

*rena*, &c., most of which are of living species. Besides these, there are found in it the bones of *Mastodon Arvernensis*, *Elephas meridionalis* (?), *E. antiquus*, and *Hippopotamus major* (?) together with the Horse, *Equus fossilis*, *Castor fiber* (beaver), the common *Otter*, *Deer*, &c.

The *Chillesford Clay* and *Sand* are generally considered to form part of the Norwich Crag series of strata. In the Chillesford district, which is inland, the Clay may lie to some extent unconformably on the Red Crag at Chillesford, and on the Coralline Crag near Sudbourne. In the Norwich district, it is a somewhat inconstant bed, or set of wedge-shaped beds, which, according to Mr. Horace Woodward, occur at different horizons in the Norwich Crag series. It is a very insignificant subformation, as regards thickness, and its marine fossils found in the sands are almost all of living species. The Bure valley beds, characterised by the presence of *Tellina Balthica*, may possibly form an upper part of the Norwich Crag series. They lie on the well-known Forest bed of Cromer, and together these may connect the uppermost Crag beds with the succeeding Glacial epoch.

It is frequently impossible to identify these minor subdivisions in areas even a small distance apart, for their identity is assumed to rest on the occurrence of certain assemblages of shells, and opinions on some points are so conflicting, that while some geologists consider the Forest bed to be older than all of the Norwich Crag deposits, others maintain that it is newer.

The last great Glacial epoch, Bone caves, River gravels, &c., will be treated of in succeeding chapters. These, less or more, belong to the age of human history,