

*Natica*, *Ancillaria*, *Turritella*, &c., &c. A large *Oyster* (*O. picta*), various *Pectens*, a great *Cardita* (*C. planicosta*), *Cardium*, *Cytherea*, *Solen*, *Sanguinolaria*, &c., are common in England in the Bracklesham series, and a foraminifer, *Nummulites lævigatus*. In the same set of rocks there have also been found a serpent *Palæophis Typhæus*, 20 feet in length, and *P. porcatus*; a turtle, *Chelone trigoniceps*; a crocodile, *Gavialis Dixoni*; and a tapiroid mammal, *Lophiodon minimus*; and fish, including Sharks and Sword-fish. The Bagshot Sands form the highest Eocene beds of the London basin. In the Hampshire basin, however, there are many newer formations.

The *Barton Clay*, on the coast west of Lymington in Hampshire, is quite a local deposit, and both on stratigraphical and palæontological grounds is assumed to be the general equivalent of the clays that lie between the Upper and Lower Bagshot Sands. It is especially fossiliferous, containing a few fish, a crocodile (*C. Hastingsiæ*), and more than 200 described species of marine shells. These have in general a tropical character, as if in the course of time the climate of our area had become warmer, due possibly to astronomical causes, which I need not here stay to describe. Among them are large *Nummulites*, various large and small *Volutas* (*V. athleta*, *V. ambigua*, *V. luctatrix*, &c.); *Murex minax*, *Rostellaria ampla*, and others; *Buccinum*, *Triton*, *Turritella*, *Natica*, and many more. Numerous Lamellibranchiate molluscs also occur, including *Oysters* (*O. flabellula*, &c.); *Chama squamosa*, *Pectunculus deletus*, &c.; *Arca duplicata*, &c.; *Cardium porulosum*, &c.; *Cardita*, *Panopæa*, *Cytherea*, *Corbula*, &c., &c. Near Poole Harbour land-plants occur in these strata in lenticular beds of pipe-clay,