

UC-NRLF



C 2 975 796



EARTH
SCIENCES
LIBRARY

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.	
<i>Accession</i> 87469	<i>Class</i> EARTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE,

CHIEFLY FROM
MINCHINHAMPTON
AND
THE COAST OF YORKSHIRE.

BY
J. MORRIS, F.G.S. AND JOHN LYCETT.

PART I.
UNIVALVES.



LONDON :

PRINTED FOR THE PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

1850.

A MONOGRAPH

QE801
M6

EARTH
SCIENCES
LIBRARY

MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE

BY

MINORIANNA MORTON

1874

THE COAST OF YORKSHIRE

BY

A. MORRIS AND JOHN TAYLOR

PART I

UNIVERSITY



C. AND J. ADLARD, PRINTERS, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

PRINTED FOR THE PALAEOGEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

1874

INTRODUCTION.

THE authors of the present Monograph, after due consideration of the materials at their disposal, have thought fit to limit their illustrations to the Testacea of the Great or Bath Oolite; a term under which they would include the series of beds situated between the Fullers-earth strata upon which they repose, and the Bradford clay to which they are subjacent. To have enlarged the plan, so as to include the Testacea of the Cornbrash and Forest marble, would doubtless have been more comprehensive; but in the present state of our knowledge, the advantage would have been rather apparent than real. It will be found that the very few univalves which have been assigned to those deposits are almost without exception contained likewise in the Great Oolite, and will be found in the Monograph. It is, moreover, not impossible, that at some future time a series of univalves may be obtained from the Cornbrash, or Forest marble, differing specifically from those of the Great Oolite, in which case a separate Monograph, or an appendix to the present one, might be given.

It is much to be regretted, that collections of shells should have been procured from so few situations in the long course of the formation in this country; and when it is remembered, that the Great Oolite constitutes a member of that series of secondary rocks which first engaged the attention of geologists, some surprise will mingle with our regret. The defect, however, would appear to be of easy explanation. The shells do not lie upon the surface, or become separated from the matrix by the action of the weather; they are to be procured only by carefully working away the investing stone when practicable, which is not always the case: there are likewise large areas constituting, probably, the greater portion of the formation, which are altogether destitute of organic remains, or contain only a finely comminuted shelly drift; the areas containing assemblages of well-preserved shells, would appear to be of small extent, and the presence of several of these in the vicinity of the residence of one of the authors, together with the great profusion of undescribed testacea which they have produced, have constituted the principal inducement to the present attempt of describing them; these favorable circumstances have enabled them to ascertain the position and vertical range of the species with a greater degree of accuracy than would otherwise have been possible.

Beyond the limits of the Minchinhampton district, the number of species procured

has been but inconsiderable; these latter belong chiefly to Ancliff,¹ and to the vicinity of Scarborough. The parallelism of the deposits at the two former places would appear to be well ascertained, but with respect to the rocks which are so extensively exposed upon the coast of Yorkshire, although the evidence of geological position appears to be satisfactorily determined, they possess but few mineral features which serve to connect them with their supposed equivalents in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire; they constitute a great carboniferous deposit of the Oolitic period, abounding with land plants, and containing intercalated bands or thin beds of dark gray argillaceous shales, limestones, and sandstones, containing marine shells, of which only a minority of species have been identified in other localities. The evidence afforded by the few species of univalves which have been forwarded to the authors from Scarborough, through the kindness of Mr. Bean, though not conclusive, tends rather to assimilate them with the Inferior Oolite; and it will be perceived on consulting the table of species at the end of the Monograph, that of the twenty-one Yorkshire species, none have been identified with Great Oolite shells of Minchinhampton or Ancliff, but that seven agree specifically with Inferior Oolite shells of the Cotteswold hills. The Yorkshire deposits to which these remarks refer constitute the entire series of plant-bearing beds numbered 11, 12, and 13 in Phillips's 'Geology of Yorkshire,' reposing on No. 14, or the Dogger, which is proved by its fossils to be the equivalent of the Inferior Oolite, or at least to a portion of that formation. Admitting, therefore, the parallelism of the deposits containing somewhat distinct Faunas, in the north-eastern and south-western parts of the present area of England, we are naturally led to infer, either that the physical conditions might be favorable to the continuance of species in one locality, or that species characteristic of an older deposit, in a more distant region, may have migrated and lived on during the formation of a newer deposit in another, the conditions having become unfavorable to the perpetuity of their development in the latter deposit over the original region whence they had migrated.²

For the above-mentioned reasons, it has been deemed desirable to separate the

¹ The section at Ancliff, near Bradford, is as follows:

Rubble	. 5 feet.	. . .	Abounding with Polyparia.
Soft Oolite	15 "	. . .	This is the bed celebrated for the Ancliff fossils.
Clay	. 1 "	. . .	Containing small sponges, and many fragments of shells.
Rag	. 6½ "	. . .	Very coarsely Oolitic.
Soft Oolite	5 "		

From Mr. Lonsdale's interesting memoir, "On the Oolitic District of Bath," in the 'Geol. Trans.,' vol. iii, p. 252, in which many other sections of the Great Oolite are given, and the range of the deposit in that neighbourhood is accurately traced.

² Unfortunately the entire character of the fauna of the Great Oolite in the centre of England is not well ascertained, nor is the range and extent, southerly, of the fluvio-marine conditions of the Yorkshire Oolite accurately determined. As bearing on this point, the reader is referred to a paper by Captain L. L. B. Ibbetson and Mr. Morris, "On the Geology of Stamford" ('Brit. Assoc. Rep.,' 1847, p. 127). The subject of migration of species, during the Oolitic epoch, is ably treated in a valuable memoir by M. Gressly, 'Observations Geologiques sur la Jura Soleurois.'

Yorkshire shells from those of the West of England, and to have them figured on separate plates, as by this arrangement it is trusted that confusion will be avoided, whatever may ultimately be determined with regard to the position of these deposits.

It will be observed that several characteristic groups of shells have been arranged into new genera and sub-genera, the knowledge of which, it is believed, will conduce materially to the identification of the members of the lower Oolitic system of rocks; of these *Ceritella*, *Brachytrema*, *Alaria*, *Cylindrites*, and *Trochotoma*, are likewise represented in the Inferior Oolite, but by other species; in no instance has any species of these genera been found common to the two formations. Other genera occur whose species are equally characteristic of the two formations; the table of comparison at the end of the memoir will indeed serve to show how small a number of the spiral univalves are really common to both formations; with the *Patelloidea* the case is somewhat different, but the entire number, excluding the Yorkshire species, is very small; a fact the more worthy of notice as a much larger number of the bivalves are common to both, or if capable of being separated, can only be regarded as sub-species, or varieties of the same species. The literature of the science has hitherto been singularly deficient in illustrations of English Great Oolite univalves; Lhwyd's '*Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia*' contains a few; Conybeare and Phillips, in their '*Geology of England and Wales*,' p. 210, enumerate three species. Sowerby's '*Mineral Conchology*' contains thirteen, one only of which is from the Minchinhampton district. Mr. Lonsdale's paper on the '*Oolitic district of the neighbourhood of Bath*' has only three identified species. In Prof. Phillips's '*Geology of Yorkshire*,' (part I, p. 123,) fifteen species of univalves are enumerated, which are reproduced in Mr. Williamson's paper on the '*Yorkshire Oolites*,'¹ but without descriptions. Dr. Fitton's notice of the strata at Stonesfield² gives an accurate enumeration of the different beds, but with few organic remains. In the paper by Capt. L. L. B. Ibbetson and Mr. Morris, on the '*Geology of Stamford*,'³ a few univalves are mentioned; and, lastly, in the '*Geology of Cheltenham*,' edited by Messrs. Strickland and Buckman, a list is given from the Stonesfield slate of East Gloucestershire of six Echinodermata, or at least fragments of them, and nineteen gasteropoda, remains of which, however, are sometimes very imperfect.⁴ It may be

¹ Geol. Trans., 2d Ser., vol. v, Part i, p. 240.

² Zool. Journal, vol. iii.

³ Brit. Assoc. Reports, 1847.

⁴ The following is a section of the quarry on Sevenhampton Common, whence most of the fossils were obtained:

Soil	2 feet.
A yellow clay, of a somewhat soapy feel, very rich in fossil shells	6 ,,
Ragstone, similar to the Stonesfield slate	— ,, 4 inches.
Thin seam of soft stone, with <i>Ostrea acuminata</i> , and small joints of	
<i>Apiocrinites</i>	— ,, 3 ,,
Blue marl	8 ,,
Ragstone	14 ,,
Stonesfield slate	4 ,,
Fullers-earth	— ,,

gathered from these details, that in undertaking the present work, the authors have necessarily, to a great extent, entered upon an unexplored field of study,—have been compelled to investigate the relations of forms which, in very many instances, have only recently been brought under their notice, and respecting whose analogues some doubt or difference of opinion may occasionally exist: with a sincere desire to avoid error, they have in every instance rejected species of which the examples were imperfect or doubtful.

It is with pleasure and gratitude they acknowledge the assistance which they have received in the prosecution of their task, and their thanks are especially due to Professor Edward Forbes, for his valuable memoir on the Echinodermata; to D. Sharpe, Esq., for his copious notes on the Nerineæ, and other valuable suggestions; to Wm. Bean, Esq., of Scarborough; to M. Bouchard, of Boulogne; to Professor Tennant, F.G.S.; to S. V. Wood, Esq., F.G.S.; to Professor Buckman; to — Bravender, Esq., of Cirencester; and to J. Bentley, Esq., of Stamford, for the loan of specimens for comparison and figuring: to M. A. Buvignier, of Verdun, for his little work on the ‘Oolitic Fossils of the Ardennes;’—also for the opportunities afforded them in consulting the important collections of the Viscomté D’Archiac; J. Baber, Esq., F.G.S.; J. S. Bowerbank, Esq., F.R.S.; J. G. Lowe, Esq. of Chippenham; Rev. P. B. Brodie, F.G.S.; E. H. Bunbury, Esq., M.P., F.G.S.; S. P. Pratt, Esq., F.R.S.; and to Professor E. Deslongchamps, of Caen, for his obliging kindness in forwarding to them a suite of specimens typical of some of the species figured by him in a series of memoirs, containing many valuable observations, published in the seventh and eighth volumes of the ‘Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne de Normandie;’ as well as to J. de Carle Sowerby, Esq., for the loan of many of the original specimens described in the ‘Mineral Conchology;’ and to G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., and S. P. Woodward, Esq., for the facilities afforded to the authors in their examination of the species contained in the National Collection. To the artists, Messrs. Bailey and C. R. Bone, of the Ordnance Geological Survey, the authors tender their acknowledgments for the pains they have taken in the general accuracy of the lithographs.



A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL REMARKS.

THE Minchinhampton district of the Great Oolite has produced by far the greater number of our illustrative specimens; and as the formation at that locality exhibits features of a very varied as well as comprehensive character, we may be excused for entering somewhat more into detail in our remarks upon it. The Great Oolite in this portion of Gloucestershire constitutes the uppermost rock of the Cotteswold Hills; it everywhere overlies the Fullers-earth, which, in turn, reposes upon the uppermost beds of the Inferior Oolite;—there is, therefore, a regular unbroken sequence of the Oolite rocks exposed on the flanks of the various deep valleys of denudation which pervade the district. The physical features of the district are strongly marked; the larger valleys have a mean depth of about 500 feet, and exhibit what can scarcely be met with in any other part of England; a single unbroken declivity comprising the Great Oolite, Fullers-earth, Inferior Oolite, and upper portion of the Lias. The Inferior Oolite at these escarpments has a thickness of about 230 feet, the Fullers-earth of 70 feet, and the different beds of Great Oolite of 120 feet; but of these latter, only about the lower 40 feet anywhere approach to the brow of the escarpments. The narrow and deep vale of Chalford, with its lateral branches, intersects the strike of the Great Oolite, and divides the fossiliferous portion of the district into two parts; another and wider valley, further south, likewise intersects the strike of the formation. In this are situated the villages of Woodchester, Hailsworth, and Avening; but here the amount of denudation, horizontally, has been more extensive; and as the Great Oolite is likewise much less fossiliferous, it need only be adverted to as supplying many additional positions, where the rock can conveniently be quarried by open-work excavations. It will, therefore, be perceived that the natural features of the district eminently conduce to the study of its organic remains.

The mineral masses which constitute this series of beds are exclusively of marine origin, the varying character of their organic contents being connected both with the mineral character of the deposit spread upon the floor of the ancient sea, and with its depth. These deposits may be conveniently divided into three groups :

1st. The Weatherstones ; 2d. The Sandstones ; and 3d. The Limestones.

The weatherstones, which are situated at the base of the formation, average about 40 feet in thickness. They consist of shelly sandstones, abounding with crystalline carbonate of lime, and having Oolitic grains irregularly and sparingly distributed throughout their mass. The variety of mineral character is so great, that no two quarries, or beds of the same quarry, or even distant parts of the same bed, are alike in structure, aspect, hardness, durability, or in the abundance of their included organic relics ; and they appear to have constituted a deposit both littoral and formed in a shallow sea, exposed to the influence of tides and currents. The beds, which are sometimes of considerable thickness, consist of layers of testacea, in a fragmentary state, piled confusedly, but forming, obliquely, laminated surfaces, often interrupted and crossed by others which proceed in different directions. The shelly relics often constitute a considerable proportion of the whole mass ; they are converted into crystalline carbonate of lime, which frequently fills the interior of the univalves ; and it is to the abundance of this mineral, disseminated everywhere, that the weatherstones owe their superior durability upon exposure to the atmosphere. As a general rule, therefore, the beds which contain the greatest abundance of shells are those which are most fitted to resist the action of frost ; water percolates their structure in much smaller quantity, and more slowly, and, on escaping, carries away but little lime in solution. The open joints of the Great Oolite, adjacent to the shelly beds, are therefore nearly free from the large stalactitical masses which load the joints of the freestone in the Inferior Oolite.¹ With the testaceous fragments are associated shells in a perfect condition, though frequently worn and abraded, the valves of the conchifera being rarely in apposition ; also, palatal bones and teeth of fishes, portions of crustacea, spines of cidaris, ossicula of pentacrinites and asterias, rolled fragments of zoophytes, and dicotyledonous wood, the partitions of the beds disclosing not unfrequently the ripple-marks of a beach. It might be imagined that beds of such a littoral character would be unsuited to the propagation and development of the Cephalopoda ; and it will occasion no surprise when we find that

¹ For economic purposes, the weatherstones are valuable on account of their durability. In proof of this, we may refer to the good state of preservation which the ancient part of the church at Minchinhampton exhibits, and which shows a care and judgment in the selection of materials not always to be found in modern edifices. It is rather a singular fact, that Caen and Minchinhampton, the two places which have produced by far the most extensive series of Great Oolite shells, are connected historically as well as geologically. Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, founded the nuns of the Holy Trinity at Caen, of which body one of her daughters became a member. William endowed them with the manor of Minchinhampton, at which place they had a religious establishment. They built the church, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It would seem that William despoiled the Saxon Countess Goda of the manor, which she possessed in the time of Edward the Confessor, and bestowed it upon the favorites of his wife.

examples of this class of carnivorous mollusks are here few, both as to number of species and of individuals. This fact, together with the circumstance that they do not mark any particular stratum, renders it highly probable that they were not associated, when living, with the denizens of these shelly beds, but, like dead shells of the recent *Spirulæ*, individuals occasionally floated upon the surface, and were wafted to some coast or shelly strand, often very distant from their real habitat. With the chambered shells such occurrences may have been common; the air-tight little vessel, separated by decomposition from the animal, would ride upon the wave, and only suffer injury upon striking the ground of the beach. A consideration of the gregarious habits of the several families of recent, and probably also of extinct Cephalopoda, would lead us to regard an occasional stray individual as having travelled from some colony more or less distant; but the beds of closely-packed Ammonites, of every stage of growth, which occur in certain of the Jurassic rocks, would appear to be the effect of occasional rapid earthy deposits, which took place during that seasonal period when the Mollusks, lying torpid and contracted within their shells, were at once entombed in that condition. We have also an explanation of the perfect condition which the Ammonites of these beds usually exhibit; the place of retirement would be exempt from the turbulence of a shallow sea, and exposed only to the deposit of mud or other fine sediment, which would protect the shells from injury. In the few Ammonites and Nautili of the weatherstone beds, we see the reverse of these conditions;—those large and fragile shells, exposed in that detrital deposit to every kind of attrition and accident, are very rarely perfect; seldom more than two continuous chambers can be found which have not been invaded by earthy sediment, and often large portions of shell are wanting altogether. The paucity of the Brachiopoda in these beds is also worthy of notice. Three species of *Terebratula* are found associated with nearly 400 species of Mollusks; and certain genera, which are peculiarly prominent in the Oolitic rocks generally, are mostly absent; of these genera, the *Pholadomyæ*, *Homomyæ*, *Ceromyæ*, *Myopsides*, *Gresslyæ* or *Pleuromyæ*, the *Arcomyæ* and *Ceromyæ*, being exceedingly rare. The greater number of these genera are not uncommon in the limestones or upper beds of the Great Oolite, and occasionally, also, in the lower beds or sandstones, when they are separate from any shelly deposit.

The section of the shelly beds, exhibited by the great quarry upon Minchinhampton Common, affords a clear view of their distinctive characters and order of superposition. The upper part consists of thinly-laminated stone, five or six feet in thickness; to this succeeds the beds usually termed planking, a designation implying a thin bedded stone, out occasionally consisting of beds of great thickness: fourteen feet would appear to be their utmost thickness. They mark the downward limit of our new genus *Purpuroidea*, in the lowest bed of which it is very abundant.

