

Pipe-house on the north of Hinton.* The calcareous sand and forest marble circulate round this tract by Hinton and Norton, the subjacent clay appears on the slope descending from Hinton to the great oolitic platform on the west of that village; hence, it follows the outline of that platform, keeping about a mile within its escarpment by Norton, Hardington, and Buckland Denham, ranging towards Froome. South of that town, the junction of the upper beds and great oolite appears to range towards Dorsetshire in a slightly undulating line, parallel to that before assigned to the junction of these beds with the Oxford clay, and from two to four miles west of it, but it has probably never been accurately traced.

The *inferior junction* of the great oolite (that along which it rests on the fullers' earth) crosses the northern branch of the Avon a little on the west of Bradford, ranges round the upper part of the escarpment of the hill between this and the southern branch, crosses the latter close to Farley mill, and keeps the escarpment of the great platform of Hinton and Norton, passing along the brow of the higher range of hills above Mitford, Writhlington, Kilmersdon, and Mells.

The ridge of Hampton,† Claverton, and Odd Downs, hang-

* The hill between Mitford and Freshford affords the best opportunity near Bath for examining the whole of this series of strata; it is within three miles of that city; the vallies are cut down into the upper beds of the lias marle, and in ascending the hill, the inferior oolite, fullers' earth, great oolite, Bradford clay, forest marble and sandstone are crossed in passing towards the insulated patch of cornbrash, which, at Pipe-house, crowns the hill. The summit of this hill is covered with transported chalk flints.

† The quarries at the head of the inclined plane above Bathampton, afford one of the best examples of the great oolite which can possibly be studied. The upper beds are here thin, and separated by clay seams (at one point a large imbedded mass of clay also occurs), and by a loose oolitic sand; the surfaces of these slabs present a congeries of organic remains, chiefly terebratulæ, small coralloid bodies, spines of several species of Echinus, and occasionally joints of the Bradford pear Encrinite (Apicrinites of Miller). Fragments of the large fibrous shell which Mr. Sowerby considers as now ascertained to be a species of oyster, also occur. These beds occupy about six feet from the summit; then follows a bed about two feet thick, containing several immense masses of an undulating madrepore, and several tubipores; beneath this is the solid oolite which is quarried to the depth of about 30 feet. The lowest bed worked contains several large bivalves. Beneath the floor of the quarries, the beds of the great oolite extend on the slope of the hill, between 60 and 100 feet, forming a steep escarpment; beneath which, the black beds of the fullers' earth clay (full of fibrous calcareous spar) may be observed throwing out numerous springs. Vast blocks, precipitated in every direction from the great oolite, are however spread over the whole slope of the fullers' earth; forming a confused scene of projecting crags, over which it is scarcely possible to walk. It is remarkable that chalk flints are scattered pretty abundantly over this tract: they are also found on the summit of