

*O. elegans*, &c.; *Pectunculus*, *Psammobia*, &c.; Crustacea (*Hoploparia gammaroides*) and Foraminifera also occur.

A few land-plants have been found, as might be expected in estuarine strata, viz. *Dryandroides Prestwichi*, figs, laurels (*L. Hookeri*), *Grevillia Heeri*, and *Robinia Readingensis*; also great numbers of fresh-water shells in true fresh-water strata, such as *Paludina lenta*, &c.; *Planorbis lævigatus*, &c.; and several of the genera *Cyrena* (*C. cordata*, &c.) and *Unio*, together with the small bivalve Entomostraca, *Cypris* and *Cythere*.

Taken as a whole, the estuarine, and especially the fresh-water character of so many of the strata of this series, make the strongest impression on anyone engaged in mapping them.

The *Oldhaven beds*, formerly included by Mr. Prestwich in the basement bed of the London Clay, lie between the above-named strata and the London Clay, and consist of fine sand containing water-worn pebbles of flint. They are of inconsiderable thickness, but very constant in their occurrence. With the rarest exceptions the fossils are marine; and they are numerous, consisting to a great extent of the same molluscos genera as those found in the Eocene strata below, with additions, and a proportion of the species are also found in the overlying London Clay. Their chief importance in this sketch is, that the sand with water-worn pebbles seems to indicate some oscillation of level, accompanied by stronger currents, in an estuary which carried flint-pebbles onward, toward the mouth of this old river.

The *London Clay* (fig. 47, p. 241), is a marine deposit, in the sense that the strata now forming in the broad estuary of the Amazons is marine. It usually con-