

concretions due to the consolidation of the clay by a calcareous or ferruginous cement round a centre. These are known in Scotland as fairy-stones, in the valley of the Rhine as Lösspuppen, Lössmännchen, and in Finland as Imatra-stones (Fig. 214 and p. 566). They not uncommonly show the bedding of the clay in which they may have been formed. Their quaint imitative forms have naturally given rise to



Fig. 214.—Clay concretions of alluvium (nat. size).

a popular belief that they are petrifications of various kinds of organic bodies and even of articles of human manufacture. In Norway they occur in glacial and post-glacial deposits up to heights of 360 feet above sea-level, and include remains of fishes (of which 16 species have been noticed), as well as other organisms.⁸

⁸ Kjerulf, "Geologie des südl. und mittl. Norwegens," 1880, p. 5; R. Collet, Nyl. Mag. Nat. xxiii. No. 3, p. 11.