

and Bedford, north of which it covers an immense tract of country, twenty miles in width, in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon. Still further north it underlies the great alluvial flats of Cambridgeshire, and the waters of the Wash, and beyond this, in Lincolnshire, in consequence of the gradual overlap of the Cretaceous strata, the area occupied by the Oxford Clay narrows by degrees. North of the Humber it is entirely overlapped for a space, to reappear in Yorkshire, where it is well exposed on the sea-cliffs in Filey Bay, accompanied by the Kelloway Rock.

Not the least remarkable circumstance connected with the Oxford Clay is the very frequent occurrence in it of this Kelloway Rock, which some persons would willingly raise to the rank of an independent formation, because of its palæontological peculiarities. The thin clay that occasionally lies beneath it contains a goodly proportion of species also found in the Cornbrash, but a greater number found in higher parts of the Oxford Clay. When analysed it appears that the Calcareous sandstone, called the Kelloway Rock by Smith,<sup>1</sup> contains not less than about 150 species, of which very nearly one-half are also found in older formations, thus forming a close bond of union between them. An equal number passes upward from the Kelloway Rock into the overlying Oxford Clay, or, if absent there, are found in formations still higher in the series.

The *Kelloway Rock* contains many *Gryphæas* and *Ammonites*, one of which, *A. Calloviensis*, is especially characteristic of this stratum. Several other *Ammonites*, and *Ancyloceras Calloviense*, besides *Nautili* (*N. hexagonus*), &c., are found in it. Bra-

<sup>1</sup> I believe originally 'Kelloway's Rock,' named from Kelloway, who quarried it.