

UNIVALVES NOT CHAMBERED.

Trochus; Smith, fig. 3.*Turbo*; Smith, fig. 2.*Melania* Headingtoniensis. T. 39.

BIVALVES.

Ostrea deltoidea. T. 143.

crista galli, and three other species.

Astarte lineata. T. 179.

ovata; Smith.

Trigonia costata. T.

clavellata. T.

Venus; Smith, fig. 8.*Modiola*.*Cardita*.*Cardium*.*Mactra*.*Tellina*.*Chama*, two species; Smith, fig. 2.*Avicula*.*Pecten*.*Terebratulula*; Smith, fig. 9.

Serpulæ.

Of these shells, the *Ostrea deltoidea* appears to be the most characteristic.

(ddd) *Range and extent.* (eee) *Height of hills.* Referred to the general article at the end.

(fff) *Thickness.* Mr. Middleton assigns upwards of 700 feet as the thickness of this formation in the Isle of Purbeck, but this seems excessive. Mr. Buckland, in his 'Order of Superposition', gives only 600. Near Oxford, where the beds thin off, the thickness cannot exceed 100 feet. In the pit at Sunningwell, on the north edge of Bagley wood, it was only 70 feet.

(ggg) *Inclination.* Referred to the general article.

(hhh) *Agricultural character.* A tenaceous clay often covered with oak woods; whence, in Wiltshire, this formation has been called the Oaktree clay.

(iii) *Water.* 'The water,' says Mr. Smith, 'in this formation, is deficient and of bad quality'; in fact, from its retentive nature, it must generally be pierced before any copious supply can be found.