BIVALVES.

Arca carinata, pl. 44. fig. 11.
Cucullæa glabra, 67. *C.* carinata, 207. fig. 1. *C.* fibrosa, 207, fig. 2.
Nucula.
Trigonia dædalea, 88. *T.* spinosa, 80. *T.* eccentrica 208. fig. 2. *T.* affinis, 208. fig. 3.
Pecten quadricostatus, 56. fig. 1. & 2. *P.* quinquecostatus, 56. fig. 3 to 8. *P.* echinatus.
Pectunculus; Smith's green sand plate.
Terebratula biplicata, 90. *T.* intermedia, 15. fig. 8. *T.* ovata, 15. fig. 3. *T.* lyra, 138. fig. 2. *T.* pectita, 138. fig. 1.
Cardium Hillanum, 14. *C.* proboscideum, 156. fig. 1. *C.* unbonatum, 156. fig. 2 to 4.
Venus angulata, 65. *V.* equalis, 31. *V.* lincolata, 20. *V.* plana, 20.
Cardita tuberculata, 143.
Dianchora striata, 80.
Corbula gigantea, 209. fig. 56. *C.* lævigata 209. fig. 1. 2.
Chama canaliculata, 26. fig. 1. *C.* conica, 26. fig. 3. *C.* haliotidea, 25. *C.* plicata, 26. fig. 4. *C.* recurvata, 26. fig. 2. *C.* digitata, 174.
Ostrea crista galli, (not figured). *O.* gregarea, 111. fig. 1.
Inoceramus; same varieties as in the chalk marle.
Mya mandibula, 43.
Modiola pallida, 8.
Perna.

The family, *Echinus*, presents in this formation several species of the divisions Cidaris and Spatangus, and one small species of Conalus. In these there is a considerable resemblance to those of the chalk, but seldom a complete identity. This is the lowest formation in which the Spatangi have yet been found in England, and the only one besides the chalk which affords Conulus. Many of the species of Echinus in green sand are very small. The Encrinital remains are few and uninteresting; detached joints only of two species have been found. The Corralloid remains are neither numerous nor important; but a few small turbinated and porpital madrepores are found.

The Alcyonic remains in this formation, are more numerous and important than those of any other excepting the chalk; in the remaining strata indeed these fossils are comparatively few, and generally afford obscure traces only.