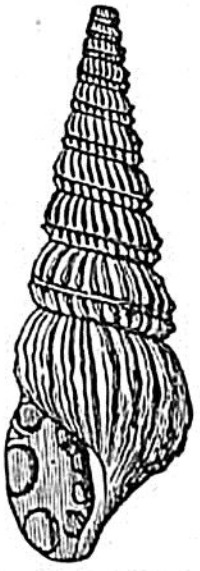
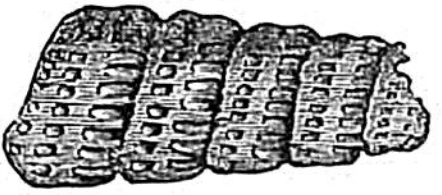
Fig. 262.



Turrilites costatus.
Chalk.

Fig. 263.

a



a. Fragment of *Turrilites costatus.*
Chalk marl.

b

b. Same, showing the indented border of the partition of the chambers.

Among the brachiopoda in the white chalk, the *Terebratulæ* are very abundant. These shells are known to live at the bottom of the sea, where

Fig. 264.

Terebratula Defrancii.
Upper white chalk.

Fig. 265.

Terebratula octoplicata.
(Var. of *T. plicatilis.*)
Upper white chalk.

Fig. 266.

Terebratula pumilus.
(*Magas pumilus*, Sow.)
Upper white chalk.

Fig. 267.

Terebratula carnea.
Upper white chalk.

the water is tranquil and of some depth (see figs. 264, 265, 266, 267, 268). With these are associated some forms of oyster (see figs. 275, 276, 277), and other bivalves (figs. 269, 270, 271, 272, 273).

Fig. 268.

Terebratula biplicata,
Sow. Upper cretaceous.

Fig. 269.

Crania Parisiensis,
inferior or attached valve.
Upper white chalk.

Fig. 270.

Pecten Beaveri, reduced to one-third diameter.
Lower white chalk and chalk marl. Maidstone.

Among the bivalve mollusca, no form marks the cretaceous era in Europe, America, and India in a more striking manner than the extinct genus *Inoceramus* (*Catillus* of Lam.; see fig. 274), the shells