

and many species of Rays (*Myliobatis*). Of the Cephalopoda, *Nautilus* (*N. Sowerbyi*, &c.) is common, together with Cephalopods, *Belemnosis plicata*, *Belosepia sepioidea*, and *Beloptera Levesquei*. Ammonites and Belemnites, genera common in the Cretaceous strata have disappeared. Gasteropoda occur in vast profusion, the most prominent genera being *Fusus* (*F. regularis*, *F. laeviusculus*, &c.), *Murex* (*M. cristatus*, *M. coronatus*, &c.), *Pleurotoma* (*P. Helix*, *P. Keelii*, &c.), *Voluta* (*V. nodosa*, &c.), *Pyrula* (*P. Smithii*, &c.) *Cypræa* (*C. oviformis*), and *Rostellaria* (*R. ampla*, &c.). Lamellibranchiata, though common, are less numerous, including among others the genera *Pinna* (*affinis*, &c.), *Pholadomya* (*Dixonii*, &c.), *Arca*, *Avicula*, *Pecten*, *Cardium*, *Cyprina*, *Nucula*, &c. The Brachiopoda are only represented by *Lingula tenuis* and *Terebratulina striatula*, and there are a few Polyzoa. Crustacea are exceedingly numerous, especially crabs (Brachyura and Anomura), including the genera *Xanthopsis*, *Hoploparia*, &c.; and of Entomostraca, *Cythere* is common of many species. Among the Echinodermata we have *Hemiaster Bowerbankii*, &c.; *Goniaster*, *Cidaris*, *Astropecten Colei*, &c.; *Ophiura Wetherellii*, and *Pentacrinus*, and there are also a few Corals. Many of the fossils of the London Clay are found in other strata both above and below that formation, but a larger proportion is common to the overlying than to the lower formations.

Looked at in a comprehensive way, an accurate observer cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the assemblage of fossils found in the London Clay point in this direction, viz., that the whole of these strata were deposited in the estuary of a great continental river comparable to the Amazons and the Ganges. The Palm-