

Fig. 387.

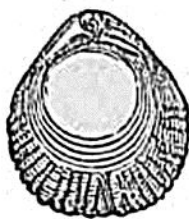


Fig. 388.



Fig. 389.



Terebratula fimbria. Inferior Oolite. *Rhynchonella spinosa.* Inferior Oolite. *a. Pholadomya fidicula.* $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size. Inf. Ool. *b.* Heart-shaped anterior termination of the same.

Fig. 390.



Fig. 391.



Fig. 392.



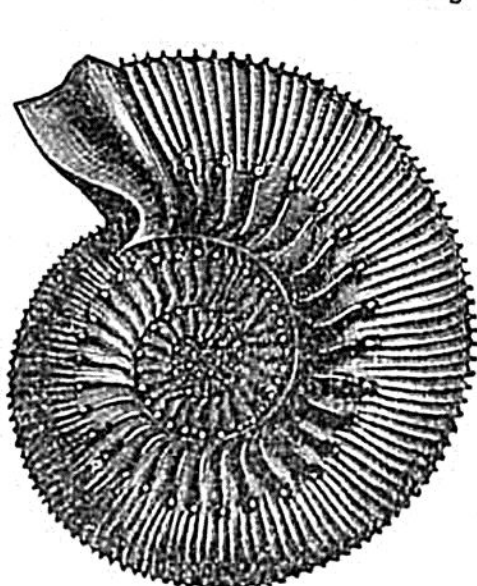
Pleurotomaria granulata. Ferruginous Oolite, Normandy. Inferior Oolite, England.

Pleurotomaria ornata, Sow. Sp. Inferior Oolite.

Dysaster ringens. Inf. Ool. Somersetshire.

marked by a deep cleft (*a*, fig. 390, and fig. 391) on the right side of the mouth. The *Dysaster ringens* (fig. 392) is an Echinoderm common to the Inferior Oolite of England and France, as are the three Ammonites of which representations are here given (figs. 393, 394, 395).

Fig. 393.



Ammonites Humphresianus. Inferior Oolite.

As illustrations of shells having a great vertical range, I may allude to *Trigonia clavellata*, found in the Upper and Inferior Oolite, and *T. costata*, common to the Upper, Middle, and Lower Oolite; also *Ostrea Marshii* (fig. 396), common to the Cornbrash of Wilts and the Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire; and *Ammonites striatulus* (fig. 397) common to the Inferior Oolite and Lias.