

Fig. 854.

Corals of the Coral Rag.



Thecosmilla annularis, Milne Edw. and J. Halma.
Coral rag, Steeple Ashton.

Fig. 355.



Thamnastraea.
Coral rag, Steeple Ashton.

again recur in Yorkshire, near Scarborough. The *Ostrea gregarea* (fig. 356) is very characteristic of the formation in England and on the continent.

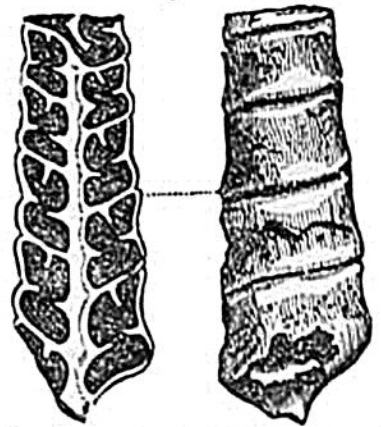
One of the limestones of the Jura, referred to the age of the English coral rag, has been called "Nerinean limestone" (Calcaire à Nérinées) by M. Thirria; *Nerinea* being an extinct genus of univalve shells, much resembling the *Cerithium* in external form. The annexed section (fig. 357) shows the curious form of the hollow part of each whorl, and also the perforation which passes up the middle of the columella. *N. Goodhallii*

Fig. 857.



Nerinea hieroglyphica.
Coral rag.

Fig. 858.



Nerinea Goodhallii, Fitton.
Coral rag, Weymouth. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size.

Fig. 856.



Ostrea gregarea.
Coral rag, Steeple Ashton.

(fig. 358) is another English species of the same genus, from a formation which seems to form a passage from the Kimmeridge clay to the coral rag.*

A division of the oolite in the Alps, regarded by most geologists as coeval with the English coral rag, has been often named "Calcaire à Dicerates," or "Dicerat limestone," from its containing abundantly a bivalve shell (see fig. 359) of a genus allied to the *Chama*.

* Fitton, Geol. Trans., Second Series, vol. iv. pl. 23, fig. 12.