

coniferæ, and of plants allied to the yucca. A stem discovered by Mr. Bensted in the Iguanodon quarry near Maidstone, appears related to the Sternbergia of the coal measures; the annular markings of the leaves resemble those of the yucca, or dracæna. Twelve species of fucus, two of conferva, and four of zostera, have been found in the chalk. Dicotyledonous wood, bored by the teredo and fistulana, and water-worn, is common in the line of junction between the gault and green sand. The distinctive character of the flora of the upper secondary formations is the prevalence of cycadeæ.

The tertiary deposits abound in palms and tree-ferns; and dicotyledonous trees prevail to a greater extent than in the secondary; these strata include

sion "der Ashburnham schichte," "der Hastings sandstein," and "der wälder-thon" (*weald clay*), including *cyclas*, *paludina*, *cyrena*, *cypris*, &c. with saurian remains.

It appears from a letter addressed by Professor Römer to Dr. Fitton, and recently read before the Geological Society, that the *Clathraria Lyellii* (see page 374) and other species named by me, have been identified by the German geologists; and my friend Mr. Murchison, who went over the ground some years ago, and who called my attention to Römer's work, assures me that he has no doubt of the accuracy of that author's determinations; and adds, that he saw upon the spot a fine specimen of tortoise found in sandstone very analogous to that of Hastings. Deposits which may be considered the equivalents of the Wealden were discovered in 1827 by Mr. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick on the east coast of the Highlands of Scotland, and last year similar strata were found by Mr. Malcolmson on the east coast near Elgin. It is even supposed that traces of this formation occur in some places near the Alps.