

another, producing a want of agreement in the state of animal life." The Eocene rocks, as developed in France and England, may be tabulated as follows, in descending order :—

	English.		French.
Upper Eocene.	Hempstead beds.	Fluvio-marine series.	Calcaire de la Beauce.
	Bembridge beds.		Grès de Fontainebleau.
	Osborne beds. Headon beds.		Calcaire silicieux or Calcaire Lacustre Moyen. Gypseous series of Montmartre.
Middle Eocene.	Upper Bagshot sand.		Grès de Beauchamp and Calcaire Marin.
	Barton clay. Bracklesham beds.	Middle shot.	Upper Sables Moyens.
	Lower Bagshot beds.		Lower Sables Moyens, Lower Calcaire Grossier, and Glauconie Grossière.
Lower Eocene.	London clay. Woolwich and Reading beds, or Plastic clay.		Lits coquillières. Glauconie Moyenne. Wanting.
	Oldhaven beds.		Argile Plastique.
	Thanet sands.		Glauconie Inférieure.
			Sables Inférieurs.

The Woolwich and Reading Beds, or the Plastic Clay of older writers, consists of extensive beds of sand with occasional beds of potter's clay, which lie at the base of the Tertiary formation in both England and France. Generally variegated, sometimes grey or white, it is employed as a potter's earth in the manufacture of delf-ware.

In England the red-mottled clay of the Woolwich and Reading Beds in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is often seen in contact with the chalk; but in the south-eastern part of the London basin, Mr. Prestwich shows that the Thanet Sand (consisting of a base of fine, light-coloured sand, mixed with more or less argillaceous matter) intervenes between the Chalk and the Oldhaven Beds, or in their absence the Woolwich and Reading beds, which lie below the London Clay. The Thanet Sands derive their name from their occurrence in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, in the eastern part of which county they attain their greatest development. Under London and its southern suburbs the Thanet sand is from thirteen to forty-four