http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1878-Ramsay-Geology/README.htm

Judd, also occur in the Island of Mull beneath the Miocene basalts.

About half the genera, and a considerable number of Chalk species, are identical with those of the Gault and Upper Greensand, but it contains a far greater number, nearly 800, most of which are peculiar to itself. Plants are few, as might be expected in a wide deep-sea deposit. A great many Sponges have been described, chiefly from flints. Among the most numerous are species belonging to the genera *Ventriculites*, *Cephalites*, *Spongia*, and *Siphonia*. A large number of genera and species of Foraminifera are also described, among which *Globigerina bulloides*, *Dentalina gracilis*, and *Rotalina ornata*, are common. Of Corals about 15 species are known, several of which belong to the genus *Parasmilia* (*centralis*, &c.), *Caryophillia lævigata*, &c. Echinodermata are very numerous, among others including the genera *Ananchytes*, *Cardiaster*, *Cidaris*, *Cyphosoma*, *Diadema*, *Echinopsis*, *Galerites* and *Echinobrissus*, *Holaster*, *Micraster*, and *Solenia*, &c. Among its starfish are comprised the genera *Arthraster*, *Goniaster*, and *Oreaster*. Of these Goniaster is exceedingly characteristic. In addition it has yielded an *Ophiura* and several Crinoids, *Bourgueticrinus ellipticus*, *Marsupites Milleri*, &c. On shells, &c., found in the Chalk, are frequent Serpulæ. It also yields Cirripeds and a few Crustaceans, *Enoploclytia Sussexensis*, &c. Polyzoa are numerous, of many species. Like other members of the Cretaceous rocks, its Brachiopoda generically resemble those of the Oolites, including *Rhynconella*, *Terebratulina*, and *Terebratula*. The Lamellibranchiate molluscs of the Chalk are in some cases specifically identical with those of the Gault and Upper Greensand; and, generically, they bear the