

2. BELEMNITES LISTERI. *Lign.* 102, fig. 3.—This small, elegant Belemnite has two lateral grooves, and is generally as transparent as amber; it has frequently a nacreous or calcareous pellicle partially investing the guard. It seldom exceeds two inches in length. It is abundant in, and peculiar to, the GALT, or blue marl of the Chalk, and is constantly associated with the Inocerami, previously described as common at Folkstone, Bletchingly, Ringmer, and other localities of that deposit. The Red Chalk of Norfolk, and the Speeton Clay of Yorkshire, contain the same, or a closely allied, species (*Min. Conch.* tab. 589.).

3. BELEMNITES DILATATUS. *Lign.* 101, fig. 4.—This species is distinguished by its flattened form, and by the siphon of the phragmocone being situated on the margin opposite to the longitudinal furrow, instead of being on the same side, as is most usual. It is supposed by M. D'Orbigny to be characteristic of the lowermost division of the Shanklin Sand.

The Chalk-marl contains a Belemnite of a more elongated form than those above described, the apex gradually tapering to a point, with a slight double furrow on each side. It is named *B. lanceolatus* (*Sow. Min. Conch.* tab. 600, figs. 8, 9.), and is very common in the marl-pits at Steyning, Clayton, and Hamsey, in Sussex.

At the base of Golden Cap Hill, near Charmouth, there are two strata of marl observable on the shore,