

Fig. 845.



Istræa oblonga, M. Edw. and J. Halmc.
As seen on a polished slab of chert from
the Portland sand, Tisbury.

Fig. 846.



Trigonla gibbosa. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.
a, the hinge.
Portland Stone, Tisbury.

Fig. 347.



Cardium dissimile. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.
Portland Stone.

Fig. 849.



Ostrea expansa.
Portland Sand.

matter may have been, in part at least, derived from the decomposition of vegetables. But as impressions of plants are rare in these shales, which contain ammonites, oysters, and other marine shells, the bitumen may perhaps be of animal origin.

Among the characteristic fossils may be mentioned *Cardium striatulum* (fig. 349) and *Ostrea deltoidea* (fig. 350), the latter found in the Kimmeridge clay throughout England and the north of France, and also in Scotland, near Brora. The *Gryphæa virgula* (fig. 351), also met with

Fig. 849.



Cardium striatulum.
Kimmeridge clay, Hartwell.

Fig. 850.



Ostrea deltoidea.
Upper Oolite: Kimmeridge clay. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

Fig. 851.



Gryphæa virgula.

in the same clay near Oxford, is so abundant in the Upper Oolite of parts of France as to have caused the deposit to be termed "marnes à gryphées virgules." Near Clermont, in Argonne, a few leagues from St. Menchould, where these indurated marls crop out from beneath the Gault,