cure, Professor Phillips referred most of the series to the Great (or Bath) Oolite. At a subsequent period Professor Morris, in describing the sections on the Great Northern Railway, noted the important beds of limestone south of Grantham; and, although that eminent palæontologist was much struck with the important differences presented by the fauna of these beds to what obtains in the typical Great Oolite districts of the South-West of England, he seems, though with much hesitation, to have referred them to the Great Oolite. Subsequently, not being entirely satisfied, and knowing the great difficulty there must be in reconciling the phenomena of the North-Eastern and South-Western Oolitic areas, he ventured to predict that the key of the arrangement was to be sought in the district between Northampton and Stamford, the very district traversed by the excursion that day. It was shown that Mr. Sharp and Mr. Judd had succeeded in finding that key, which had unlocked the mystery that had puzzled geologists for so many years. This was no less than the laying down and defining the boundaries of that remarkable mass of limestone, which, commencing in a thin bed a few miles N.E. of Northampton, henceforth divided the two estuarine series, and at Stamford has already obtained a thickness of 75 feet. Mr. Sharp's collection, which Members had the privilege of inspecting on the previous evening, contained, as it were, the vouchers by which the age of this, the Lincolnshire Limestone, was to be known.

ORDINARY MEETING, JUNE 5TH, 1874.

HENRY WOODWARD, ESQ., F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., in the Chair.

The following Donations were announced:—

“Abstracts of Proceedings of the Geological Society of London;” from that Society.

“Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club,” April, 1874; from that Club.

“Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society;” from that Society.

“Proceedings of the Warwickshire Naturalists' and Archæologists' Field Club,” 1873; from that Club.

“Proceedings of the Archæological and Natural History Society of Somersetshire;” from that Society.

The following were elected Members of the Association :—

Baron de la Taille des Essarts; Francis Robert Morrison, Esq.; and John T. Young, Esq.

The following Papers were read :—

1. ON THE LOWER GREENSAND AND GAULT OF FOLKESTONE.

By F. G. H. PRICE, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.A.I.

It is my intention this evening to lay before you a short account of the Upper Neocomian and Gault of Folkestone, than which place I may remark, for the benefit of those who happen to be unacquainted with the district, there is no better locality on the south-east coast of England for the student of Cretaceous geology. If he makes that interesting old town his head quarters, he can take some most valuable and instructive rambles into the surrounding district, where fine and extended sections of all the various stages of the Cretaceous beds, from the Wealden, west of Hythe, to the Upper Chalk, near Dover, can be found.

THE LOWER GREENSAND.

The town of Folkestone is situated upon the Folkestone Beds of the Upper Neocomian.

In order to find the base of the Upper Neocomian series, we must go to Aldington Knowl, situated about five miles westward of Hythe, where the Atherfield Clay forms a long inland cliff extending to Hythe, but, as we are informed by Mr. Drew, F.G.S., in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," the beds of the Kentish Rag have slipped down and covered it up, consequently it is seldom seen. It is about 30 feet in thickness, and may be seen at very low water on the shore near Shorncliffe Battery. The Hythe Beds likewise make their first appearance at Aldington Knowl; the lower ground to the south being occupied by the Weald Clays; very fine sections of the Hythe Beds or Kentish Rag may be seen in the quarries at the back of the town of Hythe, from whence the Rag-stone is extracted largely for building. It is a limestone of a bluish colour, very hard, alternating with bands or beds of clayey sand, locally termed "Hassock," which is very fossiliferous. A lengthy list of fossils from these beds may be seen in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey: On the Geology