

being placed below and towards the posterior margin, and the mouth, which is lipped, near the opposite border. The vernacular names of "*Shepherd's Crowns*," and "*Paris Loaves*," indicate the common form of the most abundant species, figured *Lign.* 79, fig. 2. The shell is oval in its longest diameter; flat, or nearly so, below; and rounded, conical, and somewhat laterally compressed towards the summit. The ambulacra are five, between double lines of pores. The tubercles are minute and scattered. The substance of the shell is of great thickness. More than twenty species are known.

The helmet Echinites, like those of the preceding and following genera, give rise to innumerable siliceous casts, which are found associated with the latter, in drift, on the ploughed lands, or among the shingle on the sea-shore, and must be well known to the collector: they are often placed as ornaments on the mantel-shelves of the cottagers. A flint cast of an Echinite in which the plates were partially separated, is represented *Lign.* 82, fig. 1. The shells of this and the following genus are generally filled either with chalk or flint, and sometimes with pyrites; but occasionally they are found partially or entirely empty, or with a lining of crystals of calcareous spar, symmetrically arranged in rows, in accordance with the direction of the ambulacral pores. *Lign.* 82, fig. 3, is a remarkable example, in which flint occupies the floor of the shell, while