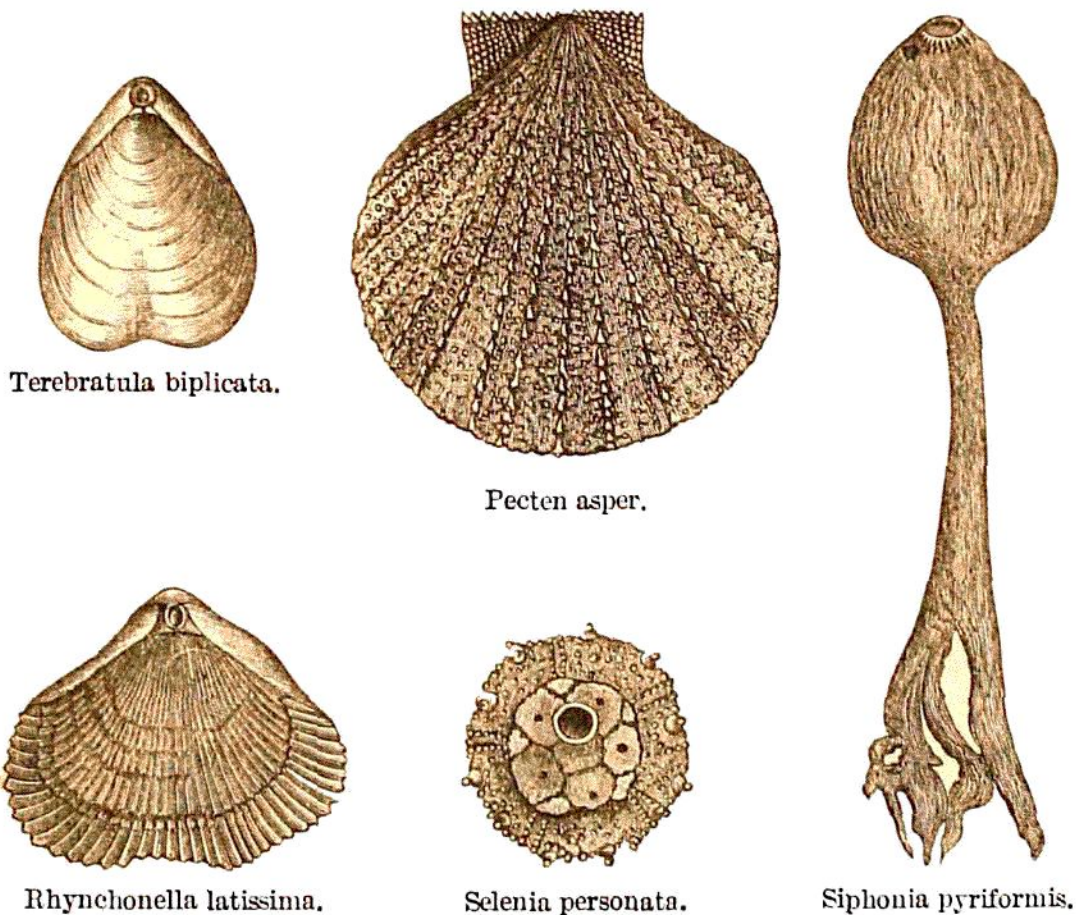


&c.). In Lamellibranchiate molluscs it is even richer than the Lower Greensand, abounding especially in species of the genera *Inoceramus*, *Gryphæa* (*lævigata*), *Lima*, *Pecten asper*, *Astarte*, *Trigonia*, *Cucullæa*, *Cyprina*, and *Cytherea*. It is also rich in Gasteropoda, such as *Turritella*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Natica* (*N. Gentii*), &c., and yields many species of *Ammonites*, *Nautili*,

FIG. 44.



Group of Upper Greensand Fossils.

*Hamites*, *Baculites*, *Scaphites*, and *Belemnites*. Crustacea, *Hoploparia longimana*, *Necrocarcinus Bechii*, &c. Probably three species of Reptilia belong to this formation, *Plesiosaurus pachycomus*, a *Crocodile*, and a *Turtle*.

THE CHALK, from its familiar characters and general uniformity of structure, is the most easily recognisable