

chalk, sand, sandstone, &c. In Mr. Morris's catalogue of British fossils, ten species are enumerated, but none are named from formations below the Cretaceous. A foliaceous Flustra is abundant in the Sussex and Kentish chalk, and often appears in flexuous folds, assuming a quadrangular form.\* This species is generally of a ferruginous colour, and from its texture being that of the chalk, the original may be presumed to have consisted of a horny or membranaceous substance. Specimens sometimes cover several square inches of the chalk. It is common in the chalk-pit at Offham, near Lewes. I have selected for illustration a Flustra attached to an echinite from the chalk. *Lign.* 64, fig. 5, represents a patch of this zoophyte of the natural size; and fig. 4, a minute portion magnified, to show the form and arrangement of the cells.

ESCHARA.†—*Ly.* I. p. 391. Polyparium encrusting, foliaceous, calcareous, brittle; cells thickened on their outer surface, with a small, *depressed*, round orifice.

Species of this zoophyte are found in flints, or attached to echinites, and other bodies. They have the appearance of patches of Flustræ, but, with a lens, the latter may be distinguished from them by the regularity and juxtaposition of their cells.

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\* In my South Down Fossils, Plate XV. fig. 6, a specimen of this kind is described as a Ventriculite.

† *Eschara*, from the supposed resemblance to an eschar.