An uncertain and variable stratum, of a few inches, of sandy marl next succeeds, in which the few casts of bivalve shells hitherto found have the valves in apposition. To this succeeds thin-bedded yellowish sandstones, nearly destitute of shells, and worthless for

economic purposes: their thickness is about twelve feet. A soft, shelly sandstone, called *oven-stone*, next occurs: the shells increase in quantity downwards: about six feet will represent its thickness. To this succeeds the weatherstones, consisting of several beds, the aggregate thickness of which is about six feet. These lower beds are very shelly; but, owing to the greater hardness of the matrix, specimens cannot be extracted in any considerable number. The blue or brown clays of the Fullers-earth support the weatherstones, without any appearance of Stonesfield slate. It is also absent in several other limited shelly deposits; but, as a general rule, throughout the district, the Great Oolite, near to its base, has one or more beds, which possess all the essential characters of Stonesfield slate. A little higher in the series than the shelly beds, the limestones occur which cover continuously a very considerable area upon both sides of the vale of Chalford, and continue upwards, with various modifications of character, even to the Bradford clay. The lowest of this series is a very compact cream-coloured semi-siliceous, but argillaceous limestone, four feet thick, divided into two beds. It is usually destitute of organic remains; but in some localities contains casts of species of *Purpuroidea*, of several species of *Natica*; and, also, at a single locality, a dense colony of our new genus *Pachyrisma*, which has not hitherto been found in any other stratum. This limestone extends even to the vicinity of Cirencester, and was employed by the Romans to form tessaræ for their pavements, as noticed by Messrs. Buckman and Newmarch, in their new work on *Corinium*.¹ The base line of the white limestone is 60 feet above the Fullers-earth at Minchinhampton, and 45 feet, four miles to the east of that place, near to the railway (Sapperton tunnel); the measurements have been obtained by well-sinkings. Above this rock occurs a series of pale brown or chocolate-coloured limestones, sometimes compact, sometimes sandy, having between them an occasional uncertain band of marly clay. These clays are always fossiliferous, abounding in casts of bivalve shells, which have both valves generally united. The uppermost 40 feet of this series, owing to the worthless character of the stone, is very imperfectly exposed, our knowledge of it being chiefly derived from pits of no great size, opened for the repair of the roads. The eastern extremity of the railway tunnel (Sapperton) offers an extensive section of these beds, but their position does not allow of their being studied, except at a distance. The white limestone is exposed about the middle of the section. One of the road-side excavations, two miles east of Minchinhampton, and 90 feet above the Fullers-earth, has two beds of sandy limestone which is more than usually fossiliferous, they expose sections of *Nerinea*, *Pterocera*, *Natica*, *Cylindrites*, *Bulla*, *Purpuroidea*, several of the *Echinodermata*, &c. The bivalves, which are more numerous, comprise *Pholadomya*, *Homomya*, *Ceromya*, *Lucina*, and *Ceromya*. The shell is preserved in the condition of crystalline lime, but the interior mould only can be extracted entire. At three miles and a half east of Minchinhampton, a large excavation has a band of brown clay, which abounds with *Terebratula maxillata*, being almost the only fossil. This band is 115 feet above the

¹ 'Illustrations of the remains of Roman art in Cirencester, the site of Antient *Corinium*,' by Professor Buckman, F.G.S., and W. C. Newmarch. London, 1850.

Fullers-earth. In another direction, one mile south-east of the town, is a marly band, containing a dense colony of a species of *Terebratula*, which is likewise the sole fossil observed. This isolation of the *Terebratulæ* is worthy of notice; they occur but as a few stray individuals in the shelly beds of the formation: in one instance, indeed, a shelly quarry at Bussage, a little to the north of the vale of Chalford, contains a large assemblage of a smooth, undescribed species, but at that place the other genera suddenly disappear, and the *Terebratulæ* are either alone or accompanied only by a few small bivalve shells. The Bradford clay, marked by the *Terebratula digona*, has not been discovered nearer than the cuttings at the Tetbury road station, eight miles distant. The Great Oolite has now been traced upwards throughout the Minchinhampton district, but there yet remains a subdivision of the formation to be noticed; this consists of sandstones, nearly worthless for economic purposes, and of but little interest to the Palæontologist; they constitute the entire series of beds which underlie the limestones, and usually terminate downwards in Stonesfield slate, or have one or two beds which approach the slate in mineral character. These sandstones must be regarded as merely continuations of the Weatherstone beds, but are nearly or quite destitute of shelly detritus and crystalline structure; for it is a curious but undoubted fact that the shelly weatherstones never have the limestones incumbent upon them. All the quarrymen are aware of the fact from the experience which they have gained in the numerous trials for weatherstone. At Bussage an instance may be seen of a weatherstone quarry passing into a worthless sandstone on approaching the area covered by the limestone; occasionally, indeed, the sandstones disclose a cluster of *Pholadomyæ*, and in the vicinity of the Stonesfield slate contain some other bivalves which are never found in the shelly beds. Occasionally over some small areas good serviceable quarries of weatherstone are worked in situations where scarcely a single perfect shell can be procured; there is then a dense, finely comminuted, shelly detritus, and the rock abounds with calcareous spar, and becomes thick bedded; several quarries of this description have been worked in the parish of Avening with good success; in this condition the rock presents an exact counterpart to the *general* aspect of the freestone beds in the middle portion of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire, except that perhaps in the latter formation the oolitic grains are rather more abundant.

One of the most forcible impressions conveyed to the mind by a survey of the testacea of this formation, when compared with that of the other members of the oolitic system, is the great scarcity of the Cephalopoda, so few indeed are they, that the entire number procured during the last twelve years may almost be counted. For this scarcity we think we can perceive a compensation in the appearance of several genera of zoophagous gasteropods, in such numbers as must effectually have checked any undue predominance which might have been acquired by the phytiphagous mollusca, in the absence of the Cephalopoda. When the *Phasianellæ* and *Naticæ*, which are now known to be zoophagous, are added to our species of flesh-eating mollusca, it will at once be perceived how amply nature provided for the maintenance of the balance of the testaceous animals during the deposition of the Great Oolite of England. The great mass of the testacea are bivalves, and in species they exceed, by about one fourth, the united number of the Gasteropoda, Cephalopoda, and Echinodermata.

SUB-KINGDOM—MOLLUSCA.

CLASS—CEPHALOPODA. *Cuvier.*CEPHALOPODES, *Lamarck; Férussac.*CEPHALOPHORES, *De Blainville.*

The remains of the Cephalopodous mollusca may generally be considered of extreme rarity in the Great Oolite, in proportion to their abundance in the Inferior Oolite, and Lias below, and the Kelloway rock and Oxford clay above that formation. Limited, however, as the numbers were of the class at this particular period, the two principal orders into which naturalists have divided the Cephalopoda, viz., the Dibranchiata and Tetrabranchiata, were at that time fairly represented in the Nautilus, Ammonite, and Belemnite, the two latter genera being well known as typical and characteristic of the secondary period of geologic history.

Class. ¹	Order.	Group.	Family.	Genus.
Cephalopoda.	Dibranchiata. (Acetabulifera, D'Orb.)	Oigopsidæ.	Belemnitidæ.	Belemnites.
	Tetrabranchiata. (Tentaculifera, D'Orb.)		{ Nautilidæ.	Nautilus.
			{ Ammonitidæ.	Ammonites.

ORDER—DIBRANCHIATA. *Owen.**Family*—BELEMNITIDÆ.BELEMNITES, *Ehrhart, 1727. Lam., Blainv., Voltz, D'Orb., &c.*NAUTILUS BELEMNITA, *Gmelin.*

ACAMAS, ACHELOIS, CALLIRHOË, CETOCIS, CHRYSAOR, HIBOLITHES, PACLITES,

PORODRAGUS, THALAMUS, *De Montfort, 1808.*NOTOSIPHITES, GASTROSIPHITES, *Duval.*BELEMNITES, PSEUDOBELUS, *Blainville, 1827.*BELEMNITA, *Fleming, 1828.*

An elongated, conical, or fusiform body, of a radiated fibrous structure (the *osselet*, or *guard*), solid posteriorly, and more or less pointed (the *rostrum*); anteriorly pro-

¹ For a concise and interesting account of the general characters and classification of the Cephalopoda, the reader is referred to a previous Monograph, by Mr. F. Edwards, 'On the Eocene Mollusca,' Part I, Cephalopoda.

duced, truncated and furnished with a deep conical cavity (the *alveolus*), containing the distal portion of a horny or fibro-calcareous chambered shell (the *phragmacone*), perforated on the ventral part by a marginal siphuncle, and from the dorso-lateral margins of the anterior extremity of which shell proceed two elongated, slender, testaceous processes; the whole body being invested with a thin, testaceous, or corneo-calcareous integument (the *capsule*, or *periostricum*).¹

¹ On the subject of the Belemnite and allied forms, the reader is referred to the Memoir by Professor Owen, in the 'Phil. Trans.,' 1844, p. 65; and the interesting papers in the same work, by G. A. Mantell, Esq., LL.D., 'Phil. Trans.,' 1848, p. 171, and 1850, p. 393; also to the 'Paleontologie Française, Terrains Jurassiques,' p. 40, by M. A. D'Orbigny.

In corroboration of the interesting facts cited by Dr. Mantell, respecting the continuation of the phragmacone of the Belemnite, we quote the following graphic statement of a writer of the last century as bearing on the subject. The remarks are contained in an account descriptive of the sinking of a well at Montbard, in 1774.

"There were, moreover, great numbers of Belemnites, all conical, the largest being from 7 to 8 inches long. They were pointed like an arrow at one end, and the other terminated irregularly, and was flattened, as if they had been crushed. They were brown, both on the outside and inside, and were formed of a material, arranged internally in transverse or radiating striæ, which met at the axis of the Belemnite. This axis was, in all, rather eccentric, and marked from one extremity to the other by a fine white line. Whenever the Belemnite attained a certain size, the base contained a small cone, more or less long, made up of cells, in the form of plates set one within the other (as in Nautili). The white line ended at the summit of the cone. This small cone was invested along its whole length by a yellowish crustaceous pellicle, extremely thin, although composed of several layers; and the body of the Belemnite (with a radiating structure), which enclosed the whole, became thin in proportion as the diameter of the cone increased. Such, generally, was the character of the Belemnites which were found mingled with the soil thrown out of the shaft, and which character is common to all those of this species. In order to ascertain the position which the Belemnites occupied in the beds, several portions were softened carefully, and it was found that they all laid flat, and parallel with the beds. What most astonished us, and what has not hitherto been noticed, was this, that we then perceived, that to the extremity of the base of all the Belemnites, was attached an appendage of a yellowish colour, composed of a substance like that of the shells, and which was shaped like the widened part of a funnel which had been flattened. Many of these were two inches long, one inch broad at the further end, and about six lines at the point where they were attached to the Belemnite. In examining closely this shelly or crustaceous prolongation (which was so delicate that it could scarcely be touched without breaking), I observed that this part of the Belemnite, which has not hitherto been recognised, is nothing more than the continuation of the thin shell or crust which covers the little chambered cone, of which I have already spoken; so that it may be said, that all Belemnites which are at present to be found in collections of Natural History are imperfect; and that the portion we are acquainted with is only, as it were, the case or covering of a portion of the shell which at one time enclosed the animal."

Buffon, 'Epochs de la Nature,' iii, Époche 5, p. 143.

'Historie des Mineraux, des argiles et de glaises,' vi, p. 122.

The above passage is translated from the 'Explication de la Carte Géologique de France,' tom. 2, p. 350.

BELEMNITES FUSIFORMIS, *Park.* Plate I, figs. 6, 8.

BELEMNITES FUSIFORMIS, <i>Park.</i>	Org. Rem. iii, p. 127, t. 8, f. 13, 1811.
— —	<i>Miller.</i> Geol. Trans., 2d Series, ii, p. 61, t. 8, f. 22, t. 9, figs. 5, 7.
— —	<i>Brown.</i> Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 41, t. 29, f. 14.
— —	<i>Flem.</i> Brit. Anim., p. 240.
— FLEURIAUSUS, <i>D'Orb.</i>	Pal. Franç. Terr. Jur., p. 11, t. 13, figs. 14-18.
— —	<i>Buckman.</i> Geol. of Chelt., t. 3, f. 9.

B. Testá elongatá, gracili, anticè compressá, attenuatá, posticè depressá, acutissimá subtus longitudinaliter sulcatá, sulco posticè, anticèque non interrupto; aperturá compressá. (D'Orb.)

An elongated, smooth, somewhat fusiform Belemnite, somewhat compressed anteriorly, and depressed posteriorly, terminating in a rather sharp point; marked throughout the whole length by a deep single uninterrupted furrow, slightly enlarged towards the point of the rostrum. Alveolar cavity occupying about a fourth of the length. There is some slight confusion respecting this species, which is undoubtedly the shell alluded to by Parkinson in the work above cited, and described by Miller as coming from the Stonesfield slate, near Woodstock. The specimens figured (Pl. I, figs. 6—8), are from that locality. It appears also to be identical with the *B. Fleuriausius*, D'Orb., which is found in the Great Oolite in the environs of Luçon (Vendée). We are further confirmed in this opinion by the fact that Professor Buckman has identified and figured, in the work above referred to, a Belemnite under the name of *B. Fleuriausius*, as occurring in the Stonesfield slate of Gloucestershire, which is identical with our shell from the same deposit in Oxfordshire, the latter being the original locality from which the species was first obtained. The confusion appears to have arisen from the English specimens having been confounded with the *B. hastatus*, Blainville (*Hibolithes*, Montfort), from the Oxford clay, at least it is so quoted by M. D'Orbigny ('Pal. Franc. Terr. Jur.' p. 121), and also by Bronn ('Index Palæontolog.', p. 156), an opinion that Mr. Miller may possibly have induced, inasmuch as he also considered De Montfort's species to be synonymous with the *B. fusiformis*.

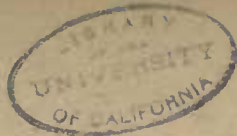
Locality. The Stonesfield slate of Stonesfield; and Eyeford near Cheltenham.

BELEMNITES BESSINUS, *D'Orb.* Plate I, figs. 5, 7.

BELEMNITES BESSINUS, <i>D'Orb.</i>	Pal. Franç. Terr. Jur., p. 111, t. 13, f. 14-18.
— CANALICULATUS, <i>Buckman.</i>	Geol. of Chelt., p. 71, t. 3, fig. 8.

B. Testá elongatá, anticè compressá, posticè depressá, subtus longitudinaliter sulcatá, sulco posticè interrupto, aperturá compressá. (D'Orb.)

An elongated, smooth, very slightly fusiform shell anteriorly compressed, posteriorly depressed, marked throughout the whole length by a furrow which is wider, and slightly divided towards the point.



The specimen figured appears to be the same as the *B. Bessinus*, D'Orb., from the Inferior Oolite of Port-en-Bessin (Calvados); the general proportions are similar, about eight times as long as wide, and the division of the furrow may be faintly traced in some specimens. It is probably identical with the shell figured by Professor Buckman (loc. cit.) as *B. canalicatus*, Schlot., but that species is stated by M. D'Orbigny to have an equally impressed furrow, whereas, in our specimens, it is always expanded towards the point of the rostrum.

Locality. The Stonesfield slate of Stonesfield, and Sevenhampton near Cheltenham.

ORDER—TETRABRANCHIATA. Owen.

Family—NAUTILIDÆ.

NAUTILUS, Linnæus.

- BISIPHITES, OCEANUS, De Montfort.
- OMPHALIA, De Haan.
- NAUTILITES, Schlotheim.

A discoidal, convoluted, multilocular shell, compressed or ventricose, with contiguous volutions, the last one generally concealing the others, septa transverse, concave, and sometimes sinuous, with entire margins, more or less centrally perforated in their disc.

NAUTILUS DISPANSUS. Plate II, figs. 5, 5a.

N. Testâ subglobosâ, latè umbilicatâ, anfractibus rotundatis, lateraliter subcarinatis; aperturâ dilatatâ, subovali; septis (?), siphunculo (?).

A somewhat globose and smooth shell, with rapidly increasing volutions, and a large and rather deep umbilicus, exposing the previous volutions; umbilicus occupying about one third of the diameter of the shell; volutions rounded on the back, and slightly carinated towards the base by the obliquely flattened form of the outer margin of the umbilicus. Aperture expanded, arched, semi-ovate, wider than high.

Septa and Siphuncle not visible in the specimen described.

Diameter of the aperture	.	.	.	6½ inches
Height of the „	.	.	.	3½ „
Volutions increase in size (increasing about ⅔ in the				
volution), from	.	.	.	2¼ to 6½ in.
Height of re-entering volution	.	.	.	1 „

This species is closely related to *N. excavatus*, Sow., 'Min. Con.' tab. 529, f. 1, from the Inferior Oolite of Dorsetshire; but it is readily distinguished from it by the more oval form of the aperture; the width of the umbilical opening, in proportion to the diameter, is also

different, being in *N. dispansus* about one third, and in *N. excavatus* about the half of the diameter of the shell; the form also of the umbilical cavity varies in the two species; in *N. excavatus*, the sides of the cavity are regularly conical, as shown in Mr. Sowerby's figure, above quoted, and in the 'Pal. Fran. Terrains Jurassiques,' t. 30; in *N. dispansus* the outer margin of the umbilicus is obliquely flattened, or subconical, the inner side being rather steep.

A single specimen only has been found of this species in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

NAUTILUS BABERI. Plate I, figs. 1, 1a.

N. Testá discoideá, compressá, lævigatá, subumbilicatá; anfractibus angulatis, compressis; aperturá compressá subquadrata; septis vix sinuosis; siphunculo (?)

A compressed, smooth shell, or only slightly marked by the lines of growth, with angular embracing volutions, leaving but a faint trace of an umbilical cavity; aperture somewhat quadrilateral, narrowed above, and wider than it is long; the septa are slightly sinuous, curving towards the umbilicus and outer margin.

This species is allied to *N. truncatus*, Sow., from the Lias, but is distinguished by the form of the mouth, and character of the septa.

Locality. Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

We have much pleasure in dedicating this species to our friend, James Baber, Esq., of Knightsbridge, whose interesting collection of fossil remains is always liberally opened to public view.

NAUTILUS SUBTRUNCATUS. Plate I, figs. 2, 2a.

N. Testá discoideá, inflatá, lævigatá, sulcatá, subimperfocatá; anfractibus rotundatis (jun.), subangulatis (adultá); aperturá depressá, subquadratá; septis (?), siphunculo (?).

