

Fig. 359.

Cast of *Diceras arletina*.
Coral rag, France.

Fig. 360.

*Cidaris coronata*.
Coral rag.

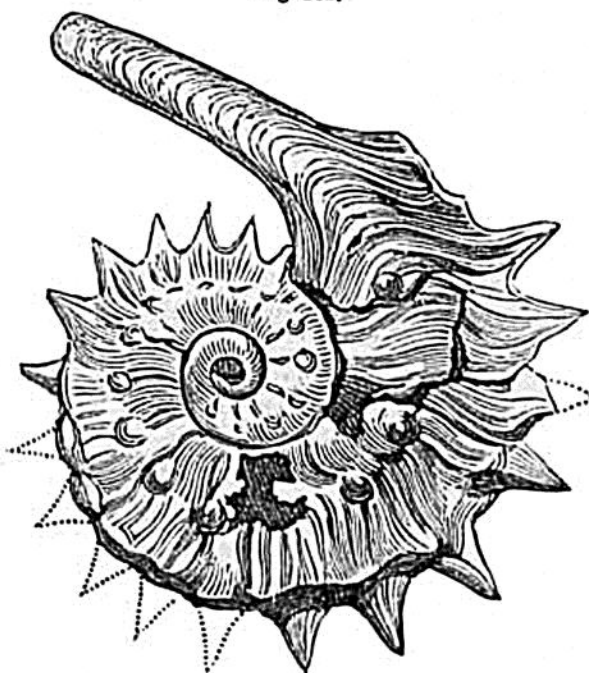
Oxford Clay.—The coralline limestone, or “coral rag,” above described, and the accompanying sandy beds, called “calcareous grits” of the Middle Oolite, rests on a thick bed of clay, called the Oxford clay, sometimes not less than 500 feet thick. In this there are no corals, but great abundance of cephalopoda of the genera *Ammonite* and *Belemnite*. (Figs. 361, 362.) In some of the clay of very fine texture ammonites are

Fig. 361.

*Belemnites hastatus*. Oxford Clay.

very perfect, although somewhat compressed, and are seen to be furnished on each side of the aperture with a single horn-like projection (see fig. 362). These were discovered in the cuttings of the Great Western Railway, near Chippenham, in 1841, and have been described by Mr. Pratt.*

Fig. 362.

*Ammonites Jason*, Reinecke. Syn. *A. Elizabethæ*, Pratt.
Oxford clay, Christian Malford, Wiltshire.

* S. P. Pratt, *Annals of Nat. Hist.* November, 1841.