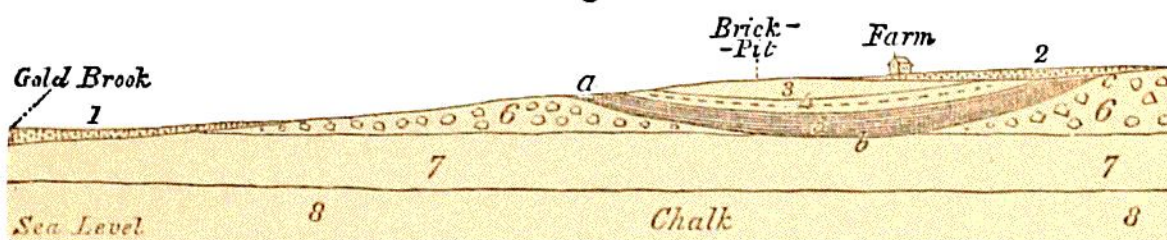


in situ in regular strata and preserved by Sir Edward Kerrison, no bones of extinct mammalia seem as yet to have been actually seen in the same stratum with one of the tools.

By reference to the annexed section, the geologist will see that the basin-shaped hollow *a, b, c*, has been filled up gradually with the fresh-water strata 3, 4, 5, after the same cavity *a, b, c*, had been previously excavated out of the more ancient boulder clay, No. 6. The relative position of these formations will be better understood when I have described in the Twelfth

Fig. 24



Section showing the position of the flint weapons at Hoxne, near Diss, Suffolk.
See Prestwich, Philosophical Transactions, Pl. 11. 1860.

- 1 Gravel of Gold Brook, a tributary of the Waveny.
- 2 Higher-level gravel overlying the freshwater deposit.
- 3 and 4. Sand and gravel, with freshwater shells, and flint implements, and bones of mammalia.
- 5 Peaty and clayey beds, with same fossils.
- 6 Boulder clay or glacial drift.
- 7 Sand and gravel below boulder clay.
- 8 Chalk with flints.

Chapter the structure of Norfolk and Suffolk as laid open in the sea-cliffs at Mundesley, about thirty miles distant from Hoxne, in a North North-east direction.

I examined the deposits at Hoxne in 1860, when I had the advantage of being accompanied by the Rev. J. Gunn, and the Rev. S. W. King. In the loamy beds 3 and 4, fig. 24, we observed the common river shell *Valvata piscinalis* in great numbers. With it, but much more rare, were *Limnea palustris*, *Planorbis albus*, *P. spirorbis*, *Succinea putris*, *Bithinia tentaculata*, *Cyclas cornea*; and Mr. Prestwich mentions *Cyclas amnica* and fragments of a *Unio*, besides several land shells. In the black peaty mass No. 5, fragments