

pp. 114, 115. Both specimens were thrown out by the workmen on the same day from the lowest bed of stratified gravel and sand, thirteen feet thick, containing bones of the elephant, deer, and ox, and many fresh-water shells. The two implements occurred at the depth of thirteen feet from the surface of the soil, and rested immediately on solid beds of oolitic limestone, as represented in the accompanying section.

Having been invited by Mr. Wyatt to verify these facts, I

Fig. 23



Section across the Valley of the Ouse, two miles WNW. of Bedford.\*

- 1 Oolitic strata.
- 2 Boulder clay, or marine northern drift, rising to about ninety feet above the Ouse.
- 3 Ancient gravel, with elephant bones, freshwater shells, and flint implements.
- 4 Modern alluvium of the Ouse.
- a Biddenham gravel pits, at the bottom of which flint tools were found.

went to Biddenham within a fortnight of the date of his discovery (April 1861), and, for the first time, saw evidence which satisfied me of the chronological relations of those three phenomena, the antique tools, the extinct mammalia, and the glacial formation. On that occasion I examined the pits in company with Messrs. Prestwich, Evans, and Wyatt, and we collected ten species of shells from the stratified drift No. 3, or the beds overlying the lowest gravel from which the flint implements had been exhumed. They were all of common fluviatile and land species now living in the same part of England. Since our visit, Mr. Wyatt has added to them *Paludina marginata* Michaud (*Hydrobia* of some

\* Prestwich, Quarterly Geological Society, vol. xvii. p. 364, 1861; and Wyatt, 'Geologist,' Monthly Magazine, 1861, p. 242.