

the Great Oolite consist of sands with beds of ironstone, known as the Northampton Sand. The higher portions of the sandy series contain estuarine shells (*Cyrena*) and remains of terrestrial plants. In Yorkshire the Great Oolite series disappears (unless its upper part is represented by the Upper Estuarine series of that district) while the Inferior Oolites swell out into a great thickness and are composed of the following subdivisions in descending order:⁶⁷

	Feet.	
Inferior Oolite or "Bajocian."	Upper Estuarine series, shales and sandstones resting on a thick sandstone (Moor Grit)	more than 200
	Scarborough or Gray Limestone series, consisting of gray calcareous and siliceous bands with shaly partings (<i>Belemn. giganteus</i> , <i>Amm. humphriesianus</i> , <i>Amm. Blagdeni</i> , etc.)	3-100
	Middle Estuarine series, chiefly shales with three or four beds of sandstone full of plant-remains. This is the chief coal-bearing zone of the Lower Oolites. A few thin coal-seams occur, only two of which have been found worth working; none of them exceeds 18 inches or 2 feet in thickness	50-100
	Millepore bed, a ferruginous or calcareous grit passing into a sandy limestone (<i>Ammonites Sowerbyi</i>)	10-40
	Lower Estuarine series, consisting of an upper group of false-bedded ferruginous sandstones with carbonaceous matter, separated by some ironstone bands from a lower group of carbonaceous shales and sandstones with thin coal-seams	300
	Dogger—ferruginous sandstone and sandy ironstone passing down into the <i>Jurensis</i> -beds (Midford Sands) (<i>Ceromya bajociana</i> , <i>Amm. Murchisonæ</i> , <i>A. aalensis</i> , etc.)	40-95

A tolerably abundant fossil flora has been obtained from these Yorkshire beds. With the exception of a few littoral fucoids, all the plants are of terrestrial forms. Among them are more than 50 species of ferns (*Pecopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Phlebopteris*, and *Tæniopteris* being characteristic). Next in abundance come the cycads, of which above 20 species are known (*Otozamites*, *Zamia*, *Pterophyllum*, *Cycadites*). Coniferous remains are not infrequent in the form of stems or fragments of wood, as well as in occasional twigs with attached leaves (*Araucarites*, *Brachyphyllum*, *Thuyites*, *Peuce*, *Walchia*, *Cryptomerites*, *Taxites*).

The Fuller's Earth is an argillaceous deposit which, extending from Dorsetshire to the neighborhood of Bath and

⁶⁷ Phillips' "Geology of Yorkshire," *Hudleston, Geol. Mag.* 1880, p. 246; 1882, p. 146; *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* iii. iv. v. C. Fox-Strangways, "Geology of Scarborough and Whitby," *Mem. Geol. Surv.* 1882. The fullest account of the Jurassic rocks of Yorkshire will be found in the volumes by Mr. Fox-Strangways in the series on "The Jurassic Rocks of Britain," in the *Memoirs of the Geol. Survey*, 1892.