

succeeded by an Oolitic limestone of considerable thickness containing fossils of the Fullers' Earth type, and forming a passage between the Inferior Oolite and the Fullers' Earth, which comes next in succession. Above this are sandy limestones, passage-beds, with *Amm. gracilis*, a form found in the Stonesfield 'Slate.' The Great Oolite consists of white Oolitic limestones with a *Pholadomya*-bed below, and an upper series of wedge-bedded Oolitic limestones containing lenticular patches of clay and sand with a Bradford Clay fauna. The Forest Marble, which is of great thickness and monotonous character, consists chiefly of shales, with bands of sandy, shelly, and Oolitic limestones. It is followed by the Cornbrash. The Oxford Clay with the usual zones, and the Corallian clays and pisolite close the sections. Fossil lists and palæontological notes on each subdivision are given.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1902.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE ON A NEARLY COMPLETE SPECIMEN OF *ICHTHYOSAURUS*
THYREOSPONDYLUS FROM THE KIMERIDGE CLAY OF SPEETON.

SIR,—It will be well to put on record a recent find of this uncommon species, especially as the remains now discovered are more complete than any previously recorded, and largely increase our knowledge of the osteology of this animal. While examining some recent exposures to the north of the Speeton "Middle Cliff," Mr. C. G. Danford, of Reighton, detected some vertebrate remains. He was successful in the course of several days in excavating 53 vertebræ, a large number of ribs, the lower jaw, and portions of paddles, all clearly belonging to one individual. Dr. Smith Woodward has identified the remains as those of *Ichthyosaurus thyreospondylus*, Owen, and associated fossils confirm the age to be Kimeridgian. The vertebræ of this species were figured by Phillips in his "Geology of Oxford," 1871, and, so far as I can find, no other portions of the skeleton were known until the discovery of the present specimen. Yorkshire is also a new locality for the species.

Mr. Danford has generously placed the specimen in the Hull Municipal Museum. This Museum, which is now Corporation property, has as a nucleus the collections of the old Literary and Philosophical Society, and as at present an attempt is being made to get together a typical local collection of fossils, the gift of this skeleton is a most opportune one.

The only other important remains of sauria from the Kimeridge Clay of Yorkshire were found in a brick-pit near South Cave many years ago, and consist of two large paddle-bones, some vertebræ, etc. These also the Hull Museum has been fortunate enough to secure, through the generosity of Mr. G. W. B. Macturk.

THOS. SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

HULL MUSEUM.
