

chiata 151 species, of the Gasteropoda 160, and 1 Pteropod, *Cleodora infundibulum*. Of the 316 species only 52 are said to be extinct, or about 16 per cent. or, in other words, 84 per cent. are still living. Sixteen species of Echinodermata are known, 6 of which still live; and fish are found identical with living species of Cod, Pollack, and Whiting, together with large teeth of a shark, *Carcharodon megalodon*, *Otodus*, *Raia antiqua*, &c. It is quite possible that the Coralline Crag beds may be approximately of the same age with the marine shell beds of the Faluns of Touraine, in France, commonly called Miocene.

The *Red Crag* is chiefly a ferruginous sand, often crowded with shells entire and broken, very irregularly bedded, in a manner which shows that it was deposited partly in shallow seas, with strong tidal currents near shore, and, indeed, was partly accumulated between the high and low water lines.

At Felixstow the Red Crag is well seen on the sea-cliff, lying directly on the London Clay. It is crowded with shells, many of them broken, and was evidently deposited in shallow water. At Walton-on-the-Naze, where it also lies on London Clay, the sea was deeper, the shells being often unbroken, and in the state in which they died.

A hundred-and-forty species are common to the Red and Coralline Crag. In 234 species of shells, 150 now live in British seas, while '32 are now restricted to more southern and 23 to more northern seas' (Prestwich). In all about 92 per cent. of the Mollusca are said to be still living. In 25 species of corals, 14 still inhabit our coasts. Among its characteristic shells are *Trophon antiquum* (*Fusus contrarius*), and various species of *Murex*, *Voluta*, *Buccinum*, *Natica*, *Purpura*,