

been enumerated as occurring any where in this formation,\* *astroitæ* are however mentioned as found at Sheppey, but it does not appear whether madrepores, or joints of the *pentacrinus*, are meant.

A catalogue arranged in the Linnæan method, with accurate engravings of the shells of this formation, was published by Brander under the title *Fossilia Hantonensia*. Mr. Jacobs has added a short list of those found in Sheppey Island to his *Hortus Favershamiensis*; very interesting catalogues will also be found in Mr. Webster's excellent memoir, *G. T.* vol. ii; and the figures and descriptions published in the French *Annales de Museum*, by Lamarck, of the Parisian fossils, may be consulted also with advantage, since these generally agree with the English.

It frequently contains small portions and even masses of wood, more or less retaining the woody fibre, but more often having the appearance of being charred, and of a black colour. They sometimes exhibit the perforations, and even contain the casts, of an animal which is considered to be analagous to the *teredo navalis* or borer, still infesting the seas surrounding the West India Islands. The wood occasionally appears to have formed a nucleus, around which have been deposited those masses of argillaceous limestone, mostly in the form of septaria, and which have already been mentioned as being characteristic of the London clay: they often contain shells still exhibiting the pearly lustre.

But the most interesting facts connected with the vegetable remains of this formation, are those which have been observed in the Isle of Sheppy, of which some account was published by Dr. Parsons in the 50th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*: the quantity of fruit or ligneous seed vessels is prodigious. Mr. Crowe of Faversham has procured from this fertile spot a very large collection, and by carefully comparing each individual specimen by its internal as well as external appearance, he has been enabled to select 700 specimens, none of which are duplicates, and very few of which agree with any known seed vessels. These vegetable remains have also been

\* It will give some idea of the variety and number of the testaceous fossils of this formation to state, that at Grignon (near Paris) in a single spot, a single individual, Mr. DeFrance, collected 500 different species of shells, besides *serpulæ*, *siliquaria*, *dentalia*, and a few *echinites* and madrepores. The shells of Hordwell cliff in Hampshire, which closely agree with those of Grignon, are probably equally numerous.

Mr. Webster observed an exact coincidence in all the fossils discovered in the lower beds of the French *calcaire grossier* at Liancourt, and the corresponding beds of the London clay at Stubbington.