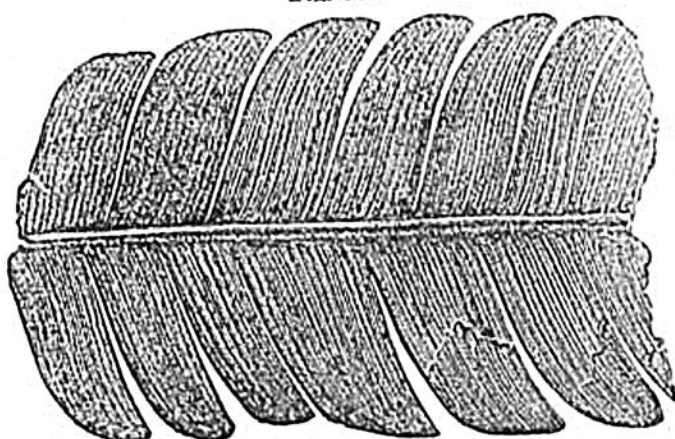


Fig. 834.



Pterophyllum complum. Syn. *Cycadites complus.*
Upper sandstone and shale, Gristhorpe, near Scarborough.

Fig. 355.



Hemitelites Broontii, Goep.
Syn. *Phlebopteris contigua*, Lind. & Hutt.
Upper carbonaceous strata, Lower Oolite, Gristhorpe, Yorkshire.

At Brora, in Sutherlandshire, a coal formation, probably coeval with the above, or belonging to some of the lower divisions of the Oolitic period, has been mined extensively for a century or more. It affords the thickest stratum of pure vegetable matter hitherto detected in any secondary rock in England. One seam of coal of good quality has been worked $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and there are several feet more of pyritous coal resting upon it.

Fuller's Earth (*h*, Tab. p. 291).—Between the Great and Inferior Oolite, near Bath, an argillaceous deposit, called "the fuller's earth," occurs; but it is wanting in the north of England. It abounds in the small oyster represented in fig. 386.

Inferior Oolite.—This formation consists of a calcareous freestone, usually of small thickness, which sometimes rests upon, or is replaced by, yellow sands, called the sands of the Inferior Oolite. These last, in their turn, repose upon the lias in the south and west of England. Among the characteristic shells of the Inferior Oolite, I may instance *Terebratula fimbria* (fig. 387), *Rhynchonella spinosa* (fig. 388), and *Pholadomya fidicula* (fig. 389). The extinct genus *Pleurotomaria* is also a form very common in this division as well as in the Oolitic system generally. It resembles the *Trochus* in form, but is

Fig. 386.



Ostrea acuminata.
Fuller's Earth.