A smooth, or slightly furrowed, and somewhat inflated shell, with rounded and embracing volutions in the young state, which become truncate, or subquadrate, in the adult, and having a very shallow, or slightly impressed, umbilicus. Aperture about twice as wide as it is high, flattened above, and somewhat compressed laterally.

This shell has the general form of the *N. latidorsatus*, D'Orb. 'Terr. Jur.' t. 24, but the broad umbilicus and more quadrate form of the young shell in that species readily distinguish them. This species belongs to the section of imperforate Nautili, of which *N. truncatus*, Sow., *N. clausus*, D'Orb., are examples; a group, the species of which were not apparently very numerous during the Jurassic period.

Locality. Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

ORDER—TETRABRANCHIATA.

Family—AMMONITIDÆ.AMMONITES, *Brugiere*. 1789.OPHIOPOMORPHITES, *Plott*.PLANORBITES, ORBULITES, GLOBITES, PLANULITES, *Lam*.AMALTHEUS, PLANULITES, *De Montfort*.PLANITES, GLOBITES, *De Haan*.NAUTILUS, ARGONAUTA, *Reinecke*.AMMONITA, ORBULITA (pars.), *Fleming*.

A more or less discoidal, multioeular shell, with contiguous volution; volution generally visible, septa transverse, with sinuated edges, perforated by a single tube, situated close to the outer margin.

AMMONITES SUB-CONTRACTUS. Plate II, figs. 1, 1*a*, jun., figs. 2, 2*a*.

A. Testá discoideá, subglobosá, costatá, umbilicatá, anfractibus involutis, rotundatis compressis, lateribus 16—18 costatis, costis obtusis bi-trifurcatis, in dorsum continuis; aperturá semiellipticá subcontractá; umbilico magno, excavato, subconica.

A sub-globose, deeply umbilicated, and costated shell, with sixteen to eighteen obtuse ridges (tubercles?) surrounding the margin of the umbilical cavity, from each of which three or four smaller costæ pass over the somewhat depressed and rounded back. Aperture, semi-elliptical.

Proportion of umbilicus to diameter, rather more than one-half. Diameter, 5 inches. Thickness, 3 inches. Height of aperture, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, twice as wide as it is high.

The specimen from which our figure is taken has been much worn by clearing it from the original matrix, but a careful examination discloses the prominent marginal costæ, as well as the smaller ones which arise from them and pass over the back.

In the umbilicus, the marginal costæ are well exhibited, which in the young state were more compressed, and continued on the inner side of the cavity.

This species is distinguished from the *Ammon. coronatus*, Brug., by its more globose form, less conical umbilicus, and the more arched and less expanded aperture. It is closely allied to *Am. contractus*, Sow., and in a young state might be mistaken for that species; but the ribs are larger and not so numerous or elevated; the less embracing volution, and the more contracted form of the aperture in the adult shell, are also characters by which it may be distinguished.

Unfortunately the determination of the species, and their varieties of the Ammonites in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, is rendered extremely difficult, in consequence of the great rarity of specimens, and their state of preservation, rarely allowing the least trace of the sinuated edges of the septa to be observed.

AMMONITES ARBUSTIGERUS, *D'Orb.* Plate II, figs. 4, 4a.AMMONITES ARBUSTIGERUS, *D'Orb.* 1848. Pal. Franç., Terr. Jur., p. 414, t. 143.— — — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 296.

A. Testá compressá, anfractibus rotundatis, latis, lateribus convexis transversim 22 costatis; costis obtusis bi-trifurcatis vel intermediis, dorso sub-convexo; aperturá oblongá, compressá.

A discoidal, costated shell, with somewhat convex and gradually increasing volutions; umbilicus large: the principal costæ are obtusely rounded, and about twenty-two in number, bifurcating as they pass over the back, having occasionally an intermediate rib; back convex; aperture oblong.

Locality. In the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, and described by M. D'Orbigny as occurring both in the Great and Inferior Oolite of Normandy.

AMMONITES MACROCEPHALUS, *Schloth.*, var. Plate II, figs. 3, 3a.AMMONITES MACROCEPHALUS, *Schloth.* 1813. Min. Tasch. vii, p. 70.— — — *Schloth.* 1820. Petref., p. 70, No. 16.— — — *Zieten.* 1830. Pet. Wurtemberg, t. 5, f. 1, 4.— — — *D'Orbigny.* 1848. Pal. Franç. Terr. Jur., p. 430, t. 151.— — — *D'Orbigny.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 127.

A. Testá discoideá, sub-globosá, anfractibus involutis, rotundatis, costatis: costis 20—30 obtusis, medio laterum bifurcatis; aperturá semi-ellipticá; umbilico subcontracto.

An inflated, or somewhat globose shell, with rather depressed volutions, and a narrow and deep umbilicus, from the margin of which arise about twenty to thirty obtuse ribs, which bifurcate in passing over the back. Back convex; aperture semi-elliptical.

We have ventured to assign our specimens to the *Ammonites macrocephalus* of Schlotheim, although their imperfect state of preservation renders this identification somewhat doubtful. The specimens of this species hitherto obtained by us from the Oolite, are always in the state of casts, and very much eroded, so that the principal ribs which surround the umbilical cavity, are nearly obliterated, as shown in the figure, tab. 2, fig. 3.

Locality. Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

AMMONITES GRACILIS, *Buckman.* Plate I, figs. 3, 3a.AMMONITES GRACILIS, *Buckman.* 1845. Geol. of Chelt., p. 104, t. 3, fig. 6.

A. Testá discoideá, compressá, anfractibus ovatis lateribus sub-complanatis, transversim 30—40 costatis; costis bi-trifurcatis vel intermediis, in dorsum continuis, aperturá ovatá, sub-sagittatá.

A discoidal, compressed, ribbed Ammonite, with six to eight oval, slowly increasing

volutions, the last formed partly concealing the previous ones, with about thirty to forty rounded or obtuse and nearly straight ribs on the inner margin, which generally become bi- or trifurcate about the middle of the volution, and some pass over the back, giving it a costated appearance; the ribs, however, are not always confluent, an intermediate one frequently arising about the middle of the volution; from the manner in which each volution is enveloped, the previous ones only exhibit the simple costæ, as seen in the specimen figured at Tab. I, fig. 3. The aperture is semi-ovate and compressed. The sinuosities of the septa are not to be traced with any degree of accuracy, but they appear generally to resemble those indicated by D'Orbigny. 'Terr. Jurass.,' t. 148. (*Am. Bakeriæ*.)

Differing as our figure¹ does from that given by Prof. Buckman in the 'Geology of Cheltenham,' we have no doubt of the identity of the specimens, having been enabled, through the kindness of that gentleman, to compare the original form. All the specimens we have examined of this species are more or less compressed, and this cause may have partly influenced the peculiar saggitate form of the aperture in the individual shell selected by Prof. Buckman for illustration.

The costæ which ornament this shell in the young state, and for a considerable period of its growth, become partially obsolete in a more advanced stage. Perfect specimens of this shell, showing the fact, are excessively rare, but we have collected large fragments of this species on Sevenhampton common, in which the character is clearly exhibited.

Locality. The specimen figured is in the collection of James Baber, Esq. F.G.S., and was obtained from the Stonesfield slate of Stonesfield. It also occurs in the same formation at Sevenhampton common.

AMMONITES WATERHOUSEI. Plate I, figs. 4, 4a.

AMMONITES DISCUS, D'Orb. Terr. Jurass., p. 394, t. 131.

— — D'Orb. Prod. Paléont., p. 296. 1850.

A. Testá compressá, sub-carinatá, anfractibus compressis, latis, externè angulatis; lævigatis; dorso acuto; umbilico angustato; aperturá sagittatá.

A compressed, discoidal shell, formed of very compressed and nearly embracing volutions; the inner half of the shell flattened and smooth; the outer, with obtuse, rather distant and flexuous costæ, terminating near the margin; keel acute; mouth sagittate.

This specimen, from the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, agrees in all the characters with the *Am. discus*, figured and described by M. D'Orbigny, 'Terr. Jurass.,' pl. 131, and

¹ Unfortunately the specimen figured illustrates only the young state or inner volutions of this species, not having received at that time the finer specimens belonging to Professor Buckman, and from which the following description was drawn up: "*A. gracilis*. Keel crenated; volutions six or seven, half concealed; ribs straight, passing over the back, and thus making the crenations of the keel; sometimes two or three ribs are confluent towards the front; diameter about 9 inches; thickness $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; aperture sagittate." (Geol. of Chelt., p. 104.)

which is cited by that author as occurring both in the Great and Inferior Oolite of Normandy. We also possess the same species from the Inferior Oolite of Bridport and Gloucestershire. It differs, however, essentially from the original specimen of *Am. discus*, Sow., described in the 'Min. Conch.' tab. 12, which has a more regular, sagittate aperture, and does not possess the central flattened space, so characteristic of our species.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, *Lycett*. In the same formation at Ranville (Calvados), Niort (Deux Sèvres), Mansigny (Vendée), *D'Orbigny*. In the Inferior Oolite at Bridport, and near Stroud; Eterville and Moutiers (Calvados).

We have much pleasure in assigning to this species the name of G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., whose arrangement and careful study of the Cephalopoda, contained in the National Collection, have materially assisted this branch of Palæontology.

CLASS--GASTEROPODA. *Cuvier*.

ORDER—PROSOBRANCHIATA. *M. Edwards*.

CTENOBRANCHIATA, *Schweigger*.

Family—STROMBIDÆ.

PTEROCERA, *Lamarck*, 1801.

Shell turritid, ventricose, spire usually short, aperture oval, having a lengthened canal at both extremities, outer lip expanded into hollow thickened spines, with an anterior sinus separate from the caudal canal.

PTEROCERA IGNOBILIS. Plate III, fig. 14.

P. Testá parvá turbinatá; spirá breviusculá; anfractibus lævigatis, planatis (3—4) ultimo obsoletè transversim bicarinato; cariná superiori obsoletè nodosá; caudá brevi.

Shell small, turbinated, spire short, whorls smooth, flattened (3—4), the last whorl twice carinated, the upper carina obscurely nodulous, canal short.

The great breadth of the whorls, and the obscurely bicarinated last whorl, are the leading features. This shell approaches *Alaria lævigata*; but in that species the spire is much more lengthened, and the volutions do not become angular, until at least five have been completed, it then produces small processes, which are deciduous, and the last whorl does not attain any undue magnitude; but, in the species before us, the fourth volution is large, has considerable squareness, but with scarcely any distinct carina.

Locality. Rare in the planking of Minchinhampton Common.

PTEROCERA BENTLEYI. Plate III, figs. 15, 15a, var. fig. 16.

P. Testá turritá, anfractibus convexis, costis transversalibus (4); anfractu ultimo permagno, et costato; labio externo palmato digitis quinque divaricatis; canali obliquo elongato.

Shell turrited, turbinated, whorls convex, costated, costæ (4) transverse, last whorl very large and costated, the costæ terminate in an expanded palmated wing, digitations five in number, beneath which are numerous diverging lines which connect the wing with the caudal extremity.

The whorls are oblique in their upper and cylindrical in their lower portions; their encircling ribs are unequal and irregular; no other markings are preserved; but the condition of the specimens is scarcely so good as could be wished. The wing is enormously expanded; the spines extend a little beyond the connecting portions of the wing.

Locality. The Stonesfield slate at Collyweston has furnished the present specimens. The specific name in compliment to John F. Bentley, Esq., of Stamford, who has enriched our knowledge of the fossils of that locality.

ALARIA. *Nov. Gen.*

A. Testá turritá, alatá et caudatá, alá integrá vel digitatá, interdum varicem formanti; canali posteriori nullo, labro sinistro tenui, nunquam calloso nec anfractum ultimum obtinenti, labro dextro interdum ultra anfractum ultimum extenso, canali anteriori producto aut breviusculo.

Shell turrited, winged, and with a caudal extremity, wing entire or digitated, sometimes produced into a thickening or varix, no posterior canal, left lip thin, never thickened, nor extended upon the penultimate whorl, right lip sometimes extended slightly upon the penultimate volution, anterior canal either produced and lengthened or short.

This genus is constituted to receive a numerous group of winged shells, which are separated from the true Strombidæ, Rostellariæ, and Pteroceræ by a simple but important distinctive character, viz. the absence of a posterior channel upon the spire. The greater number of our Great Oolite species of Strombidæ will be found to range themselves under this division of the family; the character of the wing is various, consisting either of a simple, undivided, and thickened process, or divided into two or more digitations; the channel, likewise, may be either short and straight, or lengthened and curved; the inner lip is always thin—usually effuse and scarcely visible, but never produced into a thickened posterior ridge, as in the true Rostellariæ; the wing, in some instances, is extended slightly upon the penultimate volution, which is its utmost limit.

Another character of some importance, first noticed by Mons. Deslongchamps, and which appears to characterise this group of shells, is this: the animal, after having developed the right margin of the shell, continued to increase in growth, and (like the species of *Murex* and *Ranella*) reproduced a second dilated and digitated margin, similar

to the first, and generally opposite to it, a character rarely if ever found in the recent Pteroceræ or Rostellariæ.¹

ALARIA ARMATA. Plate III, fig. 1, 1a.

A. Testa turritá, anfractibus carinatis, et angulato-nodosis, nodis prominentibus 6 in ambitu. Anfractu ultimo gibbo, bicarinato; cariná superiori prominentiori spinis acutis; in ætate juniore digitis tribus parvis; in ætate adultá digitis superioribus duobus longissimus. Caudá longá curvatá. Striis tenuissimis confertis transversis, plerumque obsolete.

Shell turrited, whorls carinated, angulated and carinated in their middle portion; nodules 6 in a volution. The last whorl has three carinæ, the last of which is nearly obsolete. In the young state it has three small digitations; when adult, the two superior carinæ are extended into very long digitations; the first carina having two angular prominences or spines. The entire surface of the shell has numerous fine encircling striæ, which for the most part are indistinct.

The acute spine, number of whorls, their prominently angular figure, together with the spine upon the middle of the superior carina of the last whorl, are characteristic features; from *A. hamus* and *A. Phillipsii* the character of the wing is sufficient to distinguish it.

Locality. The planking beds of Minchinhampton Common have furnished all our specimens; the coarse character of the deposit rarely allows the display of the fine striæ, or other features of much delicacy. It is moderately rare.

ALARIA HAMUS, *Desl.* sp. Plate III, figs. 2, 2a, 2b.

ROSTELLARIA HAMUS, *Deslongchamps*. 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, vol. vii, p. 173, pl. 9, figs. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

— — *Desh.* *Lam. An. sans Vert.*, 2d Edit., 1843, tom. 9, p. 666.

PTEROCERA HAMUS, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.* p. 270.

A. Testa turritá, anfractibus transversè striatis, medio angulato-nodosis, nodulis plus minusve crebris, ultimo anfractu gibbo, bicarinato, cariná superiori majore; aperturá trigoná. Cariná majore ultimo anfractu nodulosa, nodulis parvis, subobsolete. (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell turrited, whorls transversely striated, having a circle of nodules somewhat angulated in their middle part, the nodules being more or less closely arranged. The last whorl is large; it has two carinæ, the first of which is much the larger, and is indented or formed into closely arranged nodules, which are sometimes nearly obsolete.

In some specimens, the larger carina is quite smooth, in others the indentations are oblique; the canal is short and straight.

¹ *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*, vii, p. 171, 176. *Lam. Anim. sans Vert.*, 2d Edit., p. 671.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common and white stone of Bussage contain it; but at the latter place the more delicate features are usually best preserved. It is rather rare. Inf. Oolite, Bayeux; Great Oolite, Ranville, Normandy. (*Desl.*)

ALARIA LÆVIGATA. Plate III, fig. 3, 3a.

A. Testá fusiformi, anfractibus convexis, lævigatis, ultimo bicarinato, carinâ superiori spinigera; spino oblongo ori opposito; alâ brevissimâ in ætate juniore monodactylâ, dein (ætate adulta) magnâ didactylâ, digitis longis divaricatis, tenuibus, trigonis; caudâ longâ, rectâ, apice sub-incurvo; aperturâ oblongâ, labro sinistro subcalloso.

Shell fusiform, whorls convex, smooth, the last whorl with two carinæ, the upper carina spined; the spine oblong, and placed opposite to the aperture; the wing very small when young, at first it has but one digitation, with advance of growth it acquires two large digitations, which diverge in opposite directions, they are smooth and three-sided; the caudal extremity is long and curved towards the apex; the aperture is oblong, the left lip being slightly thickened.

In everything, excepting its smooth surface, this shell agrees with the *Rostellaria myurus* of Deslongchamps; but as we have seen about twelve specimens, which were well preserved, it is impossible that they ever could have had the striæ which distinguish the shell from Normandy.

Locality. It is rare, and has been found only in the planking of Minchinhampton Common and contemporaneous beds of white stone north of the Vale of Brimcombe.

ALARIA HAMULUS, *Desl.* sp. Plate III, figs. 4, 4a, 4b.

ROSTELLARIA HAMULUS, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie, vol. vii, p. 175, pl. 9, figs. 37—40.

— — *Desl.* Lam. An. sans Vert., 1843, tom. 9, p. 666.

PTEROCERA HAMULUS, *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 302.

A. Testá parvâ turritâ, apice obtuso, anfractibus (5—6) carinatis nodulosis; ultimo anfractu subgibbo, transversè striato; striis inæqualibus, majoribus alternatim minoribusque; carinâ nodulosâ seu plicatâ; labro externo incrassato variculam simulante; alâ parvâ unidigitato, apicè acuto trigono, subtùs canaliculato; caudâ brevissimâ, aperturâ subellipticâ.

Shell small, turritid, clavate, apex obtuse, whorls (5—6) convex, nodulated, nodules six in a volution. The last whorl has a single nodulated carina terminating anteriorly in a slight digitation. In the immature state the digitation is produced into a hook-shaped process. The surface has numerous encircling striæ, somewhat irregular, but which are alternately large and small. The upper margin of each whorl has a prominent line closely tuberculated; the aperture is narrow, being contracted on the right side by a thickened

fold or varix, of which there are two upon the last volution. The inner lip is broad and distinct, the channel is short and straight. A small canal passes from the aperture to the apex of the rudimentary digitation.

