ever, extending round the north side of Headen into Totland bay, where it forms the upper part of the cliff; and at the point called Warden-ledge, it is found in a more uniform and indurated state. In Colwell bay, it dips to the north, is soon lost, and is not to be seen any more on that side of Yarmouth.

The whole of the northern part of the Isle of Wight is considered to belong to the fresh-water formation, but the ruin is so considerable that it is difficult to find any of the beds in situ, and hence fresh-water and marine shells are often found intermixed on the west and north coasts, though in places they occur in alternate layers: and although the precise boundary of these beds in the Isle of Wight is unknown, they may be traced a considerable distance east of Ryde, perhaps as far as Nettlestone.

(*e*) *Height.* The greatest height of this formation above high water mark, may be taken at about 90 feet at Headon hill; it is scarcely found at so great an elevation in other parts of the Isle.

(*f*) *Thickness.* In Headon it is 63 feet thick: in the Binstead quarries it appears to be only 14 feet by the foregoing section, without reckoning the sand on which it reposes.

(*g*) *Inclination, &c.* It dips gently towards the north.

(*h*) *Agricultural characters.* (*i*) *Phænomena of water and springs.* On these heads we have no information.

(*k*) *Miscellaneous remarks.* The quarries of Binstead near Ryde, of which a section has been given, were formerly of great celebrity, and furnished materials for many ancient edifices, both civil and religious, in the Isle of Wight and the counties contiguous to it. They are now very little worked, but their extent may be traced by the broken ground where they have been filled in. The mansion of Lord Henry Seymour near East Cowes, and a wall raised for the purpose of preventing the encroachments of the sea, were built of the rag limestone from a quarry near the mansion.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LONDON CLAY.

Section I. *Preliminary view of this Stratum.*

The great argillaceous formation designated by this name next claims our attention. It is rendered highly interesting by the variety of its organic remains, both animal and vegetable, and by the inferences deducible from them—the smaller