

the snout, another pair on the forehead, and a single one on each cheek (Uintatherium, Fig. 430,¹⁶ with the forms described under the names Deinoceras, Tinoceras, Fig. 431, Octotomus, Eobasileus, Loxolophodon). With these animals there coexisted large and small carnivores and some lemuroid monkeys.

§ 2. Local Development

Britain.¹⁶—Entirely confined to the southeastern part of England,¹⁷ the British Eocene strata occupy two synclinal depressions in the Chalk, which, owing to denudation, have become detached into the two well-defined basins of London and Hampshire. They have been arranged as in the subjoined table:

	<i>Hampshire.</i>	<i>London.</i>
Upper.	{ Headon Hill or Barton Sands. Barton Clay.	Upper Bagshot Sands.
Middle.		{ Bracklesham beds, and leaf beds of Bournemouth and Alum Bay.
	<i>Hampshire.</i>	<i>London.</i>
Lower.	{ London Clay (Bognor beds). Woolwich and Reading beds.	Part of Lower Bagshot Sands. London Clay. Oldhaven beds. Woolwich and Reading beds. Thanet Sand.

LOWER EOCENE.—The Thanet Sand¹⁸ at the base of the London basin consists of pale yellow and greenish sands, sometimes clayey, and containing at their bottom a thin,

¹⁵ This restoration was kindly supplied by Prof. Marsh, whose Monograph on the Deinocerata the student should consult. Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv. vol. x. 1886.

¹⁶ See Conybeare and Phillips, "Geology of England and Wales"; Prestwich, Q. J. Geol. Soc. vols. iii. vi. viii. x. xi. xiii.; Edward Forbes, "Tertiary Fluvio-marine Formation of the Isle of Wight," Mem. Geol. Surv. 1856; H. W. Bristow, C. Reid, and A. Strahan, "Geology of the Isle of Wight," Mem. Geol. Surv. 2d edition, 1889; Whitaker, "Geology of London," Mem. Geol. Surv. 1889; Phillips, "Geology of Oxford and the Thames Valley," 1871.

¹⁷ Mr. J. S. Gardner, however, has classed as Eocene the plant-bearing beds of Bovey, Antrim, etc., described at p. 1622 under the Oligocene subdivision.

¹⁸ Prestwich, Q. J. Geol. Soc. viii. 1852, p. 237.