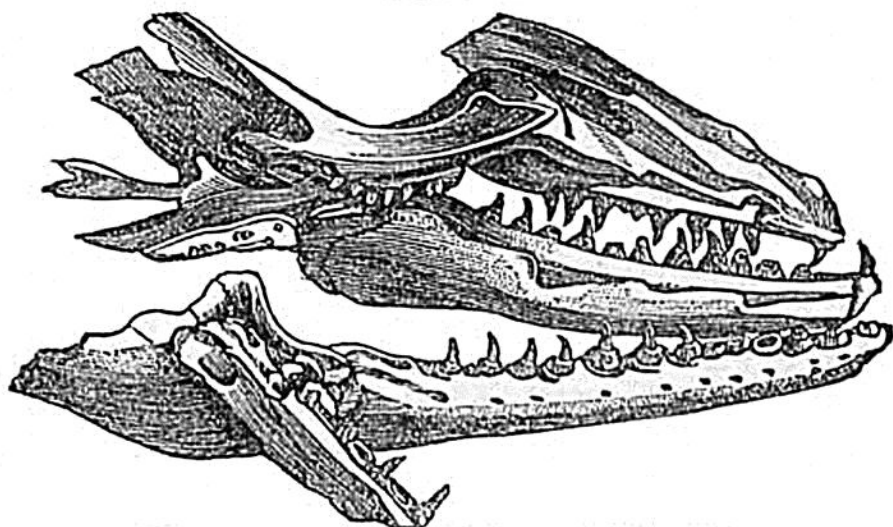


and a great part of the skeleton have been found. Such remains are chiefly met with in the soft freestone, the principal member of the

Fig. 247.

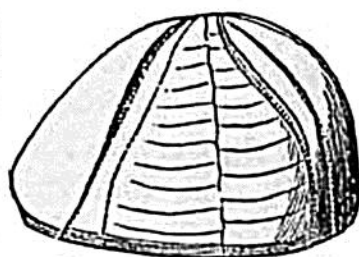


Mosasaurus camperi. Original more than 3 feet long.

Maestricht beds. Among the fossils common to the Maestricht and white chalk may be instanced the echinoderm (fig. 248).

I saw proofs of the previous denudation of the white chalk exhibited in the lower bed of the Maestricht formation in Belgium, about 30 miles S. W. of Maestricht, at the village of Jendrain, where the base of the newer deposit consisted chiefly of a layer of well-rolled, black, chalk-flint pebbles, in the midst of which perfect specimens of *Thecidea radians* and *Belemnites mucronatus* are imbedded.

Fig. 248.



Hemipnustes radiatus, Ag.
Spatangus radiatus, Lam.
Chalk of Maestricht and white chalk.

Chalk of Faxoe.—In the island of Seeland, in Denmark, the newest member of the chalk series, seen in the sea-cliffs at Stevnsklint resting on white chalk with flints, is a yellow limestone, a portion of which, at Faxoe, where it is used as a building-stone, is composed of corals, even more conspicuously than is usually observed in recent coral reefs. It has been quarried to the depth of more than 40 feet, but its thickness is unknown. The imbedded shells are chiefly casts, many of them of univalve mollusca, which are usually very rare in the white chalk of Europe. Thus, there are two species of *Cypræa*, one of *Oliva*, two of *Mitra*, four of the genus *Cerithium*, six of *Fusus*, two of *Trochus*, one *Patella*, one *Emarginula*, &c.; on the whole, more than thirty univalves, spiral or patelliform. At the same time, some of the accompanying bivalve shells, echinoderms, and zoophytes are specifically identical with fossils of the true Cretaceous series. Among the cephalopoda of Faxoe may be mentioned *Baculites Faujasii* and *Belemnites mucronatus*, shells of the white chalk. The *Nautilus Danicus* (see fig. 240) is characteristic of this formation; and it also occurs in France in the calcaire pisolitique of Laversin (dept. of Oise).