

Reevli, *Gazella anglica*, *Cervus carnutorum*, *Equus Stenonis*, *Mastodon arvernensis*, *Elephas antiquus*, *Arvicola intermedius*, *Trogontherium Cuvieri*. The marine animals include *Trichechus Huxleyi* and *Delphinus delphis*. A few remains of sea-fishes have also been found, such as the cod and pollack. Among the mollusca the following are characteristic forms: *Paludina media*, *Hydrobia ventrosa*, *Turritella communis*, *Trophon scalariformis*, *Littorina littorea*, *Mytilus edulis*, *Nucula Cobboldiæ* (Fig. 449), *Cardium edule*. One interesting feature is the decided mixture of northern species of shells, such as *Rhynchonella psittacea*, *Scalaria groenlandica* (Fig. 450), *Panopæa norvegica*, and *Astarte borealis* (Fig. 449). These, with those above mentioned, were forerunners of the great invasion of Arctic plants and animals

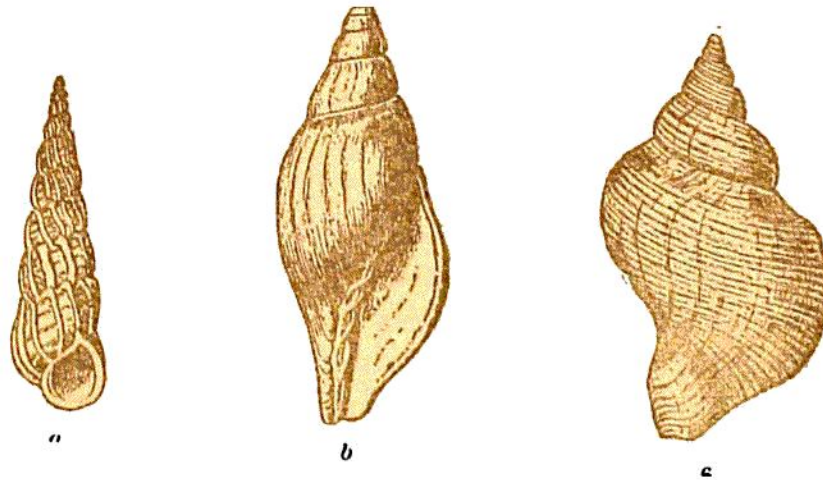


Fig. 450.—Pliocene Gasteropods.

a, *Scalaria groenlandica*, Chemn.; b, *Voluta Lamberti*, Sow. ($\frac{1}{3}$); c, *Trophon antiquus*, Mull. (*Fusus contrarius*) ($\frac{1}{3}$).

which, in the beginning of the Quaternary ages, came southward into Europe, with the severe climate of the north.

The upper part of the Red Crag sometimes passes into a band, called from its prevailing mollusk the "Scrobicularia Crag." This band, which is probably a continuation of the Norwich Crag of Norfolk, is seen at Chillesford, in Suffolk, to pass upward without a break into the Chillesford Crag.¹⁰⁰

Chillesford Crag.—Under this name is grouped a local series of sands with occasional seams of clay and bands of shells. Some of these shells (*Mya arenaria*) are upright and in the position in which they lived. Northern

¹⁰⁰ C. Reid, op. cit. p. 100. For an account of the vertebrate fauna of these deposits see E. T. Newton's monographs on "The Vertebrata of the Forest Bed Series of Norfolk and Suffolk," 1882, and "The Vertebrata of the Pliocene Deposits of Britain," in Mem. Geol. Surv.