the carbonaceous remains of plants; but we have not yet met with fragments of sufficient size for determination.

Recently, through the patient search of Mr. Uhl, of this city, marine fossils have been found in the white sandy clays near Baltimore, and I have also met with them in a deep cut on the Washington railroad, about twenty-two miles from this city. These fossils are imperfect silicified casts, and have not yet been fully determined but believed to belong to the cretaceous group.

These clays and sands are doubtless the equivalents of those which underlie the green sand of New Jersey.

2. Iron ore clays, (No. 22, in the illustrations). This subdivision consists of a series of beds of fine gray and lead colored clays containing several courses of carbonate of iron in flattened nodules and masses, varying in size from a pound or two to half a ton or more in weight. The color of these clays is due to carbonaceous matter.

The fossils are—

A new genus of a Cycas, of large dimensions, which will be described on another occasion.

Silicified coniferous wood.

Lignites, (coniferous.)

A fragment of a rib of a whale of large size.

A part of the teeth and bones of an herbiferous Saurian, a large extinct reptile allied to the lizard, crocodile, &c.

In the vicinity of Baltimore there are beds of dark grayish colored clays, from which is manufactured the finest brick in the United States. These beds are of moderate thickness and extent. The only fossils are a few fresh water shells, which have not yet been sufficiently investigated to determine the place of this clay in the series. It is more recent than the iron ore clays, (*b*).

The lower green sand, constituting the upper beds of this group, have not yet been sufficiently investigated in this State to permit anything more than a general sketch of them to be presented at this time. The topographical character of the country is such as to present little opportunity for making such geological sections as will give the relative position of the different beds.

So far as can be made out at present, we find them to consist of—

1. Green sand, more or less mixed up with siliceous sand and containing shells.

2. Blueish sandy clays.

3. Black or dark gray micaceous sandy clay, which, in some localities, abounds with fossil sharks teeth.

4. Sandy limestone or indurated marl with numerous shells. This exists in irregular and interrupted beds, from one to four or five feet thick.