

our region, and their bones been scattered on the surface. A partial submergence of the country took place, so that Britain became for a time an island, and the marine Crag beds were deposited over part of our eastern area, the relics of which still remain in Norfolk and Suffolk. Some of the mammalia survived this partial submergence, and continued to inhabit the island during Pliocene times, and getting associated with varieties and new species, the bones of some of the extinct species may have been mingled with others then living, and all were washed into the basement beds of the above-named Crag formations during various oscillations of level.

The *Mammaliferous* or *Norwich Crag* consists of sand, gravel, and shells, generally only a few feet in thickness, and which, in Norfolk, lie upon the Chalk. From the nature of the fossils of the Norwich Crag, it is believed to have accumulated near the mouth of a river. It is never seen in contact with or overlying either the Coralline or Red Crag, and it is considered by Mr. Prestwich to be of the same age with the Red Crag, having been accumulated in an area partly estuarine, and separated from the purely marine area of the Red Crag by an emerged district consisting of the Coralline Crag.

In the Norwich Crag 139 species of marine Mollusca are known, of which 87, or 56 per cent. are common to the Coralline Crag, 137, or 88 per cent. to the Red Crag, and $93\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are still living. 'Comparing the three Crag the proportions of extinct species of marine Mollusca are, Coralline Crag 16 per cent. Red Crag, 7.7 per cent. and Norwich Crag 6.5 per cent.' (Prestwich). The latter contains about 20 species of land and fresh-water shells, such as *Helix*, *Planorbis*, *Paludina* (*P. lenta*, &c.), *Pupa*, *Limncea*, *Cyclas*, *Cy-*