

Discoidea subucula, etc. A tolerably abundant series of corals has been obtained from the Devonshire Upper Greensand, no fewer than 21 species having been described.¹³⁶

The so-called Greensand of Cambridge (pp. 1535, 1544), a thin glauconitic marl, with phosphatic nodules and numerous (possibly ice-borne) erratic blocks, was formerly classed with the Upper Greensand, but has recently been shown to be the equivalent of the Glauconitic Marl, forming really the base of the Chalk Marl and lying unconformably upon the Gault, from the denudation of which its rolled fossils have been derived.¹³⁷

Lower Chalk.—The thick calcareous deposit known as the Chalk is classed now in three chief divisions—Lower, Middle, and Upper. Under the name of Lower Chalk are included the groups of the Glauconitic or Chloritic Marl, the Chalk Marl, and the Gray Chalk up to the top of the zone of *Belemnitella plena* and base of the “Melbourne Rock.”

Glauconitic (Chloritic) Marl.—This name has been applied to a local white, or light yellow, chalky marl lying below the true Chalk, and marked by the occurrence of grains of glauconite (not chlorite) and phosphatic nodules. It varies up to 15 feet in thickness. Among its fossils are *Ammonites laticlavus*, *A. Coupei*, *A. Mantelli*, *A. varians*, *Nautilus lævigatus*, *Turrilites tuberculatus*, *Solarium ornatum*, *Plicatula inflata*, *Terebratula biplicata*. It forms the base of the *Holaster subglobosus* zone.

Chalk Marl is the name given to an argillaceous chalk forming with the chloritic marl, where the latter is present, the base of the true Chalk formation. This subdivision is well exposed on the Folkestone cliffs, also westward in the Isle of Wight, where a thickness of upward of 100 feet has been assigned to it. Among its characteristic fossils are *Plocoscyphia mæandrina*, *Holaster lævis* (var. *nodulosus*), *Rhynchonella Martini*, *Inoceramus striatus*, *Lima globosa*, *Plicatula inflata*, *Ammonites cenomanensis*, *A. falcatus*, *A. Mantelli*, *A. navicularis*, *A. varians*, *Scaphites æqualis*, *Turrilites costatus*.

At Hunstanton in Norfolk, likewise in Lincolnshire and

¹³⁶ On the literature of the Blackdown beds, see W. Downes, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* xxxviii. 1882, p. 75, where a list of their fossils is given. The corals are described by P. Martin Duncan, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* xxxv. p. 90.

¹³⁷ Jukes-Browne, *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* xxxi. p. 272, xxxiii. p. 485; “Geology of Cambridge,” *Mem. Geol. Surv.* 1881; *Geol. Mag.* 1877.