M. Deslongchamps has described this species from three small specimens, which are very imperfect, having only the last volution. The name is scarcely appropriate to full-grown individuals which nearly lose the hook-like digitation: in one instance only have we noticed the *hamulus* of the dimensions figured by M. Deslongchamps, and this occurred in the smallest of our specimens, which was but little larger than the Norman one. It would, therefore, seem that this feature was of an uncertain character, and disappeared at a later period of growth.

Locality. The beds of planking at Minchinhampton Common, and their equivalents, the white stone of Bussage and Eastcombs, have supplied all the specimens which have come to our knowledge. It is not very rare. In the Great Oolite (*Pierre blanche*), Langrunc, Normandy. (*Desl.*)

ALARIA PHILLIPSII, *D'Orb.* sp. Plate III, figs. 5, 5a.

PTEROCERA PHILLIPSII, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont, p. 270.

ROSTELLARIA COMPOSITA, *Phil.* 1835. Geol. Yorksh., i, t. 9, fig 28, (not Sow.)

A. Testá turritá; spirá elongatá; anfractibus numerosis, convexis, vel subangulatis, transversè striatis, et costis obliquis numerosis approximatis; anfractu ultimo bicarinato; alá unidigito, caudá rectá, brevisculá.

Shell turritid; spire elongated; whorls numerous, convex, or subangulated, transversely striated, and ornamented with numerous closely-arranged oblique ribs upon the lower half of each whorl; the last whorl is striated and bicarinated, terminating in a simple or undivided wing; the caudal extremity is straight, smooth, and of moderate length.

A. hamus is the species which approximates most nearly to it; but in that shell the longitudinal costæ are less numerous, not oblique, and are visible throughout the length of the whorl; whereas in the *A. Phillipsii* they occupy the lower half only, and form an angle at their upper termination. The upper and larger carina upon the last whorl is more smooth and less prominent than in the *A. hamus*, and the entire form of the shell more lengthened or slender.

Locality. Scarborough, in dark chocolate-coloured argillaceous shale. Great Oolite, (*Phillips.*)

ALARIA PAGODA. Plate III, fig. 6.

Testá turritá; anfractibus numerosis, in medio carinato-crenatis, ultimo bicarinato; carinis tuberculatis; anfractibus transversè striatis; striis duabus prominentibus suturam

approximantibus. Alá magná, expansá, in digitos duobus productá, digitis parvis, caudá brevissimá.

Shell turritid; whorls numerous, each with an acute mesial carina, the last whorl with two carinæ; the edges of the carina undulate and are nodulated; the whorls are transversely striated above the carina; beneath are two prominent striæ, bordering the suture; wing large and expanded, extended into digitations; the digitations are small, the caudal termination very short.

This elegant shell possesses a certain family resemblance, which places it near to several of our Great Oolite examples of the genus. The acute carina reminds us of *A. trifida*, the nodules of *A. hamus*, and the general figure of the wing and caudal extremity of *A. paradoxa*; the whorls are comparatively numerous and narrow, the mesial carina very prominent, and the junctions of the whorls strongly defined.

Locality. The white stone of Eastcombs has furnished our only example.

ALARIA ATRACTOIDES, *Desl.* sp. Plate III, figs. 7, 7a.

PTEROCERA ATRACTOIDES, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. vii, p. 166, pl. 9, figs. 7, 8, 9.

— — *Desh.* Lam. An. sans Vert., 2d Edit., 1843, tom. 9, p. 681.

— — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 302.

A. "Testá fusiformi, transversim striatá; striis alternis altioribus; anfractibus bicarinatis (carina superiore majore) longitudinaliter plicato-nodosis, plicis remotiusculis, nodis quadratis, acutis, ultimo anfractu subgibbo; caudá longá, incurvá." (*Deslongchamps.*) *Alá expansá in digitis trigonis quatervis vel quinque (digito superiori majori).*

Shell fusiform, transversely striated; striæ alternately elevated; whorls twice carinated (the upper carina being the largest), longitudinally nodulated and plicated; the plications remote, the nodules square and acute. The last whorl is large, the canal long and curved, the wing expanded, having four and perhaps five triangular digitations, of which the upper one is the largest.

We have three specimens of this rare shell, in one of which the wing is well developed, with the exception of the extremity of the lower digitation, which may be imperfect.

Locality. The planking beds of Minchinhampton Common. Great Oolite (*caillasse*), Ranville, Normandy. (*Desl.*)

ALARIA HEXAGONA. Plate III, fig. 8.

A. Testá turritá; anfractibus paucis (4), angulatis et nodulosis; nodulis 6 hexagonis; ultimo anfractu unicarinato, nodulosa, varicem ori oppositum gerente. *Alá parvá, caudá sublonga; aperturá contractá, ovatá; labro sinistro tenui.*

Shell turritid; apex obtuse; whorls few (4), prominently angulated and nodulated;

nodules 6 in a volution, giving it a six-sided aspect. The last whorl has a single nodulated carina, which has a prominence placed opposite to the aperture. The wing seems to be but little produced, and is not divided into digitations. The canal is rather long and straight; the aperture ovate and contracted; the left lip thin.

This is a rare species, of which we have only seen about six specimens: all of these have been more or less imperfect, the wing being badly preserved, or wanting altogether.

Locality. The planking beds of Minchinhampton Common.

ALARIA PARADOXA, *Desl.* sp. Plate III, figs. 9, 10.

PTEROCERA PARADOXA, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie, vol. vii, p. 170, pl. 9, figs. 16—18, 20—22.

— — *Desh.* Lam. An. sans Vert., 2d Edit., 1843, tom. 9, p. 682.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 302.

A. Testá parvá ovatá; spirá breviusculá obtusá; anfractibus 7 angulato-nodosis, nodis remotiusculis; ultimo anfractu pluricostato, costis transversis subæquidistantibus, et inæqualibus; caudá brevi, rectá; alá angustá, varicem simulante, pluri-dentatá, dentibus inæqualibus subtùs canaliculatis, aperturá angustatá, varicem formante.

Shell small, ovate; spire moderately elevated, obtuse; whorls angulated and nodulated, the nodules being distant, or about 7 in a volution. The last whorl has plain transverse ribs, nearly equidistant, and slightly unequal in size. The canal is short and straight; the wing is thickened into a kind of varix at the aperture, which is contracted.

The spire bears a larger proportion to the last whorl than appears in M. Deslongchamps' figures, which may be accounted for by his having restored the former portion from another specimen; exactness in such a case is not to be expected.

This species is comparatively rare. We have scarcely seen one which is perfect.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton. Bath Oolite (*pierre blanche*), Langrune, Colleville, Normandy. (*Deslongchamps.*)

ALARIA PARADOXA, var. Plate III, fig. 9a.

Shell ovate; spire moderately elevated; whorls (6) convex, rendered angular by prominent tubercles, of which there are seven or eight in a volution; the last whorl is large, has numerous transverse ribs, of which two are more prominent; the ribs terminate in small digitations; there is also a large bifid spine placed opposite to the wing.

As compared with *A. paradoxa*, the spire is more elevated, and bears a larger proportion to the body whorl; the encircling ribs upon the last whorl are much more elevated and unequal, the two larger ones giving a kind of bicarinated aspect to it, and terminating in digitations, which are much larger than in the former shell. The large bifid spine upon

the opposite side of the whorl is another distinctive character. The caudal extremity is short and straight. Length, 10 lines; breadth, including digitations, 9 lines.

Locality. This species is found in all the shelly beds, but is far from common.

ALARIA TRIFIDA, *Phil.* sp. Plate III, figs. 11, 11a, 11b, 11c.

ROSTELLARIA TRIFIDA, *Phillips.* 1835. Geol. of Yorksh., i, t. 5, fig. 4.

— BISPINOSA, *Phillips.* Geol. of Yorksh., i, t. 4, fig. 32.

— BICARINATA, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 170, fig. 1.

— TRIFIDA, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie, vol. vii, pl. 9, figs. 28, 29, 30, 31.

— — *Desh.* Lam. An. sans Vert., 2d Edit., t. 9, p. 665.

A. "Testá fusiformi, turritá, transversè striatá, anfractibus medio carinato-acutis; ultimo bicarinato, gibbo; alá didactylá, digitis in ætate adultá longissimis, recurvatis; in juniore modo unico, modo duobus inæqualibus digitis, seu inferiore, seu superiore longiore; caudá longissimá, recurvatá; aperturá angustatá." (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell fusiform turreted, transversely striated; whorls acutely carinated about the middle part; the last whorl has two carinæ, the upper of which is most prominent, and has a prominence or spine opposite to the aperture. The wing is digitated; when full grown the digitations are very long and recurved, the larger being sometimes the upper, and at other times the lower digitation. In the young state it has only one carina and digitation. The canal is very long and recurved, the aperture small.

Having had the advantage of examining a large number of specimens, comprising every variety both in form and stage of growth, we feel no hesitation in uniting the two species here indicated. The whorls have every degree of angularity, specimens of *A. bispinosa* having the lower half of each volution simply cylindrical, the carina not projecting beyond it, and the first three or four whorls are smooth and simply convex, scarcely showing any trace of angularity. The extreme of the other variety has the carina not only angulated acutely, but spread out horizontally into a prominent tabular border.

The encircling striæ are equally variable. In some instances the striæ are regular and equal, but more frequently they are alternately large and small; at other times, however, they are altogether irregular and unequal.

Locality. This species occurs throughout the whole of the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton; even the upper beds, when shelly, not unfrequently contain it. Undoubtedly it is the most common example of the genus. In the Calcareous grit; Oxford Clay; Kelloway Rock, near Scarborough, Yorkshire (*Phillips*).

M. E. Deslongchamps describes this species as occurring throughout the jurassic series of Normandy, viz. the *Lias*, Fontaine-Etoupefour; *Inferior Oolite*, Bayeux; *Great Oolite*, Ranville; *Oxford Clay*, Vaches-Noires; *Kimmeridge Clay*, Villerville.

ALARIA PARVULA. Plate III, fig. 12a, 12b.

A. Testá parvá, turritá; anfractibus quinque convexis, angustatis, lævibus, ultimo planato, striato; striis transversis, crebris, acutis, subcrenulatis; caudá brevissimá; alá—?

Shell small, turreted, volutions (5) convex, narrow, smooth, the last volution flattened, striated, striæ transverse, closely arranged, acute, and slightly crenulated; the canal nearly obsolete; wing unknown.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common has furnished only one well-preserved specimen with which we are acquainted,—it does not exceed 6 lines in length; the whorls are very narrow and convex, the striæ being visible only upon the body whorl.

ALARIA? CIRRUS, *Desl.* sp. Plate III, figs. 13, 13a.

ROSTELLARIA CIRRUS, *Deslongchamps*. 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, vol. vii, p. 178, pl. 9, f. 26.

— — *Desl.* *Lam. An. sans Vert.*, 2d Edit., tom. 9, p. 668.

PTEROCERA CIRRUS, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 302.

A. Testá turritá, transversim striatá, apice acuminato; anfractibus medio carinatis, ultimo inflato, bicarinato; cariná superiori eminentiori, gibbum transversè oblongum ori oppositum gerenti; alá brevissimá, in ætate juniore monodactylá, deinde (ætate progredienti) didactylá, digitis longis, divaricatis, tenuibus, trigonis. Caudá longissimá, rectá, apice incurvo. (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell turreted, apex pointed, transversely striated, whorls carinated in the middle, the last whorl inflated, having two carinæ; the first carina being the most prominent. A transverse prominence is placed opposite to the aperture; the canal is long and straight, except the extremity, which is curved.

A single specimen, in which the last whorl is imperfect, is all we have to refer to; the form, however, is unequivocal; the spire is unusually short and ventricose, as compared with other examples of the genus, and in the stage of growth which our specimen exhibits, had not acquired the large digitations and caudal extremity proper to a later period.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; it must be referred to some of the shelly beds beneath the planking; rare. *Great Oolite*, Ranville, Normandy. (*Desl.*)

Family—MURICIDÆ.

FUSUS, *Lam.* 1801.

Shell fusiform or subfusiform, ventricose in the middle, with an elevated spire, volutions convex, generally costated or striated; aperture ovate, terminating anteriorly in a more or less elongated canal, outer lip entire, sharp; columella smooth.

FUSUS MULTICOSTATUS. Plate V, fig. 6, 6a.

F. Testá parvá, turritá, turbinatá, anfractibus convexis (5—6), suturis profundè separatis; costis longitudinalibus numerosis, obliquis, striis transversis, crebris; aperturá parvá, caudá breviusculá.

Shell small, turreted, turbinated; whorls very convex, 5—6 in number; the sutures being deeply impressed, the costæ are longitudinal, rounded, and directed obliquely from left to right; there are also numerous closely-arranged transverse striæ; the aperture is small, the canal short.

Locality. The planking bed of Minehinhampton Common has afforded this pretty little species: it is moderately rare.

FUSUS CORONATUS. Plate V, fig. 5.

F. Testá parvá, turritá, anfractibus convexis, angustatis et nodulosis (nodulis 9), parte superiori transversè trilineatis; anfractu ultimo ventricoso; basi lævi, caudá subrectá.

Shell small, turreted, whorls convex, narrow, and nodulated; nodules about 9 in a volution, with three encircling lines beneath the middle of each volution; the last whorl is ventricose, the caudal extremity nearly straight.

The general aspect of this little species has some resemblance to a *Rostellaria*; there does not appear, however, to be any expanded wing or other characteristic features of that genus.

Locality. It is very rare. We have obtained only three specimens, which occurred in the planking of Minehinhampton Common.

FUSUS? SUB NODULOSUS, *D'Orb.* Plate V, fig. 9, 9a.

FUSUS SUBNODULOSUS, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

— NODULOSUS, *Deslongchamps.* *Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, vol. vii, pl. 10, figs. 36, 37. (Not *Sow.*, 1837.) (Not *Lamarck.*)

F. Testá minutá, ovato-turritá, acutá; anfractibus rotundato-inflatis, transversè striatis, nodulis (6) subobliquis, longitudinalibus; columellá marginatá, aperturá ovatá, caudá breviusculá.

Shell minute, ovately turreted, acute; whorls rounded, tumid, transversely striated; nodules 6 in a volution, longitudinal, and rather oblique; columella marginated, aperture ovate, caudal extremity short; length, 3 lines.

The transverse striæ are not mentioned by M. Deslongchamps; but in the specimen which we have figured they are very distinct.

Locality. It would appear to be very rare, and has been found only in the planking of Minchinhampton Common; but with this and other minute shells it is not easy to form an accurate notion of their actual numbers. In the Bath Oolite of Langrune, Normandy. (*Desl.*)

BRACHYTREMA. *Nov. Gen.*FUSUS. *Species in part. Auct.*

The Great Oolite shells, which we have placed under this generic designation, present characters so much at variance with the received ideas of *Fusus*, that we have been induced to erect them into a new genus, under the name *Brachytrema*; the definition of this form, whether it be regarded as subdivision of *Fusus*, or as a distinct genus, is as follows:—

B. Testá turritá, turbinatá; anfractibus convexis et costatis, nodulosis, aut cancellatis; labro dextro tenui; columellá rotundatá, lævi, ad basin contortá; canali brevi, obliquo.

Shell small, turreted, turbinated; whorls either costated, nodulated, or cancellated; the last whorl large and ventricose; right lip thin and smooth; columella smooth, rounded, twisted near to the base, and reflecting outwards, forming a short oblique canal; aperture moderately large, subovate, its length being usually less than that of the spire.

The general figure of this genus is turbinated, and nearer to *Buccinum* than *Fusus*; it has, however, the base and channel of *Cerithium*; the short oblique canal and twisted columella separate it from *Fusus*, the genus to which the known species have most frequently been referred. The following forms may possibly be assigned to this genus:—*Murex haccanensis* of Phillips, the *Fusus carinatus* of Roemer, the *Triton buccinoideum*, the *Purpura filosa*, the *Murex versicostatus*, and the *Fusus corallensis* of Buvignier, and, probably, the *Fusus nassoides* and the *Fusus nodulosus* of Deslongchamps. All the species are small, the largest scarcely equalling 10 lines in length.

The *Fusus Thorenti* d'Archiac would appear at first sight to belong to this genus; but having examined the original specimens in the collection of Viscomte d'Archiac, we are inclined to believe that the figure in the 'Memoirs of the Geological Society of France' (vol. v, plate 30, fig. 8), is taken from an imperfect shell, which is closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Turbo pyramidalis* of the same author.

BRACHYTREMA BUVIGNIERI. Plate V, fig. 7.

B. Testá conicá, turbinatá, apice obtuso; anfractibus 5 planatis, et costulatis; costis (14) longitudinalibus, clatis, lineas transversas numerosas, elatas, distantes gerentibus.

Shell conical, turbinated, apex obtuse, whorls 5, flattened and costated; costæ longitudinal, elevated, about 14 in a volution, and impressed by transverse lines: the lines are

numerous, distant, and elevated—a single one more elevated, being placed at the base of each whorl. The longitudinal ribs are occasionally unequal, one unusually large sometimes appearing, but not extending beyond the whorl, forming a varix after the manner of Triton; the columella is twisted, turned outwards at the base, and forms, with the outer lip, a short oblique channel, which is not perceptible upon the back of the shell; the outer lip is thin and dentated externally by the elevated transverse lines.

Locality. This species is moderately rare; it occurs in the coarse bed of planking at Minchinhampton Common, and is seldom well preserved.

BRACHYTREMA TURBINIFORMIS. Plate IX, fig. 35, 35a.

B. Testá turbinatá, ventricosá, spirá elevatá; anfractibus 4 angustatis, convexis, nodulato-carinatis; ultimo anfractu ventricoso, costulis longitudinalibus; striis transversis numerosis, impressis; aperturá subrotundá, canali subnullo, columellá rectá.

Shell turbinated, ventricose; spire elevated; whorls 4, narrow, convex, their sutures deeply impressed, having a nodulated carina; the last whorl is large and ventricose, having small longitudinal ribs crossed by numerous transverse striæ; the aperture is nearly round, the canal reduced to a mere notch; the columella straight.

