

tinct border. It appears to differ from every known recent or foreign terebratula. Another of the probably lost shells of this stratum is the fossil *oyster*, figured *Organ. rem. &c. vol. iii. pl. 14, fig. 3*, and which is there considered to be the same oyster as that which is described by Lamarck as *ostrea deformis*: also the *volute*, *Org. rem. vol. iii. pl. 5, fig. 13*, and the *Essex reversed whelk*, as it has been termed, *murex contrarius* Linn. *Hist. Conch. of Lister, tab. 920, fig. 44, b c*, is here very abundant; but the fossil shell, with the whirls in the ordinary direction, is sometimes also found in this stratum. Among the *recent shells*, the resemblance of which to the fossil ones of this stratum is such as appears to render a comparison by an experienced conchologist necessary, may be enumerated, *Patella angarica*, *Patella militaris*, *Patella sinensis*, (*Calyptra* Lam.) *Patella fissura*, (*Emarginula* Lam.), one or two species of patellæ with a perforation in the apex, *Fissurella* (Lam.), *Nerita glaucina*, *Nerita canrena* (*Natica* Lam.), *Turbo terebra* (*Turritella* Lam.) *Murex corneus*, *Murex erinaceus*, *Strombus pes pelicani*, *Cypræa pediculus* with no sulcus along the back, *Pholas cuspatus*, in fragments, *Solen ensis* and *Solen siliqua* in fragments, *Cardium edule*, *Cardium aculectum*? bearing the size and form of this shell, but having from 34 to 36 ribs with no depressed line down the middle nor vestiges of spines; *Mastra solida*, *Venus exoleta*, *Venus scotica*, *Venericardia senilis* Lam., *Arca glycemeris*, *Arca nucleus*. Besides these remains of *marine animals*, the fossil hollow tubercles, having lost the spines, of the *thornback* are here found; also fragments of the *fossil palate* (*Scopola littoralis* of Lhwydd) and fossil remains of sponge and alcyonia, particularly a very fair specimen of the *reticulated alcyonium* (*Org. rem. vol. ii. pl. 9. fig. 9.*) In this bed, and among the gravel and the shells, are frequently found fragments of *fossil bones*, which possess some striking peculiarities. They are seldom more than half an inch in thickness, two inches in width, and twelve in length; always having this flat form, and generally marked with small dents or depressions. Their colour, which is brown, light or dark, and sometimes inclining to a greenish tint, is evidently derived from an impregnation with iron. From this impregnation they have also received a great increase of weight and solidity; from having been rolled they have acquired considerable polish; and on being struck by any hard body, they give a shrill ringing sound. These fragments, washed out of the stratum in which they have been imbedded, are found on the beach at Walton, but occur in much greater quantities at Harwich. To what animal these bones belonged is not known; but a large *fossil tooth*, probably of the mammoth, was found within the