

marine organisms in succession over the same areas—at one time sand-banks, followed by a growth of corals, with abundant sea-urchins and shells, and then by an inroad of fine mud, which destroyed the corals, but in which, as it sank to the bottom, the abundant cephalopods and other mollusks of the time were admirably preserved.

A characteristic feature of the Jurassic fauna is the

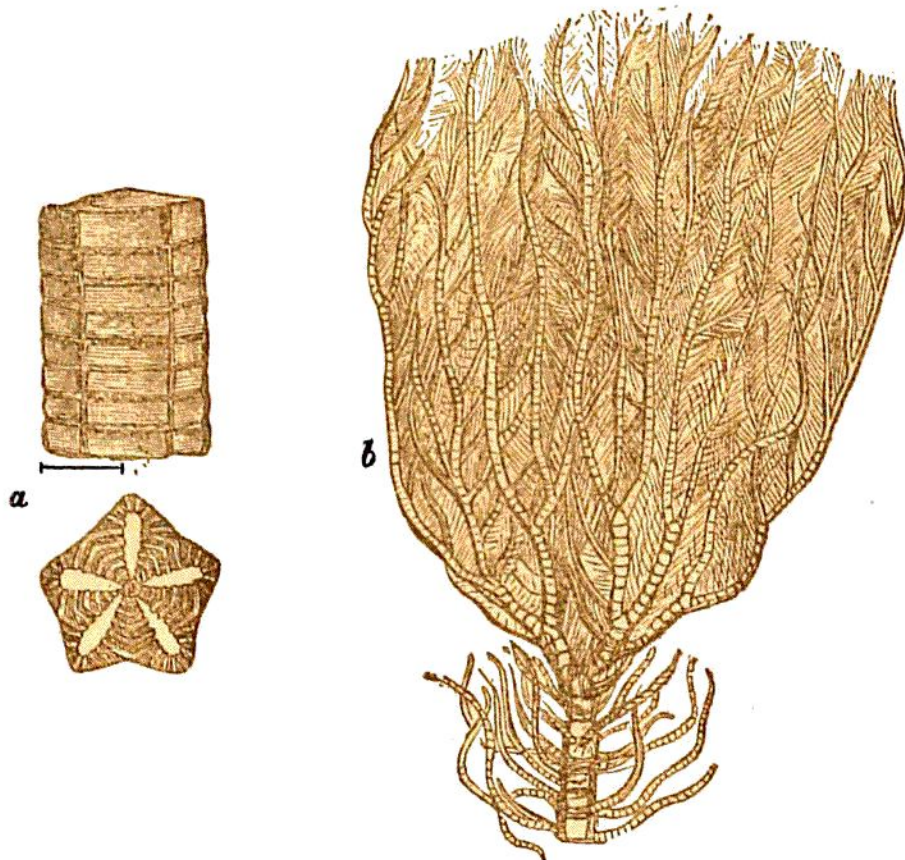


Fig. 385.—Lias Crinoids.

a, *Pentacrinus basaltiformis*, Goldf. (side view and end view of part of stem);
b, *Extracrinus briareus*, Mill. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

abundance of its beds or banks of coral. During the time of the Corallian formation, in particular, the greater part of Europe appears to have been submerged beneath a coral sea. Stretching through England from Dorsetshire to Yorkshire, these coral accumulations have been traced across the Continent from Normandy to the Mediterranean, over the east of France, through the whole length of the Jura Mountains, and along the flank of the Swabian Alps.