

the hinge is shown in *Lign.* 93, fig. 1: in the lower specimen two valves of the same individual are seen displaced, one lying over the other. The usual chalk species are figured *Foss. South D.* Pl. XXVII. and in *Min. Conch.*

In the Galt, or Folkstone marl, two small species of this genus are to be found in every locality I have visited. They were first figured and described by Mr. Parkinson, under the name of *Inoceramus sulcatus*, and *I. concentricus* (*Wond.* p. 313, figs. 1. and 3.). In most examples the shell is in the state of a white, friable earth, and readily decomposes, leaving patches of iridescent nacre on the casts; but I have seen examples which prove that the originals were of a fibrous structure, like the Inocerami of the Chalk.

The shells of the Inocerami, like those of the oyster, and other living mollusca, were exposed to the attacks of some parasite, or perhaps of some Annelide, as the *Nereis*. The shells are often quite cellular from this cause, and the cavities are found either hollow, or filled with chalk; or, as in the example *Lign.* 94, *a*, with flint. In the latter case, upon the decomposition of the shell, the siliceous casts remain in relief on the surface of the flint, as in *Lign.* 94, *b*. Such specimens are common in the

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to obtain one from the chalk of France, gave the figure of this genus from my *Foss. South D.* Pl. XXVII. in the *Géog. Min. Env. de Paris*,