

nuts and the host of other plants help to prove it, and the remains of river tortoises, crocodiles, snakes, marsupial, and several tapir-like mammals, all point in the same direction. The estuarine conditions, begun during the deposition of the Woolwich and Reading beds, were still going on when the London Clay was thrown down, with this difference, that by sinking of the area, the estuary had become longer, wider, and deeper, but still remained connected with a vast continent, through which the Eocene river flowed.

The *Bagshot and Bracklesham Sands and Clays*, fig. 47, succeed the London Clay. These are well shown on Bagshot Heath, and on the coast of Hampshire. On Bagshot Heath, they consist of light-brown and yellow sands, with beds of clay, which, in a rude way, form the middle part of the strata, thus dividing them into Lower and Upper Bagshot sands, the whole, where thickest, being about 300 feet thick. The sands are very sparingly fossiliferous, but the clay, in places, contains a few species. In the Hampshire basin, at Bracklesham and other places, the lithological character of these strata is very inconstant, but they consist of the following series of strata, which are partly quite local:—

Upper Bagshot Sands, &c.

Barton Clay (quite local).

Bracklesham shells, sands, and clays.

Lower Bagshot Sands and Clays, with occasional lenticular beds of pipe-clay containing leaves, &c.

These strata have yielded about 200 species of fossils, mostly distinct from those of the London Clay. Many of the Gasteropoda have a tropical aspect, such as *Cypræa Bowerbankii*, *Murex minax*, and *Conus diversiformis*. Gasteropoda, of these and other genera, are exceedingly numerous, viz., *Pleurotoma*, *Voluta*,