

numerous reptiles have also been found, including two serpents *Palæryx depressus*, and *P. rhombifer*, Turtles, and seven species of *Trionyx*; *Crocodylus toliapicus*, and *Alligator Hantoniensis*. Among the mammals of the same beds have been found *Palæotherium annectens*, a three-toed animal somewhat like a tapir; *Anoplotherium commune*, having affinities both with pigs and ruminants; *Chæropotamus Cuvieri*, somewhat like the river-hog; *Dichodon cuspidatus* and *Microchærus erinaceus*; also a bird, *Macrornis tanaupus*.

The *Osborne Beds* (fig. 47) succeed the *Headon* series, and are well seen on the coast near Osborne, and at Nettlestone in the Isle of Wight. Different sections vary in lithological character, but they may be generally described as consisting of sands and clays, from 60 to 80 feet thick, containing fresh-water shells, such as *Cyrena obovata*, *Achatina costellata*, *Limnæa longiscata*, *Melania costata* and *excavata*, *Melanopsis brevis*, *Paludina lenta* in great numbers, first known in the Woolwich and Reading series, and *P. globuloides*, *Planorbis euomphalus*, and five others, and a *Unio*. Entomostraca (Crustacea) also occur, viz., *Candona Forbesii*, *Cytheridea Mullerii*, and *Cythereis unisulcata*, with fresh-water plants *Chara Lyellii* and *C. medicagulina*. A land-shell, *Helix occlusa*, and a *Cerithium* are also found, the latter of which may have lived in brackish water, but the general assemblage is entirely fluviatile.

The *Bembridge Beds* (fig. 47) overlie the *Osborne* series in the Isle of Wight, and 'spread over the greater portion of the surface of the island which is occupied by Tertiary deposits.' They are fluvio-marine, and consist at the base of soft cream-coloured fresh-water limestone, sometimes 20 feet thick, overlaid by an Oys-