

occasion I found the stratum, which is usually covered by the sand, completely exposed. At this spot there was scarcely a specimen of *Venericardia planicosta* to be seen, but instead of this shell, *Turritella conoidea* and *edita* were embedded in a dark green marly sand; and among them, together with *Fusus longævus*, and other well-known London Clay shells, I found *Venericardia acuticostata* and *mitis*, and a splendid specimen of *Conus deperditus*, fully equal in size to the one figured by Deshayes. Westward of this point I did not meet with anything particularly interesting.

“About midway between Bracklesham Barn and the Thorny coast-guard station, a series of patches of a deposit of chalk-flints was exposed; the first of these was nearly at low-water-mark, and the remainder of them ran, at short distances from each other, in a diagonal line towards the coast, nearly in the direction of a straight line drawn from their western extremity to the Thorney station-houses. Apparently, this stratum of flints has not, at any time, exceeded eight inches or a foot in thickness; they are, indeed, so thinly scattered, as rarely to occur piled upon each other: very few of them have suffered from attrition, and the greater part retain their original form and whitened surface. They are imbedded in the same light green marly sand, which I before described as occurring at the bottom of the London Clay, in the neighbourhood of the little chine near Bracklesham Barn. Amongst the flints there are numerous remains of the roots of trees, in the state of soft bog-wood; which indicate that this portion of the strata has been very thinly covered by the superimposed clay.

“Upon one of the bouldered flints, firmly imbedded in the marly sand, I found the most interesting of the valuable series of fossils which I had the good fortune to obtain during this excursion, namely, a fine specimen of *Astrea** attached to the upper and exposed surface of a flint.”

* *Astrea*, a species of coral; see p. 299.