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| Middle Calcaire<br>Grossier.<br><br>Lower Calcaire<br>Grossier. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Limestone with <i>Lucina concentrica</i>, <i>Arca barbatula</i>, <i>Cardium aviculare</i>, <i>Miliola</i>, etc.</li> <li>4. Limestone with <i>Orbitolites</i>, <i>Fusus bulbiformis</i>, <i>Volvaria bulloides</i>, <i>Cardium granulosum</i>, <i>Arca quadrilatera</i>, several species of large <i>Flustra</i> or <i>Membranipora</i>.</li> <li>3. Limestone with <i>Fabularia</i> and terrestrial vegetation (<i>Orbitolites complanata</i>, <i>Chama calcarata</i>, <i>Cardita imbricata</i>, etc.).</li> <li>2. Mass of <i>Miliola</i> limestone (<i>Turritella imbricataria</i>, <i>Chama calcarata</i>, <i>Lucinamutabilis</i>, etc.).</li> <li>1. Limestone with <i>Miliola</i> and <i>Terebratula</i> (<i>T. bisinuata</i>).</li> <li>5. Glauconitic calcaire grossier with <i>Cerithium giganteum</i>.</li> <li>4. Glauconitic calcareous sand with <i>Lenita patellaris</i>.</li> <li>3. Sandy glauconitic calcaire grossier with <i>Cardium porulosum</i>.</li> <li>2. Sandy glauconitic calcaire grossier, with <i>Nummulites laevigata</i>, <i>N. scabra</i>, <i>Ostrea multistriata</i>, <i>O. flabellula</i>, <i>Ditrupa plana</i>.</li> <li>1. Glauconitic sand, sometimes calcareous and indurated, with pebbles of green quartz, shark's teeth, and rolled fragments of coral.</li> </ul> |
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In Belgium the Middle Eocene presents a different aspect from that of Paris, approximating rather to the English Type. It consists of (1) a lower set of sandy beds grouped under the name of "Bruxellien," rich in fossils, which, however, are usually badly preserved. Among the forms are remains of terrestrial vegetation (*Nipa Burtini*), also *Paracyathus crassus*, *Maretia grignensis*, *Pyripora contesta*, *Ostrea cymbula*, *Cardita decussata*, *Chama calcarata*, *Cardium porulosum*, *Cerithium unisulcatum*, *Natica labellata*, *Voluta lineola*, *Ancillaria buccinoides*, *Clavalithes* (*Fusus*) *longaevis*, numerous remains of fishes, especially of the genera *Myliobates*, *Odon-taspis*, *Lamna*, *Galeocerdo*, and various reptiles, including species of *Trionyx* and *Chelone*, with *Emys Camperi*, *Garialis Dixoni*, and *Palaeophis typhaeus*; (2) a group of sands and fossiliferous calcareous sandstones ("Lacken-nien"), made up of *Ditrupa strangulata* and *Nummulites* (*N. laevigata*, *N. scabra*, *N. Heberti*, *N. variolaria*), and abounding in *Anomia sublaevigata*.

UPPER EOCENE.—In the Paris basin this subdivision consists of the following stages:<sup>41</sup>

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| Gyps Marin. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gypsum with nodules of silica (menilite), and containing marine fossils (<i>Cerithium tricarinatum</i>, <i>C. pleurotomoides</i>, <i>Turritella incerta</i>).</li> <li>Yellow marls with <i>Lucina inornata</i>.</li> <li>Gypsum, saccharoid and crystallized, with brown marls.</li> <li>Yellow, brown and greenish marls, with <i>Pholadomya ludensis</i>, <i>Crassotella Desmaresti</i>, etc.</li> </ul> |
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<sup>41</sup> See Dollfus, op. cit.