

probably an eastward extension of the London Clay. The break between this deposit and the top of the Landenian beds below is regarded as filled up by the Oldhaven beds of the London basin. The only recorded fossils are foraminifera agreeing with those of the London Clay. 2d, Upper sands with occasional lenticular intercalations of thin grayish-green clays, with abundant fossils, the most frequent of which are *Nummulites planulata* (forming aggregated masses), *Turritella edita*, *T. hybrida*, *Vermetus bognorensis*, *Pecten corneus*, *Pectunculus decussatus*, *Lucina squamula*, *Ditrupa plana*. Out of 72 species of mollusks, 45 are found also in the Sables de Cuise and 20 in the London Clay.<sup>39</sup>

The "Système Paniselien," so named from Mont Panisel near Mons, consists chiefly of sandy deposits not markedly fossiliferous, but containing among other forms *Rostellaria fissurella*, *Voluta elevata*, *Turritella Dixoni*, *Cytherea ambigua*, *Lucina squamula*. Out of 129 species of mollusca found in this deposit, 91 appear in the Sables de Cuise, and only 36 pass up into the Calcaire Grossier. Hence the Paniselian beds are placed at the top of the Lower Eocene stages of Belgium.

MIDDLE EOCENE.—This division in the Paris basin is formed by the characteristic, prodigiously fossiliferous Calcaire Grossier, which is subdivided as under:<sup>40</sup>

Caillasses or Upper (Fresh-water) Calcaire Grossier.	Upper sub-group with <i>Cardium obliquum</i> and <i>Cerithium denticulatum</i>	4.	Limestone with <i>Cardium obliquum</i> and <i>Cerithium Blainvilli</i> .					
		3.	Limestone with <i>Cerithium denticulatum</i> and <i>C. cristatum</i> .					
		2.	Siliceous limestone with undetermined forms of <i>Potamides</i> .					
		1.	Coral limestone ( <i>Stylocœnia</i> ).					
	Middle sub-group with <i>Lucina saxorum</i> and <i>Miliola</i> .	4.	Siliceous limestone with parting of laminated marl.					
		3.	Limestone in small thin boards with <i>Carbula</i> ( <i>Rochette</i> ).					
		2.	Limestone with <i>Miliola</i> and <i>Lucina saxorum</i> ( <i>Roche</i> ).					
		1.	Siliceous limestone with indeterminate fossils ( <i>Bancs francs</i> ).					
	Lower sub-group with <i>Cerithium lapidum</i> and <i>Miliola</i> .	4.	Limestone (dolomitic) with <i>Miliola</i> ( <i>Cliquart</i> ).					
		3.	<table><tr><td>Green marl . . . . .</td><td rowspan="3">} Blanc vert.</td></tr><tr><td>Siliceous limestone in two beds</td></tr><tr><td>Green marl . . . . .</td></tr></table>	Green marl . . . . .	} Blanc vert.	Siliceous limestone in two beds	Green marl . . . . .	
		Green marl . . . . .	} Blanc vert.					
		Siliceous limestone in two beds						
Green marl . . . . .								
2.	<i>Miliola</i> limestone (dolomitic) ( <i>Saint Nom</i> ).							
1.	Siliceous limestone with <i>Potamides</i> .							

<sup>39</sup> Murlon, "Geol. Belg." p. 211.

<sup>40</sup> Dollfus, Bull. Soc. Geol. France, 3e ser. vi. 1878, p. 269. Compare Michelet, op. cit. 2e ser. xii. p. 1336.