

the pterosaur *Rhamphocephalus*, and the dinosaurs *Megalosaurus*, *Cetiosaurus*, and *Cardiodon*.

The Forest Marble varies greatly in thickness and lithological character. In the north of Dorsetshire it is estimated to be 450 feet thick, but it rapidly diminishes northward, the limestone bands being usually not more than 30 feet thick. It lies sometimes on the Great Oolite, sometimes on the Fuller's Earth. Its lower portion becomes a gray marly clay near Bradford-on-Avon, about 10 feet thick, and this argillaceous band has been separately designated the Bradford Clay. The Forest Marble contains a much diminished fauna. Among the forms peculiar to it are the echinoderms *Apiocrinus elegans*, *Astropecten Huxleyi*, *A. Phillipsii*, *Hemicidaris alpina*. The Bradford Clay of Wiltshire has long been well known for its pear-encrinites (*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*), which are found at the bottom of the clay with their base attached to the top of the Great Oolite limestone.

The Cornbrash (a name given by W. Smith) consists of earthy limestones, which when freshly broken are blue and compact, but which under the influence of the weather break up into rubbly material. It varies from 5 to 40 feet in thickness, yet in spite of this insignificant development it is one of the most persistent bands in the English Jurassic system. It is rich in echinoderms, lamellibranchs, and gasteropods. Among its common and characteristic species are *Echino-brissus clunicularis*, *Holactypus depressus*, *Glyphæa rostrata*, *Hippothoa Smithii*, *Hinnites gradus*, *Lima rigidula*, *Ostrea flabelloides*, *Pecten vagans*, *Cardium latum*, *Leda rostralis*, *Myacites uniformis*, *Trigonia cassiope*, *Actæonina scarburgensis*, *Ceritella costata*. Its ammonites are *A. discus* and *A. macrocephalus*, the last-named ranging up into the Kellaways Rock and Oxford Clay.<sup>69</sup>

The Great Oolite series in the northeast of Scotland consists mainly of sandstones and shales, with some coal-seams which were formerly worked at Brora in Sutherland. In Skye and Raasay the formation consists of a very thick estuarine series, with abundant oysters, *Trigonias*, *Anomias*, *Cyrenas*, *Hydrobrias*, *Cyprids*, and remains of land-plants.

The MIDDLE or OXFORD OOLITES are composed of two distinct groups: (1) the Oxfordian, and (2) the Corallian.

(1) Oxfordian, divisible into two sub-groups: (a) a lower division of calcareous abundantly fossiliferous sand-

<sup>69</sup> Etheridge, Q. J. Geol. Soc. 1882, Address, p. 202.