genera of shells. Corals occur in the Great Oolite, including more than twenty species, chiefly belonging to the genera *Stylina*, *Isastrea*, *Thamnastrea*, &c., and Brachiopoda of the usual genera *Rhynchonella* (*Rh. concinna*, &c.), and *Terebratula* (*T. digona*, *T. obovata*, &c.), besides great numbers of Lamellibranchiata, the most numerous of which belong to the genera *Ostrea* (*O. Sowerbii*, &c.), *Pecten* (*P. vagans*, &c.), *Gervillia* (*G. monotis*, &c.), *Lima* (*L. cardiiformis*, &c.), *Mytilus* (*M. imbricatus*, &c.), *Trigonia* (*impressa*, &c.), *Cardium*, *Astarte*, *Ceromya concentrica*, &c. *Pholadomya socialis*, &c., *Cyprina*, *Pecten*, *Lima*, and many others. Near Minchin-Hampton it is rich in Gasteropoda, among the most common of which are many of the genera *Patella*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Trochotoma*, *Purpuroidea* (*P. Morrisii*), *Natica*, *Chemnitzia*, *Nerinea*, *Alaria*, *Ceritella*, *Cylindrites*, *Turbo*, and many others. Ammonites and Belemnites are rare at Minchin-Hampton, but further south Gasteropoda decline, and Cephalopoda are more numerous. Echinodermata of the genera *Acrosalenia*, *Clypeus*, *Echinobrissus*, and others are not uncommon, and Pentacrinite joints occur rarely. Fishes' teeth, *Hybodus*, *Pycnodus*, and *Strophodus*, and scales of *Lepidosteus* are sometimes found, and reptiles of the genera *Teleosaurus* and *Megalosaurus*, together with the gigantic *Ceteosaurus* (or whale-lizard), probably about 50 feet in length, and most likely amphibious.

The *Forest Marble* forms the topmost beds of the strata that usually are called Great Oolite. They are formed of shelly limestone, with much false bedding, very similar in structure to the Stonesfield Slate, and as a marble the rock has sometimes been used for ornamental purposes. Its beds are full of *Oysters*, stems of