

texture than the external crust, as may be seen in the figure where the spines are imperfect. This difference of texture is not observable in the spines of the depressed Cidarites (*Lign.* 77, fig. 4.), but is constant in all the species which M. Agassiz has arranged under the genus *Hemicidaritis*, of which the present fossil is the type. The original is twice the size of the figure.

CIDARIS BLUMENBACHII (*Lign.* 77, fig. 1, and *Lign.* 91, fig. 3.).—This is another beautiful and common tuberculated Echinite of the Calne oolite: the tubercles are very large and prominent, and the spines remarkably neat, being covered with granulated longitudinal striæ; they are of an elongated, cucumerine form, and homogenous in structure (*Lign.* 91, fig. 3.).

These echinites are found in immense numbers in the oolite, at Calne and Chippenham, in Wiltshire; Faringdon, in Berkshire; Yeovil, in Somersetshire, &c. I have seen slabs of limestone from Calne with upwards of fifty specimens of this Cidaritis imbedded on its surface; and the spines may be obtained by hundreds.

An elegant Cidarite is found associated with the above species; it is of a depressed form, and has very long slender subcylindrical spines: it is named *Cidaritis sceptrifera*. I have a specimen from Calne, with upwards of fifty spines attached to the shell, and spread out on the surrounding stone.