This species is chiefly distinguished from its congeners by a greater dilatation of the last whorl, which is much expanded transversely. Unfortunately the beds of planking, which contain this and various other small univalves with ornamented surfaces, is of so coarse a structure, and adheres to the shells with such tenacity, that it is not often that their features can be distinguished. Length 6 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

Family—BUCCINIDÆ.

PURPUROIDEA, *Lycett.* 1848.

MUREX, sp., *Sow.* 1827.

PURPURA, sp., *Buvignier.* 1843.

PURPURINA, sp., *D'Orb.* 1850.

P. Testá turbinatá, spirá elevatá, aperturá non longiori, apice subacuto; anfractibus convexis, in medio tuberculatis, anfractu ultimo ventricoso; basi truncatá, aperturá subquadratá, superne acutá, inferne truncatá, latá; canali lato, recurvato; columellá arcuatá, rotundatá, lævi, basi acuminatá, incurvatá; labio effuso, in medio subdepresso, labro tenui et sinuato, umbilico oblecto.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated, not longer than the aperture, with a somewhat acute apex; whorls convex, nodulated in their middle part, the last whorl ventricose, the base

truncated, the aperture subquadrate, acute above, widely notched at the base, but not deeply nor recurved; columella curved, and turning inwards at its base, which is pointed; it is rounded and smooth; the inner lip is effuse, rather depressed in the middle, covering an umbilicus; the outer lip is thin and somewhat sinuated.

This is one of the most remarkable of the Great Oolite genera of Univalves, and has not as yet been found in any other than the oolitic rocks. It constitutes an addition to the *Purpurifera* of Lamarck, or the *Entomostomata* of De Blainville. The following characters in their combination will be found sufficiently to distinguish it from all other known genera: the truncated base, the wide and shallow notch, the columella smooth, rounded, and curving inwards, the concealed umbilicus, and the thin sinuated outer lip. The young shells are delicately striated or grooved, the basal notch is scarcely formed, and they are perfectly free from adherent shells. On the other hand, the full-grown shells are always more rugose; with advance of age their sulcations or other markings become irregular, or are nearly obliterated, the basal notch becomes more important, and not unfrequently the whole external surface becomes covered with adherent shells. It would even seem that those encrusting shells were carried about by the animal during life. They are never found upon the young shells, or within the aperture, upon the left lip, about the basal notch, or, in fact, upon any part which was in contact with the soft parts of the animal. As the *Purpuroidea* are found lying in every possible position, the absence of adherent shells upon the parts in question may be held conclusive as to their period of attachment.

It will be seen, then, that the generic characters above enumerated acquire importance only upon their being viewed in combination. Owing, perhaps, to a want of attention to this circumstance, it may be that an undue value has been assigned to one or two characters, or to the inspection of ill-preserved specimens, or the want of a sufficient number to exhibit their several phases of form and markings;—to one or all of these causes of error we may ascribe the fact, that one of our species has already been thrice figured and described under two generic and three specific designations.

The beds of planking upon Minchinhampton Common are the productive site of this genus. The shells are clustered together over a small area. Originally the space was about 100 yards in length and half that extent in breadth; but from the rapid quarrying of the stone, which there occurs in very large blocks, by far the greater portion is now removed, and the genus has already become comparatively scarce. Two other localities, near and upon the same geological position, have furnished it, but very rarely, and in a bad state of preservation. In the upper division of the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton (from the white limestone upwards), the genus is likewise found occasionally over small areas, and in considerable numbers; but, owing to the compactness of the investing limestone, the shells can never be extricated except as casts. In this condition, with some small portion of the shell preserved, they resemble the specimen figured in the 'Mineral Conchology,' t. 578, fig. 4; but when entirely denuded of the crystalline shell, they have the aspect of *Natica*, and without great care might be taken for that genus, the surface is smooth,

and retains only the faintest traces of tubercles ; the axial umbilicus is very conspicuous ; and all trace of the wide basal notch being lost, the aperture resembles an entire-mouthed shell. The hard limestone being much used for rough walls, it is upon these, when partial disintegration has taken place, that the casts of *Purpuroidea* are to be found. The genus has never been discovered lower than the *planking*.

PURPUROIDEA MOREAUSIA. Plac IV, figs. 1, 1a, 2, 3, 3a, 4.

PURPURA MOREAUSIA, *Buvignier*. Mém. Soc. Philomath. Verdun, 1843, pl. 6, fig. 19, p. 26.

PURPURINA — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 357, 1850.

P. Testá turritá, globosá ; spirá brevi, anfractibus 3—4, nodulosis vel spiniferis ; spinis magnis, obtusis, in serie unicá 7, 8, aut 9 in ambitu ; anfractu ultimo striato, striis regularibus transversè subundulatis (obsoletis in ætate seniori) ; aperturá amplá, subquadrátá ; canali dilatato, leviter excavato.

Shell globose, spire prominent, whorls 3—4, angulated ; angles tuberculated ; tubercles large, elevated, 8 or in others 7, upon a volution ; the last whorl ventricose ; the tubercles increasing in size until they become large blunt spires ; beneath the tubercles the surface has numerous undulating closely-arranged encircling costæ ; the aperture is large and widely truncated at its base ; the inner lip is somewhat depressed in its middle part.

This is by much the most abundant, and at the same time typical species of the genus. There may be considered to be two varieties, one having 8, the other only 7, spines in a volution ; the latter variety has the spire more depressed, the aperture occupying three fourths of the entire length of the shell. The elevated longitudinal swellings, produced by the successive extensions of the outer lip in growth, sometimes interfere with the continuity of the encircling ribs,—cause them to undulate, and occasionally obscure them altogether hence, in the younger specimens, the ribs are more regular and distinctly marked. Very rarely, indeed, individuals have been found which simulate *P. nodulata*, the lines of growth being enlarged to imperfect ribs, which suddenly disappear, or are depressed at the place where, in the species referred to, the second circle of nodules is situated ; the spire also becomes more elevated, which adds to the resemblance. In the figure given by *Buvignier*, the inner lip is more flattened, or *Purpura* like, than might have been expected ; but the figure altogether is executed in a very indifferent manner.

Locality. The vicinity of Minchinhampton is the only locality in which this remarkable shell is known to have been procured in England. *Buvignier* mentions that M. Moreau, of St. Mihiel, has found it in the Coral rag of that place, and likewise in the ferruginous Oolite of Launoy.

PURPUROIDEA GLABRA. Plate IV, figs. 5, 5a, 6, 6a.

P. Testá turbinatá, ovatá; spirá exsertá; anfractibus 5—6 angulatis, angulis tuberculos 10 gerentibus; anfractu ultimo ventricosó, levi, basi truncatá; aperturá magná.

Shell turbinated, ovate; spire elevated; whorls 5—6 angulated; angles tuberculated; tubercles 10 in a volution; the last whorl ventricose, smooth, the base truncated; the aperture large.

In the young state the spire is simply convex, without tubercles, which are only faintly visible upon the last whorl. In every stage of growth the tubercles are less conspicuous than in either of the other two species, and the surface of the last whorl is entirely destitute of ribs and of a second circle of tubercles; the spire is smaller than in *P. nodulata*, but more elevated than in *P. Moreausia*. The length of the aperture is three fifths of that of the entire shell.

Locality. It accompanies the other congeneric forms in the Minchinhampton Great Oolite, but is very much the most rare of them. The proportion of each species is probably as follows: *P. Moreausia*, 50; *P. nodulata*, 5; *P. glabra*, 1.

PURPUROIDEA NODULATA. Plate V, figs. 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4.

MUREX NODULATUS, *Young and Bird.* Geol. of Yorkshire Coast, p. 245, t. 11, fig. 3.

— TUBEROSUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 578, fig. 4; but not t. 229, fig. 1, which is a Tertiary shell.

PURPURA LAPIERREA, *Buvignier.* Mém. Soc. Philomath. Verdun, 1843, p. 27, pl. 6, fig. 21.

PURPUROIDEA NODULATA, *Lycett.* Annals of Nat. Hist., 1848, p. 250.

MUREX TUBEROSUS, *Brown.* Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 59, pl. 34, fig. 19.

P. Testá turbinatá, ovatá; spirá exsertá; anfractibus 5—6 angulatis; angulis tuberculos (9—11) plerumque elatiores gerentibus; anfractu ultimo subventricosó, tuberculis binis cincto, prope basin transversè carinato; tuberculis inferioribus minoribus, approximatis et in costulis longitudinalibus obliquis productis: aperturá magná subquadratá, labro dextro sinuato.

Shell turbinated, ovate; spire elevated; whorls 5—6 angulated; the angles tuberculated; the tubercles usually elevated, 9, 10, or 11 in a volution; the last whorl ventricose, encircled with two rows of tubercles; those on the second row are much the smaller, and are more closely arranged, and prolonged into longitudinal oblique ribs, which are sometimes nearly obsolete; below the ribs is a transverse keel, placed near to the base of the shell. The aperture is of moderate size, the outer lip being much sinuated.

The first two or three whorls are convex, and destitute of tubercles; the tubercles vary much in size in different specimens—when very much elevated they are compressed laterally. In the young state, the apex of the spire is more acuminate, the surface

of the whorls has fine encircling striæ, the second circle of tubercles is not formed, or is merely rudimentary, and the longitudinal ribs beneath and basal carina are both absent; the last whorl has therefore a smooth aspect, which is in striking contrast with specimens of advanced age. The length of the aperture in the adult shell somewhat exceeds that of the spire; but the latter portion varies much in altitude, and occasionally exceeds the aperture in length. Upon the whole, the aspect of this species varies so considerably, independently of the changes produced by the stages of growth, that a considerable number are requisite for its full elucidation. It accompanies *P. Moreausia*, but is much more rare, probably in the proportion of about 1 to 10.

The figures given by Young, Sowerby, and Buvignier, present but a remote resemblance to each other and to our figures, but there cannot be much doubt of their identity. Young's figure represents an individual with a spire rather depressed; that in the 'Mineral Conchology' is from a mutilated specimen, little better than a cast. Buvignier's figure is likewise imperfect, besides which, the artist appears to have represented the inner lip of a true *Purpura*.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

This species has been found in Yorkshire only in the Coralline Oolite, where casts are stated to be not unfrequent in the hard limestone. M. Buvignier's specimen is from the ferruginous oolite of Vieil-St.-Remy.

Family—CERITHIADÆ.

CERITHIUM, *Adanson*, 1757. *Brug., Lam.*

Shell elongated, tuberculated or costated, seldom smooth; spire pyramidal or cylindrical, composed of numerous volutions; aperture subquadrate, terminated anteriorly by a short canal, which is most frequently reflected outwards and backwards.

CERITHIUM QUADRICINCTUM, *Goldf.* Plate IX, fig. 8.

CERITHIUM QUADRICINCTUM, *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 32, t. 173, fig. 11.

— — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 272.

C. Testá conicá, anfractibus (10—12) quadrigonis, cingulatis, cingulis superficialibus quarternis granulatis; granulis longitudinalibus seriatis.

Shell conical, spire obtuse, whorls (10—12) rather convex; encircled with four costæ; the costæ are granulated, so as to form a longitudinal series. The whorls are narrow, the height scarcely exceeding one third of the transverse diameter; the largest specimens do not exceed half an inch in length, and half of that length may be considered as the average dimensions.

Locality. It is by far the most abundant of the Great Oolite Cerithia, and may usually be seen sprinkled over the blocks of planking at Minchinhampton Common; but occurs indifferently in all the shelly beds.

CERITHIUM LIMÆFORME, *Röm.* Plate VII, fig. 2.

CERITHIUM LIMÆFORME, *Roemer.* 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 142, t. 11, f. 19.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., iii, p. 33, t. 173, f. 17.

— — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 269.

C. Testá turritá, anfractibus (7—8) depressis, subplanis, cingillato-granulatis trilineatis, granulis majusculis approximatis costellas longitudinales formantibus, aperturá ovatá, canali brevi truncato.

Shell turreted, apex pointed, whorls (7—8) depressed, nearly flat, having transversely nodulated costæ, three in number upon each whorl; the nodules are nearly joined longitudinally, presenting the appearance of longitudinal ribs in the young shell; but in a more adult state the upper row becomes more distinctly separated from the other two, which latter have sometimes an additional row of smaller granules between them.

This shell, as compared with *C. quadricinctum*, would appear to be much more rare; but as it requires a close inspection to distinguish them, some uncertainty must exist.

Locality. It accompanies the above-mentioned species in all the shelly beds. Its length does not exceed 3 lines.

CERITHIUM SEXCOSTATUM. Plate VII, fig. 3, 3a.

C. Testá turritá, lævi, anfractibus convexiusculis, costatis; costis (6—7) longitudinalibus, lævigatis, rotundatis, angustatis, rectis; aperturá ovatá; caudá obsoletá.

Shell turreted, smooth; whorls rather convex, costated; costæ (7—6) longitudinal smooth, rounded, narrow, and straight; aperture ovate. The ribs do not form a continuous line upon the volutions, a complete circle occupying more than 6, but less than 7 costæ, whose upper extremities scarcely reach the sutures of the whorls; the whorls are rather high, their junctions are deeply impressed, the last whorl being equal in length to two fifths of the entire shell. Axis $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. The white stone of Bussage has furnished our only example.

CERITHIUM PENTAGONUM, *Archiac.* Plate IX, fig. 22.

CERITHIUM PENTAGONUM, *Archiac.* Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr., tom. 5, p. 384, t. 31, f. 6.

— — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 303.

— — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 271.

C. Testá subulatá, apice acuto, anfractibus (10—11) planatis, pentagonalis, longitudinaliter costatis; costis 5 in ambitu, perpendiculariter continuis, elatis, subacutis; striis numerosis transversis impressis; canali minimá.

Shell subulate, apex acute, whorls (10—11) flattened, pentagonal, longitudinally costated; costæ continuous, perpendicular, elevated, rather acute, 5 in a volution; striæ numerous, transverse; canal very small.

This elegant, symmetrical, and remarkable species has the junctions of the whorls strongly marked; it ranks among the choicest of our smaller shells. Axis 9 lines, transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. It has been found only in the planking of Minchinhampton Common and white stone of Bussage. We are not aware that more than four examples have been discovered.

CERITHIUM STRANGULATUM, *Archiac.* Plate IX, fig. 18.

- CERITHIUM STRANGULATUM, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Géol. Soc. France, v, p. 382, t. 31, figs. 1, a, b.
 — — — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 303.
 — — — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 274.

C. Testá minutá, subcylindricá, pupæformi, costatá; anfractibus subplanatis 7, transversim sulcatis; sulcis 4, penultimo 5; costis (6) rectis, elatis et longitudinaliter continuis ab apice ad anfractum penultimum; apertura constrictá, parvá, obliquá subrotundá; canali nullo.

Shell minute, subcylindrical, or pupæform, costated; whorls nearly flat (7), transversely sulcated, sulci 4, and 5 upon the penultimate whorl; costæ 6, straight, elevated, and longitudinally continuous from the apex to the penultimate whorl; aperture contracted, small, oblique and somewhat rounded; no canal.

This little shell has prominent lines dividing the transverse sulcations; the costal elevations, although strongly marked upon the first three or four whorls, are not distinguishable upon the latter two; these whorls have also a greater proportional length than the others, their breadth but little exceeding their height; the junctions of the whorls are not very strongly marked, the apex of the spire is obtuse, the aperture much contracted, rounded, and oblique or pupæform.

The obtuse spire, flattened whorls, and fewness of the costæ, will distinguish this from *C. bulimoides*, Deslongchamps, and *C. Roëmeri*, Goldfuss; to which in other respects it has some resemblance. We have considered it a variety of *C. strangulatum*, *Archiac*, although in that species the apex is pointed, the general breadth is greater, and the costæ are continued even to the base of the shell.

Locality. Ancliff, Wiltshire; Eparcy, France.

CERITHIUM TENNANTI. Plate IX, fig. 20.

C. Testá turritá, acutá, conicá, anfractibus numerosis, angustatis, tricinctis; carinis tribus, clatioribus, striis numerosis longitudinalibus impressis; basi planatá, canali brevissimá.

Shell turreted, acute, conical, whorls numerous, thrice cinctured; the bands elevated, and impressed with numerous longitudinal striæ; base flattened, canal obsolete.

The transverse keels are equal, narrow, and elevated, one being mesial, the others close to the anterior margin of the whorls; the figure is perfectly regular, and the whorls narrow; the aperture and canal are very short.

Locality. Ancliff.

Named after Prof. J. Tennant, from whose interesting collection of Oolite Fossils this species is figured.

CERITHIUM ROISSII, *Arch.* sp. Plate VII, fig. 14, 14a.

TURRITELLA ROISSII, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr.*, vol. v, p. 380, t. 30, f. 2.

— — *Bronn.* *Index Palæont.*, p. 1336.

CHEMNITZIA ROISSII, *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 298.

C. Testá turritá subconicá, lævi, apice acuto; anfractibus paucis, planatis; suturis vix tumidulis; caudá brevi subrectá.

Shell turreted, subconical, smooth; apex acute; whorls few, flattened; the sutures slightly tumid; canal short, and nearly straight.

A very short or conical species, the diameter of which through the last whorl is upwards of half the entire length of the shell; a longitudinal section displays a columella of great thickness, the internal cavity being small.

Locality. Rare in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common. Eparcy, France.

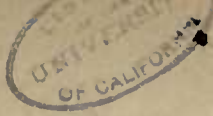
NERINÆA, *DeFrance.* 1825.

Shell turreted, either conical or cylindrical, consisting of numerous whorls; aperture subquadrate, having an anterior and posterior short canal; columella, with one or more folds; outer lip, with one or more folds, which are continued through the length of the shell; columella umbilicated in the conical, solid in the cylindrical species.

NERINÆA VOLTZII, *Desl.* Plate VII, figs. 11, 11a; *var?* figs. 7, 7a.

NERINÆA VOLTZII, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, vol. vii, pl. 8, fig. 34.

— — *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 298. (Not *N. Voltzii*, *D'Arch.*)



N. Testá turrito-conicá, spirá angulo 18°—22°, anfractibus subplanis inornatis; columellá crassá, prius solidá denique perforatá, plicas duas parvas, remotas gerente; labro dextro intus uniplicato, aperturá rhomboidali.

