strongest resemblance, consisting, among others, of many species of *Inoceramus*, *Lima*, *Pecten*, *Oyster*, *Spondylus*, *Radiolites*, *Trigonia*, &c. Being a deep-sea deposit, it is poor in Gasteropoda, but rich in Cephalopoda, especially in *Nautili* (*N. elegans*, &c.), *Ammonites* (*A. Rothomagensis*, &c.), and *Turrilites* (*T. costatus*), besides *Baculites*, *Hamites simplex*, *Scaphites* (*S. æqualis*), and *Belemnites*.

Numerically as individually, though still very characteristic, Cephalopoda are less numerous in the Cretaceous than in the Oolitic and Liassic strata, though the latter contain fewer genera. In the Lias and Oolites there are nearly 300 species of Cephalopoda, most of which are Ammonites. In the Cretaceous rocks less than 200 species are known, about 70 of which are Ammonites. More than 80 species of fish are known in the Chalk, including all the four orders of Agassiz, Placoids, Ganoids, Cycloids, and Ctenoids. Many of the Placoids are Cestraciont fish, numerous species being of the genus Ptychodus. Ten genera of reptiles are known, two of which are allied to the Crocodilia, *Acanthophilis horridus*, and *Leiodon anceps*; the great *Mosasaurus*, 3 species; *Plesiosaurus*, 2 species, *Ichthyosaurus* and *Pterodactyle*, one of which is said to have measured eighteen feet across the expanded wings. Several Turtles occur in the Chalk, *Chelone Benstedi*, &c.

Having thus briefly described the Upper Cretaceous strata of England, I shall next endeavour to show what inferences may be drawn with regard to the physical geography of the British area, during the time occupied by their deposition.

We have already seen that, during the deposition of the Purbeck and Wealden strata, England formed part