Annulosa.	Enaliosauria.
Fishes.	Crocodilia.
Dinosauria.	

Remains of freshwater plants occur in the carbonaceous sandstones and shales, with Unionidæ, and many land plants, especially Ferns, Cycadaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, and Equiseta.

After the completion of probably the whole oolitic series of rocks, the downward movement, to which in these regions the sea-bed was subject, was interrupted, at least locally, by a remarkable elevation. The effect of this is conspicuous on the line of the Wolds, where the strata of the oolitic series are bent into a broad anticlinal, of which the axis passes near Bishop Wilton, probably in a direction from west to east. The oolitic and lias strata dipping from this axis on one side to the north, and on the other to the south (but very moderately), are, as in the cases already given,—the Silurians and the coal-measures,—wasted and worn down to a surface horizontal or slightly inclined, on which the chalk rests *unconformably*; just as the mountain limestone rests on the Silurians, and the magnesian limestone on the coal. At Bishop Wilton the removal of the oolite and lias is so nearly complete, that only a small thickness of lias separates the chalk from the new red marls. At Huggate also, within the area of the Wolds, lias was found immediately below the chalk.

There is no sufficient evidence to show whether this elevation was occasioned by gradual or sudden application of power. The level of the wasted surface of the oolites and lias, below the chalk of the Wolds, is about 1000 feet below that of the highest points of the North York Moors. If, according to the now generally received opinions in geology, we admit that the waste of the surface referred to was accomplished at a small depth under the sea, these Moor-lands, not in their present form indeed, may have been, and probably they were at that epoch, above the level of the sea.

Mosasaurian Period.—The depression of the sea-bed con-