



Sand and water. About the level of Poole harbour.

a. White sand and frit about 10 feet. *bb.* Brown clay 4 f. and 1 f. each. *cccc.* Beds of white pipe clay, 3 to 5 feet each. *d.* Red sand 2 feet. *eeee.* Black sand, 1 to 3 feet thick.

The *frit* (as it is termed by the quarrymen) appears to consist of white and brown sand, agglutinated by an iron-shot cement. The upper stratum of brown clay is used for fire bricks; of the other and thinner beds of brown, and also of the black clay, no use is made. In the white pipe clay are found nodules of indurated clay with pyrites. The sand on which these beds lie is nearly level with high water mark in Poole harbour. (P.)

Studland is near a romantic range of cliffs which end in a narrow neck of land called the Southhaven point, and forming the southern entrance to Poole harbour: the cliffs are of a compact yellow sandstone in which are several grottos and cavities. (G. Notes.)

(e) *Isle of Wight.*

The stratum next on the north to the nearly vertical chalk of Alum bay, is chalk marle (see Pl. 2. fig. 6.), then succeed green, red, and yellow sand, together about 60 feet in thickness, and in the same position,* and afterwards a bed of dark blue clay, about 200 feet thick, containing much green earth and nodules of a dark coloured limestone enclosing a few fossil shells mentioned below: next on the north follows a vast suc-

* The probable cause of the vertical position of these beds in Alum bay will be mentioned in treating of the chalk of the Isle of Wight.