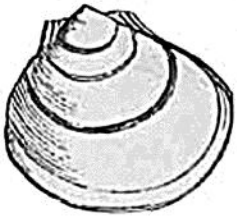
of which are distinguished by a fibrous texture, and are often met with in fragments, having probably been extremely friable.

Fig. 271.

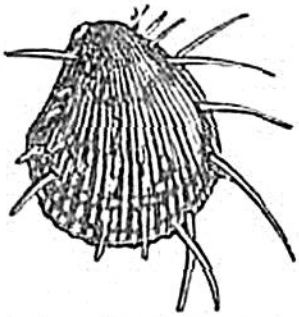
Pecten 5-costatus.
White chalk, upper and lower greensands.

Fig. 272.



Plagiostoma Hoperi, Sow.
Syn. *Lima Hoperi.*
White chalk and upper greensand.

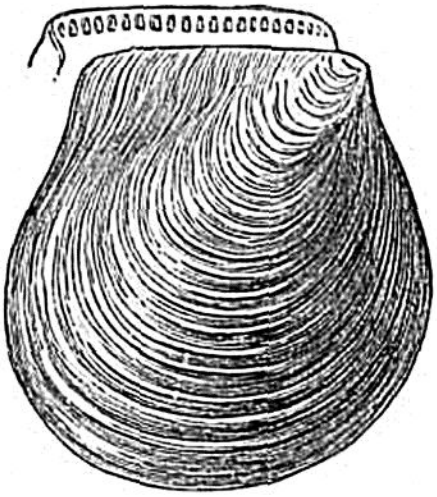
Fig. 273.



Plagiostoma spinosum, Sow.
Syn. *Spondylus spinosus.*
Upper white chalk.

Of the singular family called *Rudistes*, by Lamarck, hereafter to be mentioned as extremely characteristic of the chalk of Southern Europe, a

Fig. 274.



Inoceramus Lamarckii.
Syn. *Catillus Lamarckii.*
White chalk (Dixon's Geol. Sussex, Tab. 28, fig. 29).

Fig. 275.

Ostrea vesicularis. Syn. *Gryphæa globosa.*
Upper chalk and upper greensand.

single representative only (fig. 278) has been discovered in the white chalk of England.

Fig. 276.

Ostrea columba.
Syn. *Gryphæa columba.*
Upper greensand.

Fig. 277.

Ostrea carinata. Chalk marl, upper and lower greensand.