

3. The marine stratum, alternating with those of fresh water in the Isle of Wight, which consists of a shelly marle; the other tracts within the Isle of Wight basin have not been examined, but appear to agree nearly with the sand of Bagshot heath.

These beds, but more especially the Bagshot sand, seem to present near analogies to the sand of the upper marine formation in the basin of Paris. (C.)

Section I. *Crag of Suffolk.*

(a) *External characters.* At Walton Naze, a point of land about 16 miles south-east of Colchester in Essex, it constitutes about 30 feet of the upper part of the cliff, the lower 15 feet being of the London clay. It there consists of sand and gravel enclosing shells, and the same characters prevail also beyond the Naze in the projecting cliff of Harwich; but it also includes friable masses of ferruginous sand, somewhat cemented together, and also enclosing shells. The same occurs again on the Suffolk side of the river Stour (G. T. vol. i. p. 327). Crag is a local name for gravel.

(b) *Mineral contents.* The only remark under this head appears to be, that the sand and gravel and organic remains enclosed in them, often exhibit tints which bespeak a considerable impregnation of iron.

(c) *Organic remains.* Among the fossils which have been enumerated as belonging to these beds, many agree with those in the upper marine formation in the Paris basin. (G. T. vol. ii. p. 218). The shells are found in an excellent state of preservation, and though generally in a confused mixture, are sometimes so disposed that patches of particular genera and species appear, as is the case with the small *pecten*, the *mastræ*, and the *left-turned whelk*. Like fossils of most other strata, this assemblage of shells manifests a peculiar distinctive character. *A few shells only, which may be placed among those which are supposed to be lost, or among those which are the inhabitants of the distant seas, are here discoverable; the greater number not appearing to differ specifically (as far as their altered state will allow of determining,) from the recent shells of neighbouring seas.* Among those of which no recent analogue is known, appears to be the *terebratula* figured in Dale's history and antiquities of Harwich, &c. tab. 11, fig. 9, p. 294, and described Phil. Trans. No. 291, p. 1578. This shell is in general about an inch and a half long, thick, nearly oval, roughly striated transversely, and has its large foramen defined by a dis-