

and inclosing casts of marine shells. The general facies of the assemblage of shells obtained from these fragments of a lost formation points unmistakably to early Pliocene time. At present 16 species have been determined, all of which are well-known British Pliocene forms, except two which occur in Continental Pliocene deposits.⁹⁶

Coralline Crag (Bryozoan, White, or Suffolk Crag) consists essentially of calcareous sands, mainly made up of shells and bryozoa, and is exposed at various localities in the county of Suffolk. According to the census of Searles Wood, published in 1882, the number of mollusks found in this deposit amounts to 420 species, of which 251 or 60 per cent are still living. Some of the genera of shells give a southern character to the fauna, such as large and showy species of *Voluta*, *Cassidaria*, *Cassis*, *Ficula*, *Hinnites*, *Chama*, *Cardita*, and *Pholadomya*, likewise *Ovula*, *Mitra*, *Triton*, *Vermetus*, *Ringicula*, *Verticordia*, *Coralliophaga*, and *Solecurtus*. Characteristic species are *Cardita corbis*, *Cardita senilis*, *Limopsis pygmaea*, *Ringicula buccinea*, *Voluta Lamberti* (Fig. 450), *Pyrula reticulata*, *Astarte Omalii* (Fig. 449), *Pholadomya histerna*, *Pecten opercularis*, *Lingula Dumortieri*, and *Terebratula grandis*. Hardly less abundant and varied are the bryozoa or "Corallines," from which the name of the deposit is taken. No fewer than 118 species have been named, of which 76, or about 64 per cent, appear to be extinct. Specially characteristic and peculiar are the large massive forms known as *Alveolaria* and *Fascicularia* (Fig. 448). There are three species of corals all extinct. Of the 16 species of echinoderms at present known, only three are now living. Remains of fishes are of common occurrence, especially in the form of ganoid otoliths. Teeth and dermal spines of the skate and wolf-fish are met with, and to these shell-eating fish the broken condition of so many of the shells may probably be ascribed. Traces of one of the larger dolphins have been found, but no remains of any of the contemporaneous land-mammals, though a few drifted land-shells show that the land lay probably at no great distance. The Coralline Crag may be regarded as an elevated shell-bank, which accumulated on the floor of a warm sea at a depth of from 40 to 60 fathoms.⁹⁷

Lenham Beds, Diestian.—On the edge of the Chalk Down of Kent near Lenham, patches of sand are found capping the Chalk, and descending into pipes on its

⁹⁶ C. Reid, op. cit. p. 6 et seq.

⁹⁷ C. Reid, op. cit. p. 19 et seq.