatatus* and *thyreospondylus*), *Megalosaurus Bucklandi*, *Plesiosaurus gamma* and *P. grandis*, 4 species of *Plesiosaurus*, *P. Oxoniensis*, &c., *Rhamphorhynchus Bucklandi*, *Steneosaurus*, and *Streptospondylus Cuvieri*.

The plentiful assemblage of fossils in an accidental stratum so thin as the Kelloway Rock, lying in the Oxford Clay, speaks of physical conditions in the sea favourable to the development of life, and the diminution of species in the thick beds of the Oxford Clay seems to tell of the deepening of a sea in which much muddy sediment was being deposited.

The CORAL RAG is a rubbly limestone, trending, with occasional interruptions, from Somersetshire to Yorkshire, the details of which it is unnecessary to give. It is associated in places with sandy strata known as the *Calcareous grits*, and is often almost entirely composed of broken shells and Echini, *Cidaris Smithii*, *Hemicidaris intermedia*, *Pygaster umbrella*, *Pygurus costatus*, &c., and numerous corals (whence its name) of the genera *Isastrea*, *Thecosmilia*, *Protoseris*, &c.,