shales and marls, in all of which land-shells are common, especially at Sconce, near Yarmouth, and have been described by Mr. Edwards. The Bulimus ellipticus (fig. 184), and Helix occlusa (fig. 185), are among its best-known land-

Fig. 184.





Fig. 185.

Fig. 186.

Bulimus ellipticus, Sow. Bembridgo Limestone, half natural size.

Meliw occlusa, Edwards, Sconce Limestone, Isle of Wight.

Paludina orbicularis, Bembridge.

shells. Paludina orbicularis (fig. 186) is also of frequent occurrence. One of the bands is filled with a little globular Paludina. Among the freshwater

Fig. 157.

Planorbis discus, Edwards. Bembridge. A diam.



Lymnea longisoala, Brard. Char



Fig. 189.

Chara tuberculata. Bembridge Limestone, I. of Wight

pulmonifera, Lymnea longiscata (fig. 188) and Planorbis discus (fig. 187) are the most generally distributed: the latter represents or takes the place of the Planorbis euomphalus (see fig. 192), of the more ancient Headon series. Chara tuberculata (fig. 189), is the characteristic Bembridge gyrogonite.

From this formation on the shores of Whitecliff Bay, Dr. Mantell obtained a fine specimen of a fan palm, *Flabellaria Lamanonis*, Brong., a plant first obtained from beds of corresponding age in the suburbs of Paris. The well-known building-stone of Binstead, near Ryde, a limestone with numerous hollows caused by *Cyrence* which have disappeared and left the moulds of their shells, belongs to this subdivision of the Bembridge series. In the same Binstead stone Mr. Pratt and the Rev. Darwin Fox first discovered the remains of mammalia characteristic of the gypseous series of Paris, as *Palcotherium magnum* 

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