To begin with the remains of the more perfect animals, we find the remains of several species of vetebral fish; among which may be specified, teeth of a species of shark perhaps near the Squalus galeus, two varieties of the grinding palatal bones belonging to unknown genera, vertebræ, and scales.

Among the testaceous molluscæ, the order of multilocular univalves has left the following genera imbedded in this formation; Ammonites*, both ovate and circular; Scaphites*; Belemnites†; all these genera are extinct; the first occurs rarely in the upper chalk, the second only in the lower, and the varieties are peculiar and characteristic of these beds.

Of the common spiral univalves, the genera and species found in the chalk are very few and rare; a striking contrast to the abundance in which they occur in the newer beds: the genera, Trochus, Cirrus, and Turbo, are mentioned.

Serpulæ and spirorbes are common.

Among the bivalves may be numbered; Ostrea, four species, 1. resembling edulis; 2. variety of o. crista galli; 3. (not half an inch long, crenulated on each side the hinge), canaliculata*; Pecten,* two species, or more; Terebratulæ, five species, three smooth, two plicated; Magas*; Plagiostoma* spinosa; Dianchora* lata; Inoceramus (the fibrous shells) several species, of which one is figured G. T. vol. 5. pl. 1. The four last genera are extinct.

Of Multivalves, a species of balanus has been found.

The important family of Echinites may be considered as characteristic of this formation, and at least as equalling in number all the other shells found in it; many of the species, and one entire genus is indeed peculiar to it. In enumerating the genera, we shall give both the names of Leske and Lamarck, distinguishing them where they differ by the respective initials, and add references to the figures in the 3d vol. of Parkinson's Organic remains. 1. Helmet-shaped; Echinocorys *Leske*; Ananchytes, several species (P. pl. 2, fig. 4.) 2. Conical; Conulus, *Leske*, Galerites, Lamarck (P. pl. 2, fig. 10) many species. 3. Heart-shaped; Spatangus (P. pl. 3, fig. 11). 4. Spheroidal, with the mouth and vent on the opposite poles, and studded with mamillated tubercles; these constitute the Cidares of Leske, but Lamarck has divided them into two genera; in one, the tubercles are perforated to admit the passage of muscular filaments which assist in the motion of the

* The shells marked by an asterisk are figured in Sowerby's Mineral Conchology.

† When the belemnites are mentioned by Cuvier as characteristic of the French chalk, this is only to be understood in contradistinction to the more recent beds, in which they rarely or never occur.