Isle of Wight and Hampshire is often seen in actual contact with the chalk, constituting in such places the lowest member of the British Eocene series. But in other points another formation of marine origin, characterized by a somewhat different assemblage of organic remains, has been shown by Mr. Prestwich to intervene between the chalk and the Woolwich series. For these beds he has proposed the name of "Thanet sands," because they are well seen in the Isle of Thanet, in the northern part of Kent, and on the sea-coast between Herne Bay and the Reculvers, where they consist of sands with a few concretionary masses of sandstone, and contain among other fossils *Pholadomya cuneata*, *Cyprina Morrisii*, *Corbula longirostris*, *Scalaria Bowerbankii*, &c. The greatest thickness of these beds is about 90 feet.

FRENCH MIDDLE EOCENE FORMATIONS.

GENERAL TABLE OF FRENCH EOCENE STRATA.

A. UPPER EOCENE (*Lower Miocene of many French authors.*)

	English Equivalents.
A. Calcaire de la Beauce, or upper freshwater, see p. 184, and Grès de Fontainebleau, &c.	Hempstead series, see p. 192.

B. MIDDLE EOCENE.

B. 1. Gypseous series and Middle freshwater calcaire lacustre moyen.	Bembridge series, p. 194.
B. 2. Calcaire siliceux, (in part contemporaneous with the succeeding group?)	Lower part of the Bembridge series.
B. 3. Grès de Beauchamp, or Sables Moyens.	Osborne series, and upper and middle part of Headon series, Isle of Wight.
B. 4. Upper Calcaire Grossier (Cailasse) and Middle Calcaire Grossier.	Headon Hill sands, Barton, Upper Bagshot and part of Bracklesham beds.
B. 5. Lower Calcaire Grossier or Glauconie Grossière.	Bracklesham beds.
B. 6. Soissonnais Sans or Lits coquilliers.	Lower Bagshot. Intermediate in age between the Bracklesham beds and London Clay.

C. LOWER EOCENE.

C. Argile plastique et lignite.	Plastic clay and sand, with lignite (Woolwich and Reading series.)

The tertiary formations in the neighborhood of Paris consist of a series of marine and freshwater strata, alternating with each other, and filling up a depression in the chalk. The area which they occupy has been called the Paris basin, and is about 180 miles in its greatest length, from north to south, and about 90 miles in breadth, from east to west (see Map, p. 195). MM. Cuvier and Brongniart attempted, in 1810, to distinguish five different groups, comprising three freshwater