

Clay, a very small gryphite, (*G. virgula*, *Ly.* II. p. 48,) is so abundant, that it constitutes entire layers. The low cliffs on the west of Boulogne harbour, like those near Weymouth, are composed of this clay, and myriads of the gryphites are scattered on the shore, with other shells of the same deposits; these shelly beds are called *marnes à gryphées*, by the French geologists. A very large gryphite, *Gryphæa sinuata*, (*Min. Conch.* tab. 336,) is found in the Shanklin sand of the Isle of Wight, and of Kent and Sussex. At low water, in the sand along the shore under Dunnose Cliff, near Shanklin-Chine, numerous specimens are always obtainable.*

PLAGIOSTOMA. *Lign.* 92. — A species of this genus is so frequent in the Chalk, that it ranks with certain Terebratulæ, as characteristic of that formation. One valve is covered with long slender spines, which, in the usual examples, are destroyed by the mode of extracting them. The specimen figured shows the appearance of a shell partly cleared; the remainder of the chalk might be removed by a pen-knife (taking care to leave the longest spines supported by brackets of chalk), and it would then resemble the beautiful fossils figured *Min. Conch.*

* The name *Exogyra* was applied to several species of *Gryphæa* by the late Mr. Sowerby, and other writers; but subsequent authors have included these shells in the present genus.