

<i>Fullers' Earth.</i>	<i>Inferior Oolite.</i>	<i>Marly Sandstone.</i>
<i>Plagiostoma ovalis.</i> T. 114. f. 5.	* <i>Plagiostoma punctata</i> T. 114. f. 1. * <i>P. rigida.</i> T. 113. f. 1. * <i>P. gigantea?</i> T. 77. a flatter variety.	

These beds present the following species of the family *Echinus*.

The fullers' earth and rock contains the same depressed species of *Conulus* with the cornbrash, Parkinson, vol. 3. T. 2. f. 2. The inferior oolite contains *Cidaris subangularis* (Parkinson, vol. 3. T. 1. fig. 4), another *Cidaris* not described, a third species resembling the *Echinus angulosus* of Lamarck, *Encycl. Method.* Pl. 133. f. 7., and a fourth belonging to the Lamarckian genus *Echinus*, but not described. The *Clypeus sinuatus*, and a smaller species called by Lhwydd *clunicularis*, also occur in the inferior oolite.

We have not as yet met with any *Echinites* in the sandy beds beneath the inferior oolite.

Of the *Encrinital* family, the *Pentacrinites caput medusæ* and *Pentacrinites subangularis* of Miller, occur in the inferior oolite and likewise in the marly sandstones.

Of the *Carolloid* order several genera occur in the inferior oolite; viz. an *Astrea* resembling *A. siderea*, a species intermediate between *Astrea* and *Mæandrina*, a *Caryophyllia*, a *Fungia*, a *Cyclolites* (the *C. elliptica* of Lamarck), the *Alecto* of Lamouroux (see his new edition of *Ellis*, T. 81. f. 12.), and a *Cellepora*.

Townsend also mentions the *Madrepora cinerascens* (*Explarina mesenterina* of Lamarck), as found in the inferior oolite. None of these have yet occurred in the inferior sands.

Traces of *Alcyonia* are observable both in the inferior oolite and marly sandstones.

(d) *Range and extent.* These beds stretch diagonally across the island from north-east to south-west, sometimes forming the north-western portion of the great chain of Stonebrash hills described in the preceding section, and at others entirely confined to their escarpment in that direction. The former case occurs when the hills are low, as in the midland counties; the latter where they are lofty and steep, so as to comprise the aggregate thickness of these beds in the interval between their base and summit. This generally takes place in the Cotswolds of Gloucestershire, and in the part of the chain which traverses the north of Somersetshire.