

given correct figures of this fossil under the name *Terebellaria ramosissima*, Pl. 82. fig. 1.; it is also coarsely figured in Smith's plate.

From the figures given by Lamouroux, a flustriform coraloid, *Berenicca diluviana* Pl. 80. fig. 3, and one of the *Cellariæ*, *Alecto dichotoma* Pl. 81. fig. 12. Two small varieties may be cited as often found in the clay above the great oolite investing its shells.

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Irregular cylindrical branches often occur in all these beds, which appear to have derived their origin from *alcyonia*; and in the great oolite, well characterized fragments of these zoophytes, exhibiting distinctly their spongy and cellular texture, may be frequently traced. In the upper beds of the great oolite we may observe congeries of minute millepores and cellepores, and the small varieties of tubercular, ramose, and perforated sponges, figured by Lamouroux, tab. 84. f. 5 to 10. as distinct species, but which are more probably only individuals in different stages of growth and states of contraction.

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In all these beds fragments of *fossil wood* may be traced, and more particularly in the forest marble.

The Stonesfield calcareous slate exhibits many beautiful vegetable impressions, chiefly ferns, flags, and mosses, many of which nearly resemble those of the coal formation.

(d) *Range and extent.* The formations from the Cornbrash to the great oolite inclusively, form the mass of a well defined range of hills traversing the island diagonally from Yorkshire to Dorsetshire, and rivalling or surpassing the great chain of the chalk hills, in continuity, extent, and elevation. To this range Mr. Smith has given the appropriate name of the *Stonebrash hills*, from the stony fragments mixed with the superficial soil, which are commonly known among agriculturists by this denomination. It will facilitate our conception of the position of these various beds, then, to state that, where they can be distinguished from each other, the Cornbrash is generally found forming the first acclivity of these hills where they begin to rise from the valley occupied by the Oxford clay, which accompanies them on the east and south-east; that the forest marble and calcareous slate extend still further on their rise; that the great oolite, emerging from beneath these, forms their most elevated region and brow; and finally, that the subjacent beds, associated with the inferior oolite, and to be described in the next section, are displayed in the escarpment and slope of these hills towards the west and north-west; the lias occupying the plains at their foot.