

Fig. 278.

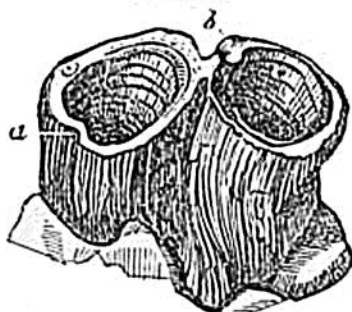


Fig. 279.

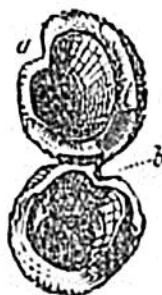


Fig. 280.



Fig. 281.



*Radiolites Mortonii*, Mantell. Houghton, Sussex. White chalk.  
Diameter one-seventh nat. size.

Fig. 278. Two individuals deprived of their upper valves, adhering together.

279. Same seen from above.

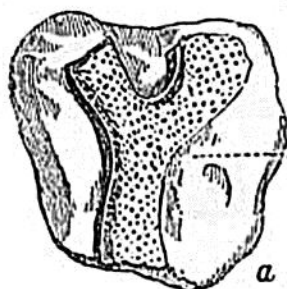
280. Transverse section of part of the wall of the shell, magnified to show the structure.

281. Vertical section of the same.

On the side where the shell is thinnest, there is one external furrow and corresponding internal ridge, *a*, *b*, figs. 278, 279; but they are usually less prominent than in these figures. This species was first referred by Mantell to *Hippurites*, afterwards to the genus *Radiolites*. I have never seen the upper valve. The specimen above figured was discovered by the late Mr. Dixon.

With these mollusca are associated many Bryozoa, such as *Eschara* and *Escharina* (figs. 282, 283), which are alike marine, and, for the

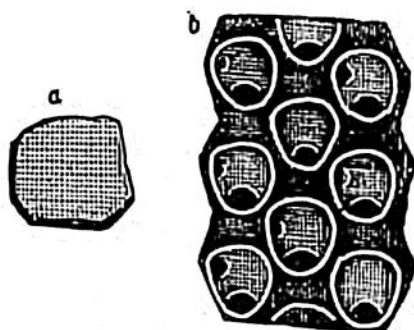
Fig. 282.



*Eschara disticha*.  
*a*. Natural size.  
*b*. Portion magnified.  
White chalk.

Fig. 283.

Fig. 284.



*Escharina oceanii*.

*a*. Natural size.  
*b*. Part of the same magnified. White chalk.



*Ventriculites radiatus*.  
Mantell.  
Syn. *Ocellaria radiata*,  
D'Orb. White chalk.

most part, indicative of a deep sea. These and other organic bodies, especially sponges, such as *Ventriculites* (fig. 284) and *Siphonia* (fig. 286),