

water and marine shells that I mentioned as occurring in the Wealden and Purbeck strata; but with this difference, that though the shells belong mostly to the same genera, they are of different species—the old fresh-water life is replaced by new.

Upon the London Clay, which is a marine formation, varying from 200 to 500 feet thick, the Bracklesham and Bagshot beds were deposited. These consist of marine unconsolidated sands and clays, occurring as outliers—isolated patches left by denudation around Bagshot, and elsewhere on the London Clay, and overlying the same formation in the Isle of Wight, where they are well seen in Alum Bay. In both these places they are only sparingly fossiliferous, but at Bracklesham and Barton, on the Hampshire coast, they contain a rich marine molluscan fauna of a tropical or subtropical character. Upon these were formed various newer fresh-water strata, occasionally interbedded with thin marine bands, the whole evidently accumulated at the mouth of a river. For the names of these minor formations, I refer the reader to the column, p. 30.

I have in this chapter given a brief recapitulation of the geological and stratigraphical positions of the series of the larger and more solid geological formations that are concerned in producing the physical structure of England (*see Map*), and I will in the following chapters endeavour to show by the help of fig. 57, and other diagrams, the part that these formations play in producing the scenery of the country.