

Chalk in 1820; from the lamellated structure of these fossils, I mistook them for corals, until specimens were obtained sufficiently perfect to show the form of the originals; these were described in the *Geol. S. E.* (p. 130), under the name of Hippurites. But these fossils are more nearly related to the *Spherulites*, which differ from the shells of the former genus in having no internal longitudinal ridges, and in the external surface being roughened by irregularly raised plates, as in *Lign.* 98, fig. 1, which is a specimen from the Pyrenees, collected by M. Alex. Brongniart; the operculum is seen at *a*.

The species found in the Sussex Chalk, *Lign.* 98, fig. 2, is characterized by the longitudinal striæ on the outer surface. In some examples there is an external longitudinal furrow, and a corresponding internal ridge.*

The *Spherulites* sometimes occur in groups; I had a large water-worn mass, consisting of five or six individuals, anchylosed together. Mr. Dixon has a very beautiful specimen of two united (figured by Mr. Lyell, p. 408), from the chalk near Worthing. This gentleman informs me, that he has obtained an operculum of this species from the same locality. The structure of the *Spherulite* is very accurately delineated in *Lign.* 98, figs. 2^a, 2^b.

* The specific name is in honour of Dr. George Morton, of Philadelphia, author of the "Synopsis of the Cretaceous Group of the United States."