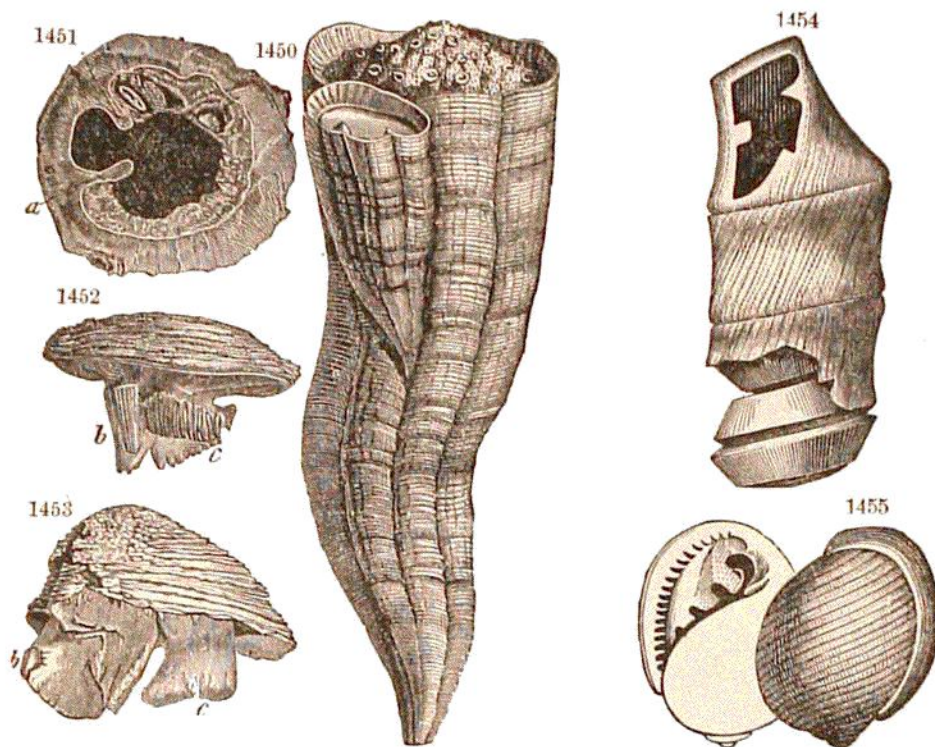


iar Rudistes, of which there are over a hundred species in the Cretaceous, and none later; they are especially common in the Mediterranean region.

1450-1455.



LAMELLIBRANCHS, *Rudistes* Family. — Fig. 1450, *Hippurites Toucasianus*; 1451, *H. dilatatus*; 1452, *Radiolites Bournoni*; 1453, *Sphærulites Hœninghausi*. GASTROPODS. — 1454, *Nerinea bisulcata*; 1455, *Cinulla avellana*.

Fig. 1450 represents *Hippurites Toucasianus* d'Orb. (with a small one attached), and 1451, the interior of the shell of *H. dilatatus*. Figs. 1452, 1453 show the forms of the upper valves, in profile, of species of *Radiolites* and *Sphærulites*, of the same family. The prominences *b*, *c* are for the attachments of muscles. A single species, *Radiolites Mortoni* Woodw., has been found in England. Figs. 1454, 1455, are Gastropods of the peculiar genera *Nerinea* and *Cinulla*, both now extinct.

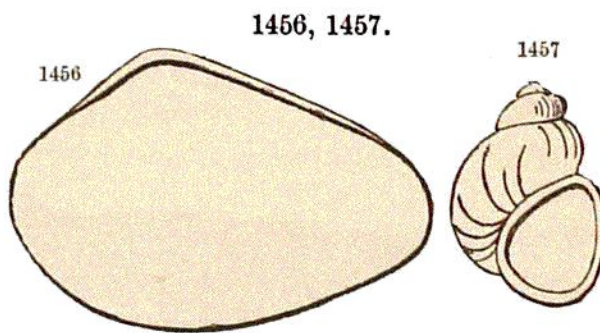


Fig. 1456, *Unio Valdensis*; 1457, *Viviparus (Paludina) fluviatorum*.

Two of the fresh-water shells from the Wealden are represented in Figs. 1456, 1457, one a *Unio*, and the other the common *Viviparus*.

*Ammonites* were in great numbers; and, as in America, the open-coiled forms are far more abundant than in the Jurassic. Several of the latter are shown in Figs. 1458-1461, and a spiral form, *Turrilites*, in 1462. Another related form is that of the open-coiled Turrilite, *Helicoceras*, which has several species in Europe, as well as in America. *Nautilus* also has many