

of the overlying Purbeck Limestone is well seen in the Isle of Portland, where all the strata dip gently from north to south, as shown in the annexed diagram.

The KIMERIDGE CLAY takes its name from Kimeridge Bay in Dorsetshire, on the cliffs of which it is well exposed, with bands of cement stones and many fossils, such as Ammonites, Belemnites, Reptilian bones, and many ordinary molluscous shells. Certain hard, shaley bands at Little Kimeridge have been at intervals used for the manufacture of naphtha and mineral oils, but, I think, never with great success. West of this area the clay is well known in the northern half of Portland Isle, in Portland Road, and in the country near the chalk hills, between Ringstead Bay and Abbotsbury. North of this it is overlapped by the Cretaceous rocks between Abbotsbury and Buckland Newton near Cerne Abbas, from whence, beginning in a narrow band, it gradually widens, trending north along the borders of the Cretaceous escarpment between Shaftesbury and Mere. West of Mere it occurs in interrupted patches at the foot of

FIG. 39.

*Section of the Oolitic and Purbeck strata, Isle of Portland.*

