

<i>Cornbrash.</i>	<i>Forest marble.</i>	<i>Clay above the oolite.</i>	<i>Great oolite.</i>
<i>Avicula.</i>			
<i>A. echinata.</i> T. 243.			
<i>A. costata.</i> T. 244. f. 1.	.....	<i>A. costata.</i> T. 244. f. 1.	
<i>Lima.</i>			
<i>L. gibbosa.</i> T. 152.			
<i>Terebratula</i> (not plicated.)	.....	<i>Terebratula</i> ; a nonplicated species not figured.	<i>Terebratula</i> , not figured; same as in the superincumbent clay.
<i>T. subrotunda.</i> T. 15. f. 1 & 2.			
<i>T. intermedia.</i> T. 15. f. 8.			
<i>T. digona.</i> T. 96.	.....	<i>T. digona.</i> T. 96.	
<i>T. ornithocephala.</i> T. 101. f. 12. 4.			
<i>T. obovata.</i> T. 101. f. 5.			
<i>Terebratula</i> (plicated.)			
<i>T. obsoleta.</i> T. 83. 7.	.....	<i>T. obsoleta,</i> T. 83. 7. <i>T. reticulata.</i> Smith, f. 10.	<i>T. obsoleta.</i> T. 83. 7.
		<i>Chama.</i> <i>C. crassa.</i> Smith, f. 6.	
		<i>Plagiostoma,</i> Smith, f. 7.	<i>Plagiostoma</i> ; same as in the superincumbent clay.

From the Testacea, we may proceed to the *Echinital* family. Here we have several species of the family *Cidaris*, which do not appear to be strongly distinguished from those of the coral rag, and occur principally in the Cornbrash, in the clay over the great oolite, and in the upper beds of that rock. Of the family *Clypeus*, the *Clypeus sinuatus* and *clunicularis* appear to be found in all the beds; and in the Cornbrash, and clay over the great oolite, is a very depressed species of *Conulus*,