

as much truth as that they repose upon Caradoc sandstone. If the Nash limestone be the equivalent of the Woolhope, then the Wenlock limestone is wholly omitted,—a singular circumstance, considering the close vicinity of undoubted Wenlock beds at Kinsham, as already observed.

Among the fossils of Nash limestone which have not been hitherto noticed in the Woolhope limestone or its equivalents, or in the beds below it, are—

Mytilus mytilimeris?	Orbicula striata?, Sow.
Pentamerus Knightii, Sow.	—— Forbesii, Davidson.—Sandbanks.
Orthis orbicularis, Sow.	Porites tubulata, Lonsdale.
—— rustica, Sow.	Cyathophyllum dianthus, Goldf.
Leptæna euglypha, Dalm.	Limaria clathrata, Steing.
—— lepisma, Sow.	—— fruticosa, Steing.
—— transversalis?, Dalm.	Favosites Gothlandica, Lamk.

On the other hand, the only fossils of the limestone at Nash, Woodside, and Sandbanks which have not as yet been found in Wenlock limestone or superior strata, are—

Orthoceras vertebrale?, Hall.	Terebratula Capewellii?, Davidson.
Mytilus mytilimeris (Wenlock shale).	Lingula quadrata?, Eichw.
Atrypa hemisphærica, Sow.	

The great abundance of the *Limaria clathrata*, Steing., is a strong fact to overcome in removing the Nash limestone to the bottom of the shale. One inference seems evident: if the Nash limestone is the equivalent of the Woolhope, there is no specific distinction between the organic contents of the two formations of Wenlock and Woolhope.

JUNE 5, 1850.

His Grace the Duke of Argyle was elected a Fellow.

The following communications were read:—

1. *On BRITISH FOSSIL LEPADIDÆ.* By C. DARWIN, Esq.,
F.R.S. G.S. &c.

[This paper was withdrawn by the author with the permission of the Council.]

[*Abstract.*]

MR. DARWIN noticed that great confusion exists in the nomenclature of the comparatively few species of Cirrhipeds, hitherto found in a fossil state; arising both from the easy separation of the several dissimilar valves soon after the death of the animal, and from the imperfect characters afforded by the valves themselves, which are, as it were, but parts of the crustacean carapace, neither accompanied with, nor distinctly impressed by, any of the soft parts of the animal. He then pointed out such particular valves as were sufficiently distinct, and had sufficiently constant characters to be considered as charac-

teristic of genera,—as, for instance, the keel, or dorsal, valve in *Scalpellum*, and the scutal, or inferior lateral, valve in *Pollicipes*. The pedunculated cirrhipeds (*Lepadidæ*) were stated to have made their first appearance in the lower oolite, and to have reached their culminating point in the cretaceous epoch. The absence of sessile cirrhipeds in the earlier and secondary formations, and their occurrence for the first time in the eocene deposits, were then noticed, the author dwelling on the characters of the genus *Verruca*, and pointing out that, as the type of a group intermediate between, and of equal value with, the sessile and the pedunculate cirrhipeds, it offered no real exception to the rule that sessile cirrhipeds do not occur in the secondary formations; but that, on the contrary, it harmonizes with the law of relation between serial affinities of animals and their first appearance on this earth. Mr. Darwin concluded with a few observations on the comparative ranges of recent and fossil cirrhipeds, and on the close affinities between the extinct and the living forms.

2. *On the TERTIARY STRATA and their DISLOCATIONS in the Neighbourhood of BLACKHEATH.* By the Rev. H. M. DE LA CONDAMINE, M.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.

[Communicated by Sir H. T. De la Beche, V.P.G.S.]

THE cuttings of the North Kent Railway yielded some good sections of the Plastic Clay series, and disclosed an important line of dislocation at Deptford;—important because a close approximation to its date can be obtained, and because it has affected the present configuration of the adjoining country. The abrupt escarpment of the chalk and plastic clay along the south side of the Thames is manifestly due in some measure to this dislocation, which also accounts for the presence of the London clay under the Greenwich marshes at an unexpectedly low level.

Before proceeding to consider the effects of this dislocation, it will be well to describe the strata which it has affected. And this description derives interest from the fact that these strata are perfectly regular over a large extent of country; their order of superposition and organic contents being constant, and their mineral composition exhibiting no great variation. Table I. shows the localities where the succession of strata may be most advantageously studied; and Table II. the correspondence between the subdivisions existing in this district and those observed elsewhere, and recorded by Mr. Prestwich*.

* Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. vol. ii.