On the whole, corals are not abundant in Cretaceous deposits, though they occur plentifully in the so-called coral limestone of Faxoe. They seem to have been chiefly solitary forms, some of the more characteristic genera being Trochocyathus, Caryophyllia, Trochosmilia, Parasmilia, Micrabacia, and Cyclolites. The rugose corals so abundant

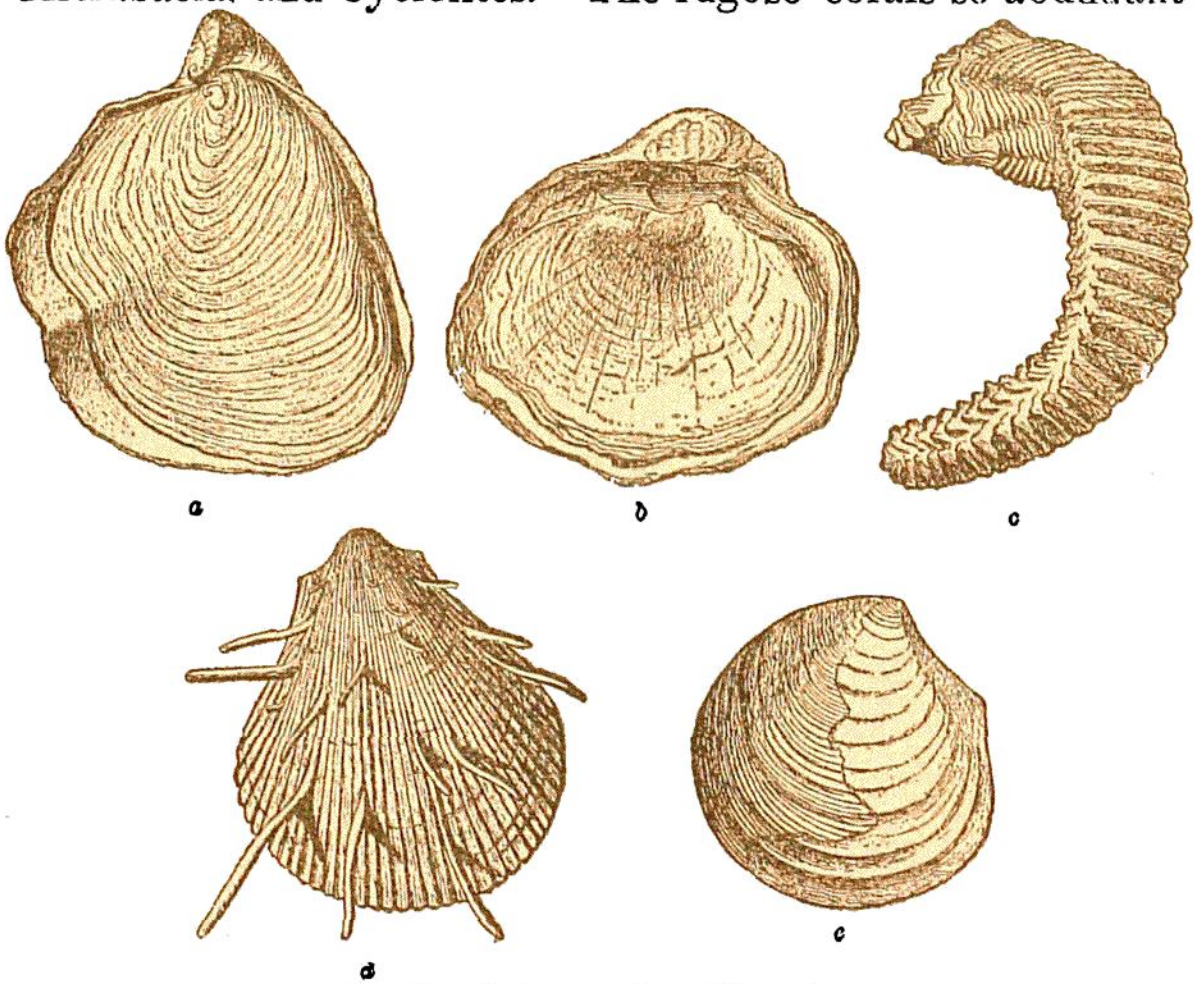

Fig. 415.—Cretaceous Lamellibranchs.
a, Exogyra (Ostrea) columba, Lam. (1-2); *b*, Ostrea vesicularis, Lam. (1-2); *c*, Ostrea carinata, Lam. (1-2); *d*, Spondylus (Lima) spinosus, Desh. (2-3); *e*, Inoceramus Cuvieri, Sow. (young spec.) (1-2).

among Palæozoic rocks are now doubtfully represented by the little Neocomian Holocystis. Sea-urchins are conspicuous among the fossils of the Cretaceous system. A few of their genera are also Jurassic, while a not inconsiderable number still live in the present ocean. One of the most striking results of recent deep-sea dredging is the discovery of so many new genera of echinoids, either identical with,