

4. Upper greensand, occasionally with beds of chert, and with chloritic marl (craie chloritée of French authors) in the upper portion.
5. Gault, including the Blackdown beds.

LOWER CRETACEOUS (or *Neocomian*).

- B. 1. Lower greensand—Greensand, Ironsand, clay, and occasional beds of limestone (Kentish Rag).
2. Wealden beds or Weald clay and Hastings sands.*

Maestricht Beds.—On the banks of the Meuse, at Maestricht, reposing on ordinary white chalk with flints, we find an upper calcareous formation about 100 feet thick, the fossils of which are, on the whole, very peculiar, and all distinct from tertiary species. Some few are of species common to the inferior white chalk, among which may be mentioned *Belemnites mucronatus* (fig. 256, p. 245) and *Pecten quadricostatus*, a shell regarded by many as a mere variety of *P. quinquecostatus* (see fig. 271). Besides the Belemnite there are other *genera*, such as *Baculite* and *Hamite*, never found in strata newer than the cretaceous, but frequently met with in these Maestricht beds. On the other hand, *Voluta*, *Fasciolaria*, and other *genera* of univalve shells, usually met with only in tertiary strata, occur.

The upper part of the rock, about 20 feet thick, as seen in St. Peter's Mount, in the suburbs of Maestricht, abounds in corals and Bryozoa, often detachable from the matrix; and these beds are succeeded by a soft yellowish limestone 50 feet thick, extensively quarried from time immemorial for building. The stone below is whiter, and contains occasional nodules of gray chert or chalcedony.

M. Bosquet, with whom I examined this formation (August, 1850), pointed out to me a layer of chalk from 2 to 4 inches thick, containing green earth and numerous encrinital stems, which forms the line of demarcation between the strata containing the fossils peculiar to Maestricht and the white chalk below. The latter is distinguished by regular layers of black flint in nodules, and by several shells, such as *Terebratula carnea* (see fig. 267), wholly wanting in beds higher than the green band. Some of the organic remains, however, for which St. Peter's Mount is celebrated, occur both above and below that parting layer, and, among others, the great marine reptile called *Mosasaurus* (see fig. 247), a saurian supposed to have been 24 feet in length, of which the entire skull

* M. Alcide D'Orbigny, in his valuable work entitled *Paléontologie Française*, has adopted new terms for the French subdivisions of the Cretaceous Series, which, so far as they can be made to tally with English equivalents, seem explicable thus.

Etage Danien.	Maestricht beds.
Etage Senonien.	White chalk, and chalk marl.
Etage Turonien.	Part of the chalk marl.
Etage Cenomanien.	Upper greensand.
Etage Albien.	Gault.
Etage Aptien.	Upper part of lower greensand
Etage Neocomien.	Lower part of same.
Etage Neocomien inférieur.	Wealden beds and contemporaneous marine strata.