

and which, though now living in our seas, are all wanting in the Pleistocene or glacial deposits. They must therefore, after their migration to the south, which took place during the glacial period, have made their way northwards again. In corroboration of these views, it is stated that all these fifty species occur fossil in the Newer Pliocene strata of Sicily, Southern Italy, and the Grecian Archipelago, where they may have enjoyed, during the era of floating icebergs, a climate resembling that now prevailing in higher European latitudes.\*

In the Red Crag at Felixstow, in Suffolk, Professor Henslow has found the ear-bones of one or more species of cetacea, which, according to Prof. Owen, are the remains of true whales of the family *Balænidæ* (fig. 159). Mr. Wood is of opinion that these cetacea may be of the age of the Red Crag, or if not, that they may be derived from the destruction of beds of Coralline Crag.

*Antwerp.*—Strata of the same age as the Red and Coralline Crag of Suffolk have been long known in the country round Antwerp and on the banks of the Scheldt, below that city. More than 200 species of testacea

Fig. 159.



Tympanic bone of *Balæna emarginata*,  
Owen; Red Crag, Felixstow.

Fig. 160.



*Lingula Dumortieri*, Nyst;  
Antwerp Crag.

have been collected by MM. De Wael, Nyst, and others, of which two-thirds have been identified with Suffolk fossils by Mr. Wood. Among these he recognizes *Lingula Dumortieri* of Nyst (fig. 160), which I found in abundance at Antwerp in 1851, in what is called by M. de Wael the middle crag. More than half of the shells of this Antwerp deposit agree with living species, and these belong in great part to the fauna of our northern seas, though some Mediterranean species are not wanting. I also met with numerous cetacean bones of the genera *Balænoptera* and *Ziphius* in the same formation. They are not at all rolled, as if washed out of older beds, and I infer that the animals to which they belonged once coexisted in the same sea with the associated mollusca.†

*Normandy.*—I observed in 1840 a small patch of shells corresponding to those of the Suffolk Crag, near Valognes, in Normandy; and there is a deposit containing similar fossils at St. George Bohon, and several places a few leagues to the S. of Carentan, in Normandy; but they have never been traced farther southwards.

*Subapennine strata.*—The Apennines, it is well known, are composed chiefly of secondary rocks, forming a chain which branches off from the Ligurian Alps and passes down the middle of the Italian peninsula. At

\* E. Forbes, Mem. Geol. Survey, Gt. Brit. vol. i. 386.

† Lyell on Belgian Tertiaries, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1852, p. 382.