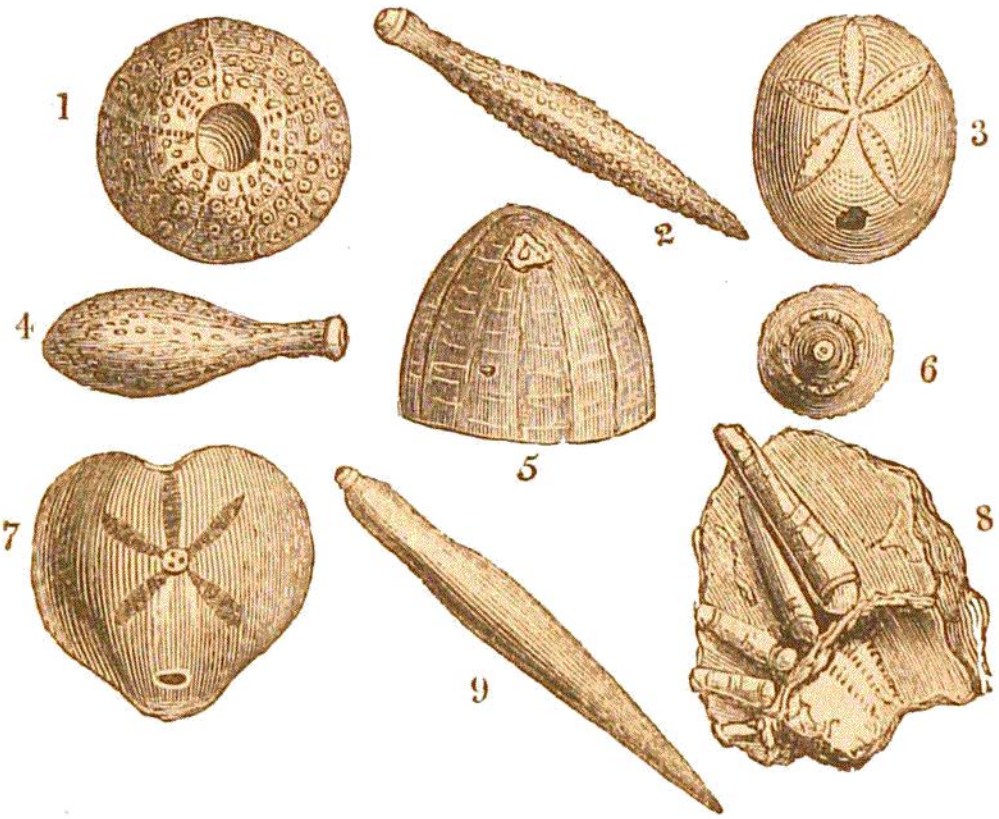
of motion, and, as on the death of the animal, the tendons by which the spines were fixed to the shell decompose, the extreme rarity of fossil specimens, with these processes in their natural position, is readily explained. The echini, both recent and



TAB. 52.—ECHINITES AND SPINES FROM THE CHALK.

Fig. 1. Cidaris diadema. 2, 4, 9. Spines of cidares. 3. Nucleolites. 5. Ananchytes cretosus. 6. Tubercle of a cidaris. 7. Spatangus cor-marinum. 8. Spines and portion of the shell of a cidaris in flint.

fossil, differ greatly in form and structure; they are arranged into numerous sub-genera, for the convenience of study, but I can notice only a few of the usual varieties.

The helmet-shaped echinites (fig. 5) are extremely abundant, and in some localities occur in