the Castle-Eden deposit is approximately of Teglian age. It may be a little older, but is not newer.

I append a list of species (p. 199) showing, so far as I have been able to determine it, the relation of the Castle-Eden plants to living British, and to Cromerian, Teglian, and Reuverian plants.

## XI. Description of the Mosses. By Hugh Neville Dixon, M.A., F.L.S.

I have identified the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| *Neckera complanata* (L.) Huebn. | *Thuidium (?tamariscenium)* (L.) B. & S. |
| *Homalia trichomanoides* (Schreber) B. & S. | *Eurhynchium swartzii* (Turn.) Hobk. |
| | *Eurhynchium prælongum* (L.) Hobk. |

Also a fragment which may be something different, but possibly also *Eurhynchium swartzii*.

The first two are arboreal mosses, the others terrestrial. They are all the ordinary species that one might meet in a wood, or a lane-side now, in any lowland part of England.

## XII. Description of the Non-Marine Mollusca. By Alfred Santer Kennard, F.G.S., and Bernard Barham Woodward, F.L.S., F.G.S.

Nineteen species of mollusca were sent to us by Dr. Trechmann, which he had obtained by washing the clay. The species were:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Succinea putris* (Linnæus). | Rare. | *Valvata piscinalis* (Müller). | Common. |
| *S. pfeifferi* Rossmässler ? | Do. | *V. cristata* Müller. | Rare. |
| *Limnæa pereger* (Müller). | Common. | *Unio* sp. | Do. |
| *L. palustris* (Müller). | Rare. | *Anodonta cygnæa* (Linnæus). | Do. |
| *L. truncatula* (Müller). | Do. | *Pisidium amnicum* (Müller). | Do. |
| *L. stagnalis* (Linnæus). | Do. | *P. casertanum* (Poli). | Common. |
| *Planorbis lævis* Alder. | Common. | *P.* cf. *lacustris* B. B. Woodward. | Do. |
| *P. crista* (Linnæus). | Do. | *P. nitidum* Jenyns. | Do. |
| *P. umbilicatus* (Müller). | Rare. | *P. subtruncatum* Malm. | Do. |
| *P. leucostoma* Millet. | Do. | *P. henslowanum* (Sheppard). | Do. |

Since there is an almost total absence of characteristic species, it is difficult to speak definitely as to the age of the bed. They are all living forms, but the abundance of *Planorbis lævis* shows that we are dealing with a deposit of some antiquity. If we judge from the known facts, the bed may well be the equivalent of the Crayford Brickearths or rather later.

*Valvata piscinalis* is not known to occur at an earlier horizon, and, although the examples are not typical, they must be referred to that species.

It should, however, be remembered that we have practically no knowledge of the pre-Holocene Mollusca of the North of England, and therefore it is quite possible that the deposit may be older than our present knowledge warrants us in inferring.