

forms are still more prominent here, while a number of the common Red Crag forms seem to have disappeared. The fauna comprises *Buccinum undatum*, *Hydrobia subumbilicata*, *Melampus pyramidalis*, *Natica incrassata*, *N. reticosa*, *Purpura lapillus*, *Ringicula ventricosa*, *Trochus tumidus*, *Trophon antiquus*, *Anomia ephippium*, *Astarte borealis*, *Cardita corbis*, *Cardium grœnlandicum*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Leda lanceolata*, *Lucina borealis*, *Mastra arcuata*, *Nucula Cobboldiæ*, *Panopæa norvegica*, *Pecten opercularis*, *Tellina calcarea*, *Rhynchonella psittacea*.

Weybourn Crag and Chillesford Clay.—At Chillesford the Chillesford Crag passes insensibly upward into the Chillesford Clay, which is there a fine micaceous loam or clay containing a few shells and fish-vertebræ. Among the shells of this deposit are *Buccinum undatum*, *Purpura lapillus*, *Astarte compressa*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Lucina borealis*, *Nucula Cobboldiæ*, *N. tenuis*, *Tellina obliqua*, *Cardium grœnlandicum*. Traced northward the Chillesford Clay appears to pass into the deposit known as the Weybourn Crag, which is a band of laminated green and blue clays with loamy sand full of marine shells, well seen along the Norfolk coast to the west of Cromer. This member of the series has yielded 53 species and marked varieties of marine shells (*Tellina balthica*, specially abundant, *Saxicava arctica*, *Nucula Cobboldiæ*, *Mya arenaria*, *M. truncata*, *Cyprina islandica*, *Astarte compressa*, *A. sulcata*, *A. borealis*, *Turritella terebra*, *Trophon antiquus*, *Purpura lapillus*, *Pleurotoma turricola*, *Littorina littorea*, *Buccinum undatum*, etc.), of which five, or 10·6 per cent, are extinct, and nine species are Arctic forms.

Forest-bed Group.¹⁰¹—One of the most familiar members of the English Pliocene series is that to which the name of the "Cromer Forest-bed" has been given. It occurs beneath the cliffs of boulder-clay on the Norfolk coast, and was believed to mark a former land-surface, with the stumps of trees *in situ*. More careful study, however, has shown that the stumps have all been transported to their present position, and lie not on an old soil, but in an estu-

¹⁰¹ On this group see Lyell, *Phil. Mag.* 3d ser. xvi. 1840, p. 245, and his "Antiquity of Man"; Prestwich, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* xxvii. 1871, pp. 325, 452; *Geologist*, iv. 1861, p. 68; John Gunn, "Geology of Norfolk," 1864; C. Reid, *Geol. Mag.* (2) vol. iv. 1877, p. 300; vii. 1880, p. 548; "Geology of the Country around Cromer" in *Mem. Geol. Surv.* 1882; "Pliocene Deposits of Britain" in *Mem. Geol. Surv.* 1890; E. T. Newton's monographs cited on the previous page.