

few genera of simple univalves not previously known in the chalk. The sub-globular terebratulæ, both the common and the striated varieties, are very abundant. Another bivalve equally numerous is an elegant shell, having one valve covered with long spines (Tab. 53, fig. 8), the *Plagiostoma spinosum*,* a characteristic species of this formation. A bivalve having a fibrous structure, (*Inoceramus*, Tab. 53, fig. 4,) very brittle, with a crenulated hinge of a peculiar construction, presents numerous species; some of which are small and delicately striated, and others two feet in diameter, and deeply furrowed. The substance of these shells closely resembles in structure that of the recent *pinnæ*; from their fragility, fragments are very common in chalk, flint, and even in pyrites. The *Galt* contains two species of this genus, which appear to be restricted to this division of the chalk, and have been found in almost every locality; they are the *Inoceramus concentricus* (Tab. 53, fig. 1,) and *I. sulcatus* (Tab. 53, fig. 3); a hybrid occurs in the Folkstone beds, partaking of the characters of both. I have discovered a species of *spherulite* (*S. Mortoni*) in the chalk near Lewes, in Sussex; but *hippurites*, so common in the cretaceous strata of the continent, have not been noticed.

* *Plagiostoma*.—Viscount D'Archiac informs me that the shells of this genus are true *spondyli*, and that the triangular vacancy in the lower valve is occasioned by the loss of that portion of the hinge which characterises the recent spondylus.