Shell elongated, conical, smooth; in its young state there is usually a slight depression round the lower part of each whorl, this is gradually lost in the larger whorls, which are quite flat; but specimens may be found in which all the whorls are slightly convex. The columella is solid in the young shell; but usually becomes perforated about an inch below the apex; there is great variety in this respect in different specimens, the perforation sometimes commencing within half an inch from the apex, while other shells, an inch and a half long, may be found quite solid. The spiral angle also varies from 20° to 22° in different specimens; in some instances the sides of the shell are straight, in others the lower part is more cylindrical than the upper; in some few instances the lower part of the shell enlarges more rapidly than the upper, in which case the perforation of the columella is unusually large. Thus the species varies in its external form, from a neat, regular shell to a very clumsy one. The aperture is rhomboidal, its height being half as much again as its width, ending below in a short canal. There are three internal folds, viz.: one on the outer lip, near to the base of the whorl, which is insignificant at the aperture, but long and strong in the inner whorls; another, thick and blunt on the columella, a little below the preceding; thirdly, one small and blunt on the top of the whorl. These folds are very constant in form, and serve to distinguish the species readily.

Sutural angle 90° to 95°

Basal angle 125° to 130°

Length, 1 inch to 2½ inches.

In the young state, or when the axis does not exceed 10 or 12 lines, the aspect is so dissimilar of this protean shell, that a particular description of that condition is necessary:— It is taper and pointed, the volutions are convex, very narrow, an individual of 9 lines having as many whorls. The sutures are very deeply depressed, the shell is altogether delicate and fragile, but perfectly regular. Specimens exceeding 10 lines increase disproportionally in the height of their whorls; they become more flattened, the sutures are less strongly defined, the shell acquires a considerable increase of thickness, and the whole is changed.

Locality. This specimen occurs in every stage of growth and throughout the entire thickness of the formation in Gloucestershire; its habits were gregarious—the shelly weatherstones more especially contain it in great numbers.

NERINÆA (TROCHALIA) EUDESII. Plate VII, fig. 6, 6a.

? CERITHIUM DEFRANCI, *Deslongchamps*. Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandic, vol. vii, pl. 8, fig. 36.

N. Testá turritá, conicá, anfractibus (10) concavis, angustatis, lineis transversis cinctis

cum aliis minoribus alternatis, suturis carinatis, carinis elatis et lævigatis, basi planulatá, canali brevissimo; aperturá subquadratá.

Shell turreted, conical, excavated; whorls (10) concave, narrow, with numerous transverse very fine lines, alternating with others still more faintly impressed; the sutures are carinated, the carinæ elevated and smooth, the base flattened, the canal short. Aperture subquadrate.

The general aspect of our species approaches near to the *Cerithium Defranci* of M. Deslongchamps, whose figure however is less conical, and the concavity of the whorls is much less. These differences, however, are only such as may pertain to varieties of the same species. It is rare; and the few examples which have occurred to us are composed entirely of crystalline carbonate of lime, which does not allow of the internal characters being fully determined; as far as we can observe them, the outer lip is simple, and the columella plicated with one fold, and the upper portion of the volution has a very slight fold. This shell belongs to the subgenus *Trochalia*, Sharpe; but to the species having the columella solid and not hollow.

Locality. The upper portion of the shelly beds near to Minchinhampton and Chalford.

NERINEA DUFRENOYI, *Arch.* sp. Plate VII, fig. 8, Sa—Se.

CERITHIUM DUFRENOYI, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr.*, vol. v, pl. 31, figs. 3, 4.

— — — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

N. Testá parvá, cylindrico-subulatá; anfractibus latis, planatis, costulis cinctis, et nodulatis; cingulis 4 aut 5, inæqualibus dense-nodulatis, cingula infra suturam valde elatá, et lævigatá, sine nodulis. Anfractibus lineis perpendicularibus, interstitialibus dense et tenuissime instructis. Aperturá elongatá, columellá solidá, plicis duabus? parvis; plicá externá unicá, magná.

Shell small, cylindrical, or subulate; the whorls wide, flattened, encircled with costæ, which are nodulated; the encircling bands are 4 or 5, unequal and closely, but sometimes imperfectly, nodulated; the band nearest to the upper suture the largest and most elevated, it is nearly smooth, and without nodules. The surface of the volutions has also very closely-arranged fine perpendicular lines visible upon the interstices of the cinctures. The aperture is elongated and narrow; the columella solid, with two small folds; the outer lip has a single, much larger fold.

The perpendicular length of the whorls is nearly equal to their transverse diameter; the sutures are strongly marked. The usual length of this species does not exceed an inch, the number of volutions in large specimens not exceeding ten. The coarseness of the Great Oolite rock is not favorable to the preservation of the more delicate features of this pretty and fragile species, so that in the greater number of instances the surface of the

whorls is nearly smooth. It occurs in all the shelly beds of the formation in Minchinhampton district, and may be discovered in every quarry, sometimes in great numbers.

The smallness of the object, and the state of preservation, renders it difficult to obtain a good section of the interior; the folds upon the columella have been but imperfectly disclosed, but there is little doubt that they are as above described; the aperture is usually more narrow than is represented at fig. 8a.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; Eparey, France.

NERINEA STRICKLANDI. Plate VII, fig. 9, 9a.

N. Testá cylindrico-subulatá, anfractibus latis, planatis, superne leviter convexis, suturis profundis impressis; cingulis scabris aut crenulatis, numerosis et approximatis, superne evanescentibus: aperturá, plicisque ignotis.

Shell cylindrical or subulate; whorls wide, numerous, flattened, or very slightly convex on their upper portions, their sutures strongly marked; the whorls are encircled with numerous, closely-arranged, scabrous, or crenulated lines, which are nearly obsolete upon their upper portions: aperture and plicæ unknown.

The character of the surface much resembles *Cerithium tortile*, Deslongchamps; but the whorls in that shell are much more convex and narrow; in the present species the length of the whorls perpendicularly is about equal to their transverse diameter.

Locality. The Stonesfield slate on the borders of Minchinhampton Common has furnished our specimens; they have occurred rarely, and only in fragments; when perfect, the length must be considerable.

NERINEA PUNCTATA, Voltz. Plate VII, fig. 10, 10a, b, c.

NERINEA PUNCTATA, Voltz. and Bronn. Jahrb., 1836, p. 559, t. 6, fig. 23.

— — Bronn. Index Palæont., p. 803.

N. Testá turrito-conicá, anfractibus sub-gradatis, cingulatis, cingulis binis ternisve nodulosis; columellá solidá, buplicatá, labro dextro uniplicato.

Shell elongated, conical, with a regular spiral angle of about 18°; whorls flat, projecting at the upper part beyond the whorl above, and thus giving a step-like outline to the shell; ornamented with two or three transverse finely-knotted rings: columella solid. Three internal folds, viz.: one strong sharp fold on the middle of the outer lip; one smaller fold on the columella, a little lower than the former, and a blunt thick fold on the top of the whorl near to the columella. Aperture rhomboidal, rather higher than wide.

This is a more regular and elegant shell than *N. Voltzii*, to which it is so nearly allied, that worn specimens of the two species may easily be confounded: in that case the *N. punctata* may be distinguished by its step-like outline, flatter base, and longer and

sharper folds on the columella. With *N. elegans* (Thurm.) it may perhaps be identical, in which case that name must be adopted for it: until this is decided we must call our shell *N. punctata*, as it is clearly the species so designated by Voltz.

Sutural angle, about 92°

Basal angle, about 120°

Length, from 1 to 2 inches.

Locality. Found in the shelly beds near Minchinhampton, and more frequently in the quarries to the north of the vale of Chalford.

NERINÆA FUNICULUS, *Desl.* Plate VII, fig. 12, 12a, b.

NERINÆA FUNICULUS, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. Normandie*, vol. vii, p. 186, t. 8, figs. 30—32.

— CYLINDRICA, *Deslongchamps.* L. c., t. 8, fig. 33.

CERITHIUM BLAINVILLII (?), *Deslongchamps.* L. c., t. 8, fig. 35.

NERINÆA FUNICULOSA, *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 298.

N. Testá turrítá, longissimá; anfractibus superioribus concavis, transversè striatis, inferioribus subplanis, aliis ad suturas tumescentibus, aliis vix prominulis; columellá solidá, triplicatá, labro dextro uniplicato. (*Deslongchamps, l. c.*)

Shell very long and taper, but differing in the spiral angle in different specimens from 8° to 12° ; the upper whorls are concave, with a strong projection at the suture, variously ornamented with from 5 to 10 transverse ribs of unequal fineness, one or two of which (in very well-preserved specimens) are seen to be composed of small knobs; the lower whorls become gradually flatter and smoother, and finally lose all traces of ribbing: columella solid. Four internal folds, viz.: one strong, thick fold on the outer lip, rather below the middle of the whorl; two on the columella, of which the lower sharp and well-defined is situated below that on the outer lip, and the upper faint and sometimes hardly visible, is placed opposite to the upper edge of the outer fold; and one sharp and long fold on the top of the whorl, close to the columella.

Nerinæa cylindrica of *Deslongchamps* appears to be a tapering variety of the same shell, in which the upper fold on the columella is ill-developed, or perhaps imperfectly seen.

This species is also closely allied to *N. fibula*, *N. Goodhalli* (not *Sowerby's* species), and *N. clavus* of *Deslongchamps*, all of which are probably one species: it differs from them in the greater concavity of the whorls, the transverse ribbing, and the presence of the upper small fold on the columella. It has probably been confounded with *N. fasciata* of *Römer*—a species which sadly wants revision.

Sutural angle, about 105° .

Basal angle, about 120° .

Length, up to 5 inches, but rarely exceeding 3 inches.

Locality. It is tolerably abundant in the shelly beds near Minchinhampton; but owing to its great fragility, large specimens can rarely be procured entire.

CERITELLA. *Nov. Gen.*

C. Testá turritá, spirá acutá, subulatá, anfractibus planis, marginibus sæpissimè sulcatis; anfractu ultimo amplo; aperturá elongatá, obliquá (canali (?) brevissimá) columellá lævigatá, rotundatá ad basim subreflexá.

Shell turreted, spire acute, subulate, volutions flattened, their margins usually sulcated; the last whorl large, aperture lengthened and oblique, canal very short; columella smooth, rounded, and slightly reflected at the base; outer lip thin.

This genus is constituted to receive several species of subulate univalves, usually smooth, but sometimes sculptured longitudinally, which seem to be equally removed from *Terebra* on the one hand, and *Cerithium* on the other; from the genus *Fusus* they are still more remote. The increased size of the last whorl, together with the elongated narrow aperture, detach it from the *Cerithiæ*; neither has it the decided twist of the columella, which we find in *Terebra*; the base never terminates in a notch, but in a narrow, very short, channel, which is turned slightly forwards and outwards; the whorls are generally flattened, the length of the spire exceeding that of the aperture.

The *Ceritellæ*, from their individual number and variety of species, constitute an important group in the Great Oolite univalves. The delicacy of the outer lip is such, that a specimen with that part perfect has scarcely ever been obtained, the remaining portion usually giving to the base the aspect of a short channel, slightly directed outwards. It is certain, however, that in several of these species the base of the aperture is very narrow, and slightly twisted, approaching nearly to the channelled form, a character which, together with that furnished by the spire, separates it sufficiently from the *Acteoninæ* properly so called, and to which some of the species have a slight resemblance. We have, therefore, provisionally arranged these shells in this part of the series, until the characters of the aperture are more fully developed.

CERITELLA ACUTA. Plate V, figs. 17, 17a, 18, 18a.

C. Testá turritá, lævigatá; spirá elatá, acutá; anfractibus (6) convexiusculis; aperturá obliquá angustatá, caudá recurvâ brevi.

Shell turreted, smooth; spire elevated, acute; whorls (6) rather convex, aperture oblique, narrow; canal recurved and short.

The figure of this species varies considerably. The young shells are usually the most subulate. The length of the last volution is generally half that of the entire shell. Axis 10 lines, transverse diameter 4 lines.

Locality. It is numerous in all the shelly beds in the vicinity of Minchinhampton.

CERITELLA UNILINEATA, *Sow.*, sp. Plate V, fig. 13.

BUCCINUM UNILINEATUM, *Sow.* 1825. *Min. Con.*, t. 486, figs. 5, 6.

— — — *Morris.* 1843. *Cat. Brit. Foss.*, p. 139.

PURPURINA UNILINEATA, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 302.

C. Testá parvá, ovato-elongatá, gibbosá; spirá acutá; anfractibus (7—8) angustatis, superne planis et subangulatis.

Shell small, ovately elongated, gibbose,; spire acute; whorls (7—8) narrow, flattened in their upper portions or subangulated.

This little gibbose shell has a spire about equal in length to the last whorl; the whorls are bevelled near to their upper junctions, or slightly depressed, which gives the appearance of a line or furrow encircling them. Axis $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, transverse diameter 2 lines; but the Ancliff specimens are usually smaller.

Locality. The white stone of Bussage has furnished only one specimen near Minchinhampton; but it is much more abundant at Ancliff.

CERITELLA PLANATA. Plate V, figs. 14, 14a.

C. Testá turritá, acutá; anfractibus angustatis, numerosis, planis ad basim unilineatis, aperturá et caudá ut in C. acutá.

Shell turreted, acute; whorls narrow, numerous, flattened; a single encircling line is placed at the lower part of each whorl, a little above the suture; aperture and canal as in *C. acuta*. Axis $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, transverse diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Rare: the specimen figured is from the white stone of Eastcombs, in the parish of Bisley.

CERITELLA SOWERBII. Plate V, fig. 16.

C. Testá turritá, subfusiformi, acutá; anfractibus (7—8) convexiusculis, infra suturam unilineatis; aperturá obliquá, elongatá; caudá brevi.

Shell turreted, subfusiform, acute; whorls (7—8) slightly convex, with a transverse line beneath the suture; aperture oblique, lengthened; canal short.

This species varies considerably in the elevation of the spire. Axis 8 lines, transverse diameter 3 lines.

Locality. It occurs in the upper portion of the shelly beds, both north and south of the vale of Brimscomb. It is rare.

CERITELLA MITRALIS. Plate V, fig. 15.

C. Testá conicá, apicè acuminatá, anfractibus (7) angustatis, planis, marginibus subtumescentibus; aperturá parvá, obliquá; canali brevi.

Shell conical, apex acute, whorls (7) narrow, flattened, their upper margins slightly turned; aperture small, oblique; canal short.

This species is unusually short and conical. Axis 5 lines, transverse diameter 3 lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common, where it is rare.

CERITELLA CONICA. Plate V, figs. 10, 10a, 10b, 10c.

C. Testá turritá, acutá; anfractibus angustatis planis (8); costis longitudinalibus, a dextro ad sinistram obliquis; aperturá angustatá, canali obliquo.

Shell turreted, acute; whorls narrow, flattened (8), with longitudinal oblique ribs, passing obliquely from right to left; aperture narrow, canal oblique.

The upper margin of each whorl has a slight encircling rib, which is united to the oblique costæ. The character of the markings in this species resembles *C. gibbosa*; but in that species, although the whorls are equally numerous, the spire is very small, and the canal is almost obsolete. The length of the last whorl is two fifths of the entire shell. Axis $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines, transverse diameter 3 lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common and white stone of Bussage have furnished it but rarely.

CERITELLA GIBBOSA. Plate IX, fig. 17.

C. Testá parvá turritá, spirá mediocriter elatá, apice acuto, anfractibus planatis, angustatis et angulatis, longitudinaliter costatis; costis numerosis, a dextro ad sinistram obliquis; anfractu ultimo, magno; aperturá obliquá, angustatá et elongatá.

Shell small, turreted; spire moderately elevated; apex acute; whorls flattened at the sides, narrow, and angulated at their upper portions; longitudinally costated; costæ numerous, directed obliquely from right to left; the last whorl large; aperture oblique, narrow, and elongated.

The angle of the whorls is slightly thickened and prominent; the costæ are distinct immediately beneath it, but are not discernible upon the lower portion of the whorls. The length of the aperture is equal to the remaining portion of the shell. The specimen figured is rather more gibbose than usually obtains, for the proportions vary, but in point of size there is no considerable difference. It is somewhat rare, and occurs in the soft shelly Oolite which underlies the planking. Axis 3 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

CERITELLA LONGISCATA, *Buv.* sp. Plate IX, fig. 14.

PLEUROTOMA LONGISCATA, *Buvignier.* Mém. Soc. Philom., Verdun, 1843, pl. 6, fig. 8.

Testá parvá, turrítá, elongatá; apice acuto; anfractibus (9—10) subplanatis; costis longitudinalibus rectis numerosis, carinatis; cariná unicá marginali; aperturá angustatá; caudá subrectá.

Shell smooth, turreted, elongated; apex acute; whorls (9—10) rather flattened, with longitudinal, straight, numerous ribs; and a single encircling smooth carina upon the upper margin of the whorls; aperture narrow, canal straight, short. Axis 3 lines.

Locality. This little species accompanies its allied forms in the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking of Minchinhampton Common. It is very rare.

CERITELLA RISSOIDES, *Buv.* sp. Plate IX, fig. 7.

? PLEUROTOMA RISSOIDES, *Buvignier.* Mém. Soc. Philom., Verdun, 1843, pl. 6, fig. 9.

Testá parvá, turrítá; spirá mediocri elatá; apice acuto; anfractibus angustatis, posticis carinatis, cariná rotundatá; costis longitudinalibus, rectis, subincurvis; anfractu ultimo elongato; aperturá angustatá.

Shell turreted, spire moderately elevated, apex acute, whorls narrow, carinated at their posterior margin; carina rounded; costæ longitudinal, straight, or slightly curved; last whorl elongated; aperture narrow. Axis 2 lines.

Locality. This pretty minute species is usually found in the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking of Minchinhampton Common. It is somewhat rare.

Family—NATICIDÆ.

NATICA, *Adanson.* 1757. *Lam.*

The species of *Natica* in the Great Oolite are divisible into two groups; one the *Natica* proper, the others we have arranged in the sub-group *Euspira*, a name suggested by Agassiz, for those species which have the spire more or less elevated, and the volutions distinct.

