ward into Northampton, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, they contain not only marine limestones, but a series of strata indicative of deposit in the estuary of some river descending from the north, for, instead of the abundant cephalopods of the truly marine and typical series, we meet with fresh-water genera such as Cyrena and Unio, estuarine or marine forms such as Ostrea and Modiola, thin seams of lignite, thick and valuable deposits of ironstone, and remains

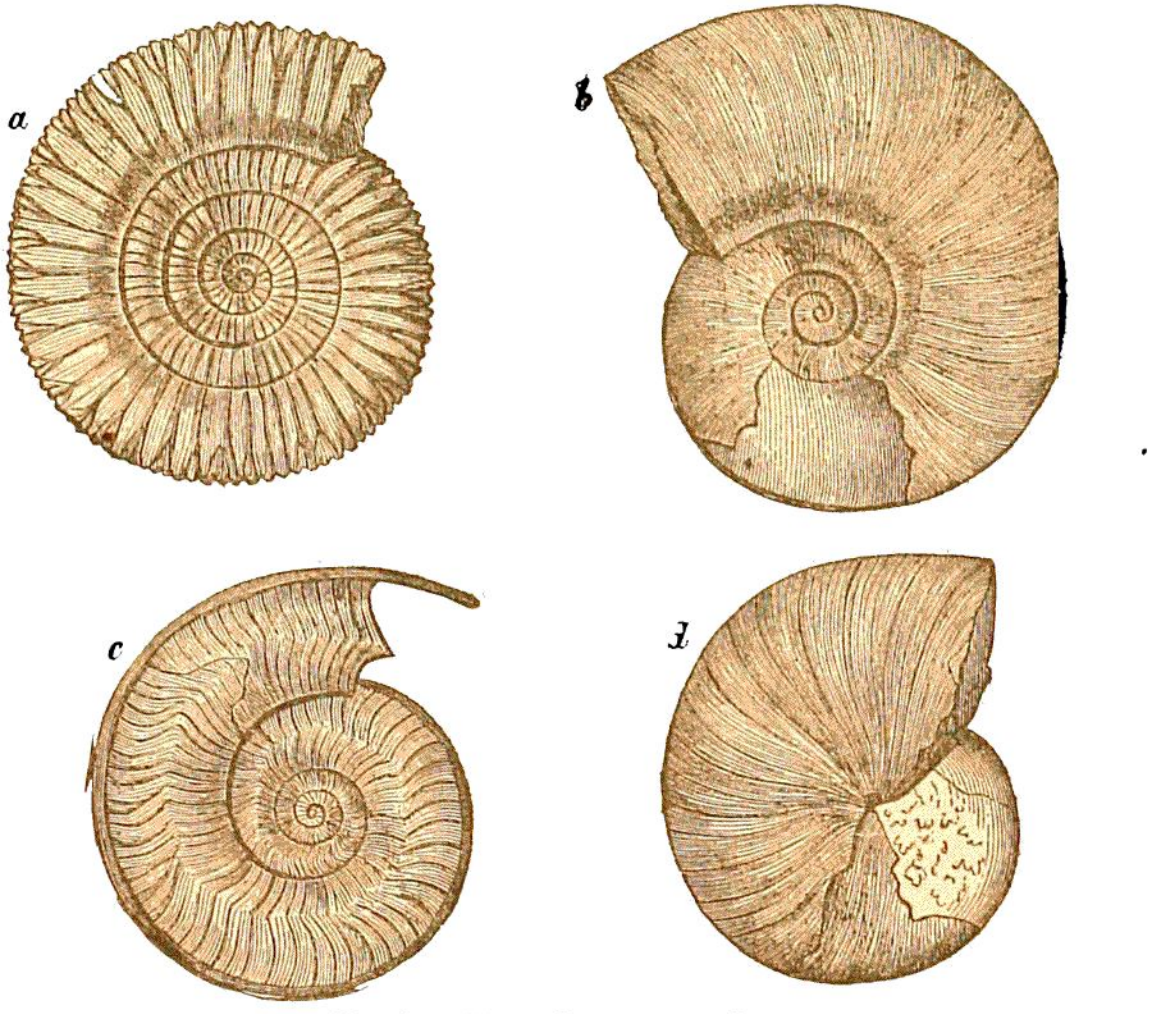

Fig. 407.—Upper Lias Ammonites.

a, Ammonites (Stephanoceras) communis, Sby. ($\frac{1}{3}$); *b*, A. (Lytoceras) jurensis, Zieten ($\frac{1}{12}$); *c*, A. (Harpoceras) serpentinus, Reinecke ($\frac{1}{2}$); *d*, A. (Phylloceras) heterophyllus, Sby. ($\frac{1}{8}$).

of terrestrial plants. These indications of the proximity of land become still more marked in Yorkshire, where the strata (800 feet thick) consist chiefly of sandstones, shales with seams of ironstone and coal, and occasional horizons containing marine shells. It is deserving of notice that the Cornbrash, at the top of the Lower Oolite in the typical Wiltshire district, though rarely 20 feet thick, runs across the country from Devonshire to Lincolnshire