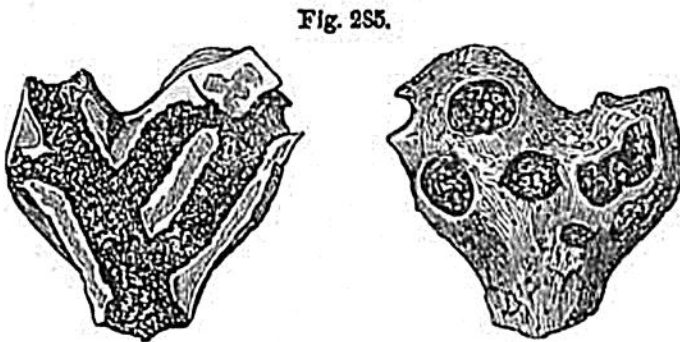
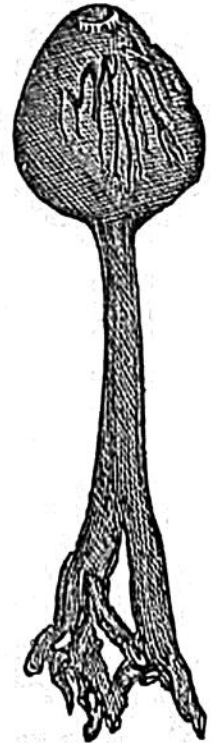


are dispersed indifferently through the soft chalk and hard flint, and some of the flinty nodules owe their irregular forms to inclosed sponges, such as fig. 285 *a*, where the hollows in the exterior are caused by the branches of a sponge, seen on breaking open the flint (fig. 285 *b*).



A branching sponge in a flint, from the white chalk.
From the collection of Mr. Bowerbank.

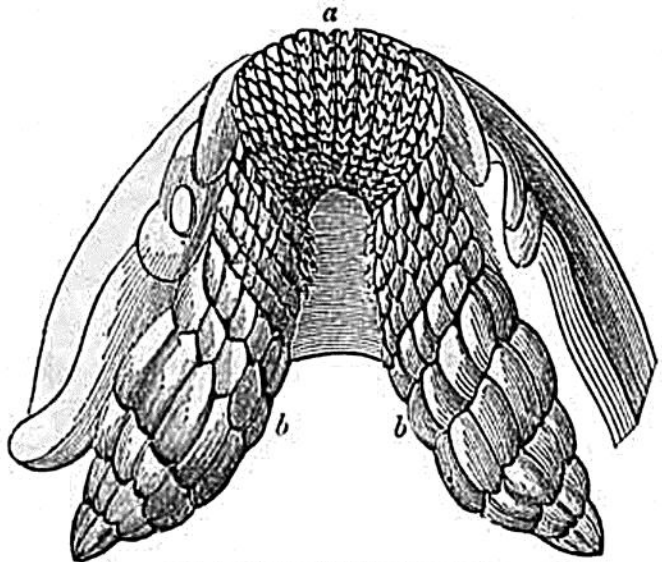
Fig. 286.



Siphonia pyri-
formis.
Chalk marl.

The remains of fishes of the Upper Cretaceous formations consist chiefly of teeth of the shark family, of genera in part common to the

Fig. 283.



Cestracion Phillippi; recent.
Port Jackson. Buckland, Bridgewater Treatise, pl. 27, *d*.

Fig. 287.



Palatal tooth of
Ptychodus decurrens.
Lower white chalk.
Maldstone.

tertiary, and partly distinct. To the latter belongs the genus *Ptychodus* (fig. 287), which is allied to the living Port Jackson Shark, *Cestracion*