The *Naticæ*, though consisting of a considerable number of species, have, with one exception, furnished but a small number of individuals; and those belonging to the sub-group *Euspira* are all rare in the Great Oolite.

NATICA.

Shell subglobose, thick, smooth; spire pointed, more or less elevated; of few volutions; aperture large, oblique, ovate, entire; columella lip oblique, thickened, the umbilicus being nearly covered by a deposition of shelly matter upon the columella; outer lip simple, smooth.

NATICA INTERMEDIA. Plate VI, figs. 1, 1a.

N. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (5) convexis, angustis, superne planis; averturá ovato-elongatá, basi latá.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, whorls (5) convex, narrow, flattened above; aperture ovately elongated, base wide.

The general contour of this shell approaches nearer to *Natica adducta*, Phillips, than any other Great Oolite species which we have examined. Its position is intermediate to that species and our *Natica Stricklandi*, which latter species is more elongated. In all these shells the upper portion of the whorls is horizontal; but in *N. adducta* it is even depressed as it approaches the suture, forming a narrow channel. *N. intermedia* is more ovate, or less globose, than *N. adducta*. In that species the transversal is equal to the longitudinal diameter; but in *N. intermedia* the dimensions are as follow: Length 2 inches, breadth 1 inch 7 lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common has supplied the few specimens we have met with.

NATICA GRANDIS, Goldf. Plate VI, fig. 12.

NATICA GRANDIS, Goldfuss. Petref., iii, p. 118, t. 199, fig. 8.

— — Bronn. 1848. Index Palæont., p. 783.

N. Testá globoso-depressá, spirá subcæsertá, anfractibus convexiusculis, ultimo anfractu ventricoso; margine depresso; averturá semilunari; umbilico tecto.

Shell globosc, depressed; spire little elevated; whorls rather convex, their margins rather depressed, the last volution ventricose; the aperture large, semilunar; the umbilicus covered by a callosity of the lip.

We have only met with three examples of this species: two of these were obtained from the upper limestone beds, the other from the planking. The general form is more ventricose, and the last whorl more expanded, than either of our other species. The nearest approximation to it is the *Natica adducta*, Phillips, of which, possibly, our shell may only exhibit a more advanced stage of growth; but as the spire of that species is more produced, and as our shell perfectly agrees with the species figured by Goldfuss, we prefer, for the present, to retain his designation.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

NATICA STRICKLANDI. Plate XI, figs. 24, 24a.

N. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus convexiusculis, superne rotundatis, suturis subdepressis; aperturá oblique ovatá; basi angustatá.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, whorls rather convex, rounded above, their sutures slightly depressed; aperture oblique and ovate; base attenuated.

The length of the aperture scarcely exceeds half of the entire shell; the whorls, which are not numerous, are moderately wide, and somewhat flattened at their base; the apex is rather obtuse, and the general form is more cylindrical than is usual with shells of this genus, the largest transverse diameter being only equal to the length of the last and penultimate whorl. We have only obtained two specimens which occurred in the soft shelly Oolite underlying the planking, but, judging from casts, we should be inclined to believe the upper portion of the formation likewise contains it. It has been named as a trifling tribute of respect to H. E. Strickland, Esq., one of the few English geologists who, of late years, have contributed to our knowledge of the Oolitic system.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

NATICA FORMOSA. Plate VI, fig. 10.

N. Testá ovato-elongatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (5) convexis, ultimo anfractu oblique ventricoso; aperturá magná ovatá; basi rotundatá, labro sinistro excavato.

Shell ovately-elongated, spire elevated, whorls (5) convex, the last whorl ventricose and oblique; the aperture large, ovate, the inner lip excavated, the base rounded.

We were at first disposed to refer this species to *Natica elegans*, Sowerby, but an examination of additional specimens has convinced us of its specific distinctness. As compared with that species, the spire is always much larger, and less angulated, and the aperture bears a much less proportion to the entire length, its longer diameter scarcely amounting to three fifths of the entire length of the shell. It occurs both in the planking and upper portion of the formation, but is somewhat rare. Length 26 lines, breadth 20 lines. The apex, when perfect, is more acute than our figure represents.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

NATICA TANCREDI. Plate VI, fig. 11.

N. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (5) angustatis in medio subangulatis; apice obtuso; anfractu ultimo subcylindrico, permagno; aperturá obliquá angustatá; basi subacuminatá.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, whorls (5) narrow, somewhat angulated in their middle portions; the apex is obtuse, the last whorl is very large, and subcylindrical; the aperture oblique and narrow, the base somewhat pointed.

The narrowness of the base, narrow subangular whorls, obtuse apex, and subcylindrical figure of the last whorl, are the prominent features.

It has been named in compliment to Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., the founder of the Cotswold Naturalists' Club.

Locality. The fine specimen figured was obtained in the hard white limestone of the upper portion of the Great Oolite formation near Minchinhampton, but it likewise occurs in the planking, being rare in both situations.

NATICA GLOBOSA, *Roem.* Plate VI, fig. 14.

NATICA GLOBOSA, *Roemer.* 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 156, pl. 10, f. 9.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 783.

N. Testá globosá, obliqua, ovato-orbiculari, hemisphericá; spirá latá, prominulá; aperturá subreniformi; umbilico amplo.

Shell globose, oblique, ovately orbicular, hemispherical; spire large, but not much elevated; aperture kidney-shaped; umbilicus large.

All our specimens have been obtained from the upper or limestone portion of the Great Oolite; we have, consequently, been able to obtain only portions of the shell. The figure approaches so near to some of the casts of *Purpuroidea Moreausia*, that it is difficult, in the absence of nodules, to distinguish them. Our species is, however, more depressed, and the preserved portions of the shell are thicker than in the *Purpuroidea*; but we should always expect to find some traces of nodules in well-preserved casts of the latter genus. Length 14 lines, breadth 16 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

NATICA NERITOIDEA. Plate VI, fig. 4.

N. Testá oblique-ovatá; spirá parvá, obtusá, depressá; anfractu ultimo elongato; aperturá angustatá, obliquá; labio interno calloso.

Shell smooth, oblique, ovate; spire small, depressed, and obtuse, the last whorl elongated and narrow at the base; the aperture narrow and oblique, the inner lip thickened.

Two examples, with the shell partially preserved, are our authority. They are remarkable for the rounded and depressed form of the spire, which gives it a truncated aspect: it is likewise turned to one side simulating a *Nerita*. The form of the aperture and base is more narrow or contracted than any other Great Oolite species. Length 13 lines, width 9 lines.

Locality. A bed of sandy limestone, about 100 feet above the Fullers-carth.

NATICA VERNEUILI, *Archiac.* Plate VI, figs. 6, 6a, 7, 7a.

NATICA VERNEUILI, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. France, t. 5, p. 378, pl. 30, fig. 3.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 788.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

N. Testá subhemisphericá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (5) angustis et convexiusculis, apicè acuto; anfractu ultimo per magno, ventricoso; aperturá magná semilunari; basi latá et rotundatá.

Shell subhemispherical, spire elevated, whorls (5) narrow and slightly convex, apex of the spire acute, last whorl very large and ventricose, aperture large, semilunar, base wide and rounded.

The planking has supplied the only good specimens of this rare species. It would also seem to occur in the calcareo-arenaceous beds of the upper portion of the formation, judging by the aspect of casts. Length 23 lines, breadth 22 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton. Eparcy, France.

NATICA MICHELINI, *Archiac.* Plate VI, figs. 2, 2a, 3, 3a.

NATICA MICHELINI, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Géol. Soc. France, t. 5, p. 377, pl. 30, fig. 1.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 785.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

N. Testá ovatá, spirá parva, apicè submamillato; anfractu ultimo elongato, basi lata; aperturá supernè angustatá; labro interno calloso convexiusculo.

Shell ovate, spire small; apex submamillated, last whorl elongated, its base wide; aperture narrow above; lip somewhat thickened, straight, and convex.

The straight border of the inner lip, its convexity, and the minute spire, sufficiently characterise it. The spire consists of 5 or 6 whorls, of which the first two or three form a minute mamillated apex. Our figures sufficiently represent the varieties of form, of which the more elongated is the most common. The planking contains it not unfrequently; and some beds in the upper limestones contain numerous casts, which can scarcely be referred to any other shell.

Length of the globose variety 18 lines, width 16 lines; length of the elongated variety 18 lines, width 13 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton. Eparcy and Sancerre, France.

NATICA AMBIGUA. Plate VI, fig. 5.

? CASSIS EPARCYENSIS, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. France, tom. v, p. 385, pl. 31, fig. 10.

? ACTEONINA EPARCYENSIS, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

N. Testá hemisphæricá, spirá parvá, depressá; apice acuto; anfractibus angustatis, planis, anfractu ultimo ventricoso; aperturá ellipticá.

Shell hemispherical, spire small, depressed; the apex acute; whorls narrow and flattened, the last whorl ventricose; aperture of moderate size, and elliptical; inner lip rounded.

The general figure approaches to globular, except at the base of the spire, which is flattened, and only the small volutions rise above the wide and flattened upper surface of the last whorl; the base is comparatively narrow; the inner lip is gracefully curved, but not apparently thickened, nor is there any trace of an umbilical fissure. One specimen only was obtained in the planking. It is imperfect about the outer lip, and scarcely half the dimensions of the shell figured by D'Archiac. Length 10 lines, breadth 10 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton; Eparey, France.

Sub-Genus—EUSPIRA, Ag.

Shell smooth, ovate; spire elevated; of few whorls, which are angulated, the angles sometimes taking the form of a carina; less frequently the last whorl has a second carina, or the carina becomes nodulous or tuberculated; aperture entire, elliptical, modified by the angle of the whorl; base wide, rounded; pillar lip smooth and excavated, outer lip thin and smooth.

The Great Oolite shells referable to this genus are all rare. One of them, however (*E. canaliculata*), though rare in this formation, is abundant in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite.

EUSPIRA CANALICULATA.* Plate XI, fig. 23, 23a.

E. Testá oblongá, spirá sub-exsertá, apice acuto, anfractibus angulosis, angulis acutis; anfractibus superne profunde canaliculatis, inferne sub-convexis; anfractu ultimo obliquo, basi attenuatá; aperturá ellipticá, fissurá umbilici angustatá.

Shell oblong, spire but little elevated, apex acute, whorls angulated, the angles acute, the upper portion of the whorls deeply channelled, their lower portions rather convex, the last whorl oblique, its base attenuated; aperture elliptical, the umbilical fissure narrow. Several obscure encircling lines may be traced upon the middle of the last whorl. The specific characters of this shell are so strongly marked that it will not readily be mistaken for any other; several specimens have been extracted from the limestone beds in the upper portion of the Great Oolite; but in the middle beds of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucester-

¹ Although we have provisionally arranged this and the four following species under a sub-genus of *Natica*, they present considerable affinities to the Palæozoic genus, *Scalites* (Hall), in the lines of growth having the appearance of a slight fissure where the angle occurs in the volution.

shire it is much more common. Length 14 lines, breadth 12 lines, length of aperture 10 lines, breadth 6 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

EUSPIRA SHARPEI. Plate XI, fig. 22.

E. Testá oblongá; spirá elatá, apice acuto, anfractibus angulosis; angulis acutis et prominentibus, superne tabulatis, inferne planis; aperturá magná, labro sinistro excavato et umbilicato.

Shell oblong, spire elevated, its apex acute, volutions angulated, the angles acute and prominent, the upper surfaces of the whorls nearly flat, but rising a little towards the suture, the lower portion flattened; aperture large, inner lip excavated with an open umbilicus.

This species most nearly resembles *E. canaliculata*, but in the present shell the spire is very much more elevated; the upper surfaces of the whorls are not channelled, and their lower portions are not convex.

Locality. Minchinhampton. It is very rare, and has been found only in the planking. Length 18 lines, breadth 15 lines.

Named in compliment to D. Sharpe, Esq., F.R.S.

EUSPIRA PYRAMIDATA. Plate VI, fig. 8, 8a.

E. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, pyramidatá, apice acuminato, anfractibus (4) angulatis; angulo in carinam obtusam producto; anfractibus superne tabulatis, inferne planis, aperturá ovatá, basi rotundatá, fissurá angustá.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, pyramidal, apex pointed, whorls (4) angulated, the angle forming an obtuse carina; upper surface of the whorls tabulated, lower flattened, aperture ovate, base rounded, umbilical fissure narrow.

In this species the spire and aperture are nearly of equal length, beneath the angle of the body whorl a slight depression is perceptible; the flattened upper area of the whorls is narrow compared with the other contemporaneous species.

Locality. Minchinhampton. It occurs in the planking, and is rare.

EUSPIRA CORONATA. Plate VI, fig. 9.

E. Testá subglobosá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (4—5) angulatis, angulis nodulatis; nodulis numerosis; anfractibus superne tabulatis, inferne subplanis; anfractu ultimo globoso, carinis duobus nodosis cincto; aperturá magná ellipticá, basi rotundatá; umbilico parvo.

Shell subglobose, spire elevated, whorls (4—5) angulated, the angles nodulated, the nodules being small and numerous; the whorls are flattened above and beneath the angle; the last whorl is globose, and has two encircling nodulous carinæ, with a depression between them; the aperture is large and elliptical; the base rounded and wide; the pillar lip with an open umbilicus.

This may be regarded as an aberrant form of *Euspira*, in which the carina becomes nodulous; the nodules, however, are not prominent nor large, those of the second carina being smaller, more numerous, and rather indistinct. There is also a slight sulcus between the carinæ which are connected together by obscure elevations, but these merely appear as slight plications. The general form being globose, and the carina broken into nodules, renders its aspect less angular than is usual in the genus. Length 21 lines, breadth 19 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton: the planking has furnished our only example.

EUSPIRA SUBCANALICULATA. Plate VI, fig. 13.

E. Testá oblongá; spirá sub-cæsertá; anfractibus (4) angulosis, marginibus subdepressis, supernè tabulatis, infernè subconvexis; anfractu ultimo obliquo; aperturá subtrigóná; obliquá, basi angustatá; labro interno calloso umbilicum obtigente.

Shell oblong; spire but little elevated; whorls (4) angulated, their margins rather depressed, flattened above the angle, and rather convex beneath; the last whorl oblique; aperture subtrigonal, the last whorl oblique, the base narrow; the inner lip thickened, and covering an umbilicus.

Unfortunately we possess only one specimen of this little shell, which was obtained in the planking; it may possibly be a young variety of *E. canaliculata*, in which the upper portions of the whorls may become channelled with advance of growth, and the general figure more globose; the appearance of the inner lip and umbilicus, however, are certainly different; and we, therefore, prefer to keep this as a distinct species. Length 8 lines, breadth 7 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

Family—PYRAMIDELLIDÆ.

EULIMA, Risso. 1826.

Turreted, smooth, pyramidal; spire long, consisting of numerous whorls; apex acute, slightly tortuous; aperture oval, rounded anteriorly; outer lip slightly thickened; columella smooth.

EULIMA COMMUNIS. Plate IX, figs. 21, 21a.

E. Testá turrítá, lævigatá; spirá regulari, obtusá; anfractibus subplanis in ætate juniore, ætate progrediente convexis; aperturá ovatá; labro tenui.

Shell turreted, smooth; spire regular, obtuse; whorls rather flattened in the young state, but with advanced age more convex; aperture ovate; lip thin.

When young the shell is much more flattened and obtuse; but in all stages of growth the junctions of the whorls are strongly marked—the oldest specimens have the lines of growth strongly developed upon the last volution. The contrast between the peculiar flatness and almost conical figure of the young shells and older specimens which have lost their apex is so great, that without the assistance of intermediate forms they would probably be regarded as distinct species. The length never exceeds an inch.

Locality. This is decidedly the most common univalve of the Great Oolite, and occurs in all the shelly beds, more especially in the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking at Minchinhampton Common.

EULIMA PYGMÆA. Plate IX, fig. 1.

E. Testá lævigatá, turrítá; spirá obtusá; anfractibus paucis, subplanis; aperturá subcontractá.

Shell smooth, turreted; spire obtuse; whorls few, nearly flat; aperture oblique, and somewhat contracted laterally.

The last whorl is large, its length being half of that of the entire shell; the obtuseness of the spire, fewer volutions, nearly cylindrical figure, and obliquity of the aperture, separate it from *E. vagans*.

Locality. A single specimen is all we have met with: it occurred in the white stone of Bussage.

EULIMA VAGANS. Plate IX, figs. 3, 4.

E. Testá turrítá, lævi, elatá; spirá acutá, anfractibus paucis subplanis; aperturá ovatá; labro dextro subexpanso.

Shell turreted, smooth, elevated; spire acute; whorls few, high, and nearly flat; aperture ovate; right lip somewhat expanded.

The last whorl is nearly equal in length to all the others together.

Locality. It occurs in the shelly planking rarely; and a few casts have also been obtained in the upper portion of the formation, east of Minchinhampton.

EULIMA SUBGLOBOSA. Plate IX, fig. 6.

E. Testá lævi, ovato-conicá; spirá subcontortá; anfractibus convexis, angustatis, anfractu ultimo subgloboso; aperturá obliquá, ovatá.

Shell smooth, ovately conical; spire rather contorted; whorls convex, narrow, the last whorl subglobose; aperture oblique and ovate.

A small globose species, the spire of which is rather angular, its length being somewhat less than that of the last whorl.

Locality. It is rare, and occurs in the soft shelly Oolite of Minchinhampton Common.

CHEMNITZIA, D'Orbigny. 1839.

Shell turreted, elongated, not umbilicate; volutions numerous, frequently costulated; aperture oval or angular, anteriorly large, retracted posteriorly; columella straight and smooth; outer lip thin and smooth.

CHEMNITZIA LONSDALEI. Plate VIII, figs. 13, 13a.

C. Testá turrítá, apice acuto, lævigato; anfractibus in medio profundè constrictis vel sulcatis, suturis via impressis; aperturá, elongato-ovatá, superne constrictá.

Shell turreted, elongated, acute, smooth; whorls deeply constricted, or sulcated in their middle part; sutures of the whorls sometimes scarcely distinguishable; aperture elongated and ovate, narrow posteriorly.

