

CRAG.

CRAG is a local term for shells mixed with sand, overlaying the Chalk, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

It is best known and most in use for agricultural purposes in the latter county.

It extends from Tattingstone Park south of Ipswich, through the East Sands or Flock district, to Henham Park west of Southwold.

Re-appears South and North of the Yare, below Norwich, at Bramerton and Thorpe, and has been found at Marsham in the vale of Aylesham, in its course to the sea side west of Cromer.

Crag is but a small proportion in thickness of the sandy Strata overlaying chalk.

ORGANIZED FOSSILS.

FIG.

1	Murex contrarius	-	-	Thorpe Common, Harwich. Alderton, Suffolk. Holywell near Ipswich. Tattingstone Park.
2	M. striatus	-	-	Bramerton, Holywell, Alderton, Aldborough.
3	Turbo littoreus	-	-	Bramerton. Trimingsby. Thorpe Common. Leiston old Abbey, between Norwich & Yarmouth.
4	Turbo Linn. Turritella Lam.	-	-	Thorpe Common.
5	Patella Fissura Linn. Emarginula Lam.	-	-	Bramerton. Harwich. Holywell.
6	Balanus tessellatus	-	-	Bramerton.
7	Arca Linn. Pectunculus Lam.	-	-	Tattingstone Park. Thorpe Common.
8	Cardium Linn.	-	-	Bramerton. Happisburgh (or Hasbro'). Tattingstone. Trimingsby.
9	Mya lata	-	-	Bramerton. Trimingsby.
10	} Vertebræ			Thorpe Common.
11				
12				
13				
14				
15	Palate	-	-	Tattingstone Park.
16	Tooth	-	-	Stoke Hill.
17	} Teeth			Reading. Ipswich.
18				
19				
20	Quadruped's Bone	-	-	Tattingstone Park.
21	Stalactite	-	-	Burgh Castle.

CRAG. *Sowerby's Min. Conch.*

Scalaria similis, Tab. 16. Bramerton. Holywell. Also at Newhaven Castle.

Murex corneus, Tab. 35. Aldborough. Holywell. Walton Nase.