For the first four volutions the mesial depression is but slightly marked; but it gradually increases in depth, the last two or three whorls being deeply grooved. Several oolitic species approach this shell, more especially the *Melania lineata* of the Mineral Conchology and the *M. procera* of Deslongchamps; in the latter species, however, the concavity of the whorls is always very slight, and is sometimes not appreciable. Axis 3 inches 3 lines; transverse diameter 10 lines; length of aperture 10 lines; breadth of aperture 5 lines.

Locality. Our species is moderately rare; it has been found only in the planking of Minchinhampton Common.

Named after W. Lonsdale, Esq., F.G.S., whose valued contributions to Geology, especially among the oolitic series, are well known.

CHEMNITZIA SIMPLEX. Plate VII, fig. 15.

C. Testá magná, turrítá, elongatá, lævi; anfractibus convexis, suturis profunde impressis, aperturá obliquá ovatá; columellá marginatá, rotundatá, subrectá; labro interno effuso.

Shell turreted, elongated, smooth; whorls convex, the sutures deeply impressed, aperture oblique, ovate; columella marginated, rounded, nearly straight; inner lip effuse.

In this large species the volutione are high and globose, the base of the shell is rather contracted.

Locality. The few specimens found, have been obtained from the planking; the fine example figured is from the hard weatherstone of Bisley Common.

CHEMNITZIA HAMPTONENSIS. Plate VII, figs. 1, 1a.

C. Testá elongato-conicá, spirá mediocriter obtusá; anfractibus (10—11) planis et costatis; costis longitudinalibus (20—22) numerosis, rectis, vel subflexuosis; aperturá parvá, ellipticá.

Shell conical, but much elongated; spire, with the apex, somewhat obtuse; whorls (10—11) flattened and costated; costæ numerous, perpendicular, but slightly bent in the middle, inclining from left to right; aperture small, and elliptical.

The whorls are narrow, their axis being equal only to half their transverse diameter; the costæ are narrow, and moderately elevated in young specimens, but after seven volutione have been formed, became much more faintly marked, and finally are obsolete; the less subulate form and very narrow whorls separate it from *Terebra vetusta* (Phil. Geol. York., t. 9, f. 11), to which the markings upon its surface have a near resemblance. Axis of largest specimen 15 lines; transverse diameter 5 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common and vicinity, where it is moderately rare: it is usually found in the soft oolite beneath the planking.

CHEMNITZIA LECKENBYI. Plate VII, fig. 4.

C. Testá parvá, lævigatá, subulatá; anfractibus numerosis, subplanis, supernè convexis, anfractu ultimo symmetrico.

Shell small, smooth, subulate, acute; whorls numerous, narrow, flattened, except upon their upper portions, where they are convex; the last whorl symmetrical.

This small species approaches in figure two contemporaneous species, viz., the young state of *Nerinaa Voltzii* and of *Eulima? communis*; from the former of these it is distinguished by the greater flatness of the whorls; from the young state of the latter by the much greater number of whorls, more subulate form, and acute apex. Axis $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

CHEMNITZIA WETHERELLI. Plate VII, figs. 5, 5a.

C. Testá cylindrico-elongata; anfractibus numerosis (12) subconvexis, longitudinaliter costatis; costis (14) rectis obtusis; aperturá parvá, ovatá.

Shell cylindrical, elongated, whorls numerous (about 12), somewhat convex, longitudinally costated; costæ perpendicular, obtuse, closely arranged, about 14 in a volutione; aperture small, ovate.

A small, slender species, with closely-arranged costæ, which are rather large, but not much elevated; the sutures of the whorls are strongly marked; it is rare, but has occurred in more than one of the shelly beds. Axis 10 lines; transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

This species is named in compliment to our kind and liberal friend, N. T. Wetherell, Esq., F.G.S.

CHEMNITZIA VARIABILIS. Plate VIII, figs. 7, 7a, b.

C. Testá turrítá, subulatá; anfractibus convexiusculis, transversim striatis, plus minusve crenulatis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis curvatis circa 12 in ambitu; costis interdum interruptis nodulosis; aperturá ellipticá obliquá; columellá marginatá.

Shell turreted, subulate; whorls rather convex, transversely striated, striæ more or less longitudinally costated, costæ curved, about 12 in a volution; ribs sometimes obsolete, and replaced by nodules; aperture elliptical, oblique; columella marginated.

Specimens differ in the convexity of the whorls, those which are most convex have the ribs shortest, or reduced merely to nodules placed upon the upper border of each whorl: in all specimens the costæ become obsolete before reaching the base of each whorl. Occasionally upon the same specimen the ribs degenerate into nodules, only the smaller whorls are then costated. This species was first mistaken for *Melania undulata* (Deslongchamps); but in that shell the sides of the volutions are flat, the costæ are more numerous, and extend to the junction of the whorls, and have no curvature except in the last one; they are likewise less subulate than in our species. Axis 5 lines; transverse diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. It is abundant in all the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, near Minchinhampton.

CHEMNITZIA PHASIANOIDES. Plate IX, fig. 5.

C. Testá ovato-subcylindricá, spirá elatá, apice obtuso; anfractibus (5) planis, anfractu ultimo subcylindrico, elongato; aperturá obliquá; labro dilatato.

Shell ovately-subcylindrical, spire elevated, apex obtuse, whorls (5) flattened, the last whorl subcylindrical, elongated; aperture oblique; outer lip dilated.

This species has a considerable resemblance to *Eulima vagans*, but the spire is much shorter, the whorls are fewer, and the apex is more obtuse; the aperture is rather narrow, its length being two fifths of the entire shell.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common has furnished our specimens.

Family—LITTORINIDÆ.

RISSOINA, *D'Orbigny*. 1842.

Shell turreted, acuminated; spire long, consisting of several whorls; aperture oval, rather pointed at the two extremities; outer lip thickened, emarginated; columella rounded, straight.

RISSOINA DUPLICATA, *Sow.* Plate IX, fig. 10.RISSOA DUPLICATA, *Sow.* 1829. *Min. Con.*, t. 609, fig. 4.— — *Brown.* *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, t. 38, figs. 14, 15.— — *Morris.* *Cat. Brit. Fossils*, p. 161.— — *Bronn.* *Index Palæont.*, p. 1092.RISSOINA DUPLICATA, *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 297.— — *D'Orb.* *Pal. Franç. Terr. Jurass.*, t. 237, figs. 1, 2.

A. Testá parvâ turritâ, acutâ; anfractibus (6) in medio angulatis; costulis longitudinalibus angustatis, remotiusculis; carinâ unicâ in medio anfractuum sitâ; anfractu ultimo, costulis numerosis longitudinalibus rectis ornato, carinâ evanescente.

Shell small, turreted, acute; whorls (6) angulated, with remote, narrow, longitudinal costæ; each whorl has a low carina, situated a little beneath its middle part; the last whorl has very numerous small, longitudinal and straight ribs; the carina is scarcely discernible upon the last whorl. The costæ upon the last whorl are twice as numerous as upon the spire, and the figure of the whorl is nearly cylindrical, or slightly biangulated; and the carina becomes obsolete; the *Rissoa unicarina* of Buvignier, and the *Fusus carinatus* of Roëmer, approach very nearly to this species, with which they may possibly be identical; judging from the descriptions, however, there are certain points of distinction which appear to separate them from our species. Length 2 lines.

Locality. Ancliff and Minchinhampton Common; at the latter place it is very rare, and found only in the beds of planking.

RISSOINA OBLIQUATA, *Sow.* Plate IX, fig. 19.RISSOA OBLIQUATA, *Sow.* 1829. *Min. Con.*, t. 609, fig. 3.— — *Brown.* *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 79, t. 38, figs. 19, 20.— — *Bronn.* *Index Palæont.*, p. 1093.RISSOINA OBLIQUATA, *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 297.

R. Testâ turritâ, turbinatâ, acutâ; anfractibus (6—7) convexis et costatis; costis à dextro ad sinistram obliquis.

Shell turreted, turbinated, acute; whorls (6—7) convex and costated; costæ oblique, directed from right to left.

The costæ are rather more elevated than in *R. acuta*, and the entire figure is more turbiniform, the whorls being much more convex. Length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.

Locality. Ancliff; also very rarely at Minchinhampton Common, in the planking.

RISSOINA ACUTA, *Sow.* Plate IX, fig. 9.

RISSOA ACUTA, *Sow.* 1829. *Min. Con.*, t. 609, fig. 2.

— — *Brown.* *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 79, t. 38, figs. 25, 26.

— — *Bronn.* *Index Palæont.*, p. 1090.

RISSOINA ACUTA, *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 297.

R. Testá parvá, turritá, acutá; anfractibus convexiusculis 6, costulis angustatis subremotis longitudinalibus; aperturá ovatá; labio dextro expanso.

Shell small, turreted, acute; whorls (6) slightly convex, with narrow, rather remote, longitudinal ribs; aperture oval; right lip expanded.

The surface is nearly smooth; the longitudinal ribs, or rather lines, scarcely affecting the evenness of the surface; it is the most slender example of the genus which the Great Oolite has produced. Length, 3 lines.

Locality. Ancliff; and very rarely Minchinhampton Common, in the planking.

RISSOINA CANCELLATA. Plate IX, figs. 12, 12a.

R. Testá turbinatá, turritá, acutá; anfractibus convexis (8), angustis, transversè costatis; costis (6—7) inæqualibus, lineis longitudinalibus decussatis; aperturá latá.

Shell turreted, turbinated, acute; whorls convex (8), narrow, transversely costated; costæ (6—7) unequal, decussated by longitudinal lines; aperture wide.

The upper costæ of each whorl are smaller and more approximated than the lower; the convexity of the whorls is chiefly upon their lower portions; the fine longitudinal lines crossing the narrow encircling costæ give to the surface a cancellated aspect; the aperture is acute above, rounded beneath.

Locality. The soft Oolite beneath the planking of Minchinhampton Common furnished this pretty little shell, of which we have not seen another example.

RISSOINA TRICARINATA. Plate IX, fig. 13.

R. Testá parvá, turbinatá, acutá; anfractibus convexis; tricarinatis; carinis crenulatis; cariná superiore apud suturam positá; aliis in medio et approximatis; anfractu ultimo ad basem lineis tenuissimis notato; aperturá parvá, suborbiculari.

Shell small, turbinated, acute; whorls very convex, and thrice carinated; carinæ crenulated, the upper one placed near to the suture; the others about the middle of the whorl, and near together; the last whorl has near to its base very fine encircling lines; the aperture is small, and nearly orbicular.

In this minute shell the largeness and roundness of the carinæ, and the great convexity of the whorls are the most prominent features.

Locality. We have procured two specimens from the white stone of Bussage; but in this, and probably other instances of minute shells, the small number known may indicate rather our defective observation than the true relative numbers which they present.

RISSOINA? LEVIS, *Sow.* Plate IX, fig. 16.

RISSOA LEVIS, *Sow.* 1829. *Min. Con.*, t. 609, fig. 1.

— — *Brown.* *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 79, t. 38, fig. 12.

— — *Bronn.* *Index Palæont.*, p. 1092.

R. Testá parvá, turritá, lævi, subcylindricá; anfractibus (6) subplanatis; anfractu penultimo, et ultimo subcylindrico; aperturá parvá, obliquá.

Shell small, turreted, pointed, smooth, and subcylindrical; whorls (6) rather flattened; the last whorl, and also the penultimate whorl, are nearly cylindrical; aperture small and oval, oblique. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 lines.

Locality. Ancliff; also very rarely at Minchinhampton Common, where it has been found in the planking.

This species scarcely exhibits the anterior notch characteristic of *Rissoina*.

PAGODUS, *Gray.*

Sub-genus—AMBERLYA.

P. Testá turritá, turbinatá, apice acuto; anfractibus supernè planis, infra convexis et nodulatis; anfractu ultimo ventricoso; aperturá ovatá, integrá, labio interno calloso umbilicum vix obtigente; suturis profundè impressis; columellá nullá.

Shell turreted, turbinated, apex acute; whorls flattened above, convex, and nodulated beneath, the last whorl ventricose; aperture ovate, entire; inner lip thickened, and nearly covering a small umbilicus; sutures deeply impressed; no columella.

The whorls are received into the concavity of those which succeed, the latter at their junctions being slightly overwrapped by the former, after the manner of *Scalaria*; the aperture is oval and oblique; the outer lip thin; the figure varied somewhat according to the stage of growth, the last one or two volutions in adult specimens becoming more tumid than the others; in such examples, therefore, the spire acquires a slightly concave figure.

This shell may be considered to form only a section of *Littorina*, agreeing in the general characters with the genus *Pagodus* of Gray, with which, probably, the discovery of more perfect specimens may assimilate it.

AMBERLEYA (PAGODUS) NODOSA. Plate V, fig. 19.

TEREBRA NODOSA, *Buckman*. 1845. *Geol. of Cheltenham*, p. 102.

A. Testá turritá, ventricosá; spirá clatá, apice acuto; anfractibus (6) infra nodulosis, nodulis numerosis supernè apud suturam cingulo nodulorum minorum ornatis; anfractu ultimo basi costulis obscuris tribus cincto.

Shell turreted, ventricose; spire elevated; apex acute; whorls (6) convex on their lower portions, and nodulated; the nodules closely arranged, and forming a small belt near to the base of the whorl; another, much smaller and indistinct, circle of nodules encompasses the whorls upon their upper portions near to the suture; the last whorl has at its base three indistinct, narrow, encircling costæ.

The number of nodules gradually increases in each volution, the last whorl having about 18; the last two volutions are very ventricose, which give to the spire a slightly concave figure; in the younger state, consequently, the figure is more slender than in the adult. Our two specimens, which are of different stages of growth, present the following proportions:—*Adult*. Axis 24 lines, transverse diameter 15 lines, length of aperture 11 lines, breadth of aperture 8 lines. *Young state*. Axis 16 lines, transverse diameter 9 lines, length of aperture 6 lines, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. It is very rare, the planking of Minchinhampton Common has furnished five examples, and several imperfect casts have been obtained in the Stonesfield slate at another place in the same vicinity: these casts have enabled us to ascertain the absence of a central columella.

Obs. The specimen submitted to the artist was rather imperfect at the base of the aperture, which, together with the position, give it the aspect of a regular notch at that part of the shell.

Family—NERITIDÆ.

NERITA, *Linn*. 1758.

Shell semiglobose; spire short, sometimes not produced, consisting of few volutions; aperture large, semilunar; outer lip thick, inner lip thickened, usually flattened, and striated or dentated at its inner edge.

The fossil species of *Nerita*, from the Great Oolite, may be divided into the three following sections, as dependent on the character of the inner lip:—

SECT. 1. Inner lip smooth.

N. Testá crassá, subhemisphæricá; spirá parvá obliquá, depressá; anfractibus paucis, carinatis; aperturá semilunari; labio dextro crasso, labio interno planato, amplo.

Shell thick, subhemispherical; spire small, oblique, depressed; whorls few, carinated; aperture semilunar; outer lip thick and smooth; inner lip flat, broad, and smooth, without notch or striæ.

NERITA CANCELLATA. Plate XI, fig. 15, 15a.

N. Testá crassá, hemisphæricá; spirá parvá, depressá, obtusá; anfractibus (3) carinis tribus cancellatis; carinis obtusis, striis longitudinalibus decussatis, et lineis inæqualibus et irregularibus cinctis; aperturá transversè oblongá.

Shell thick, hemispherical; spire small, obtuse, depressed; whorls (3), with three carinæ cancellated; carinæ obtuse, decussated with longitudinal striæ: the last whorl has also irregular, unequal, encircling lines, which form, with the longitudinal striæ, a cancellated surface; aperture transversely oblong; inner lip very wide.

The most frequent aspect is that of a very rugose, depressed *Nerite*, with large, obtuse carinæ and intermediate sulcations; the distinctly cancellated surface is observable only in the younger examples. The first and second carinæ are placed near together; between these and the basal carina is a large surface, with encircling lines crossing the striæ. Portions of coloured surface are sometimes observed upon the carinæ and upper portion of the last volution.

Locality. It is moderately rare at Minchinhampton Common and Bussage.

NERITA RUGOSA. Plate XI, fig. 17, 17a.

R. Testá hemisphæricá; spirá parvá, depressá; anfractibus (2 vel 3) carinato-striatis; ultimo anfractu subangulato, carinis tribus (cariná mesá majore), et striis profundis longitudinalibus plüs minùsve crebris; coloribus fuscis sæpè pictis; labio interno, lato, planato.

Shell hemispherical; spire small, depressed; whorls (2 or 3) carinated and striated; the last whorl subangulated, having three carinæ, of which the middle one is the most prominent and rounded; the last whorl has, also, longitudinal, deeply-marked striæ, more or less closely arranged, and not unfrequently marked with colours, arranged into two broad encircling bands, separated by the mesial carina.

The longitudinal striæ might sometimes, with more propriety, be termed costæ; when the costæ are large and distant the carinæ are likewise most prominent, and occasionally both conditions may be observed in the growth of the same specimen—the smaller

examples being such as usually have the most widely-separated longitudinal lines or striæ. The surface markings vary so considerably that they may be conveniently described under the three following aspects:—

a'. Ribs elevated and separated; carinæ smooth and prominent.

b'. Surface with longitudinal closely-arranged plications, but no distinct ribs; plicæ impressed with very fine longitudinal lines.

c'. In which the characteristics of the two former varieties are sometimes exhibited upon the same specimen, in which case the carinæ are imperfect, or, in lieu of them, there are slight depressions or furrows.

The most common aspect is that of the variety *a'*. It is one of the most generally-noticed univalves of the shelly beds. Very rarely all traces of ribs and plications are wanting, the surface is then shining, smooth, and highly coloured. The dimensions vary from that of a duck-shot to the largest-sized pea.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common. In all the shelly beds of the district.

NERITA COSTULATA, *Desh.* Plate VIII, figs. 6, 6*a*, *b*, *c*. Plate XI, figs. 18, 18*a*, *b*.

NERITA COSTATA, *Sow.* 1824. *Min. Con.*, t. 463, figs. 5, 6.

— — *Phillips.* *Geol. of Yorkshire*, vol. i, t. 11, fig. 32.

— — *Brown.* *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 91, t. 44, figs. 1, 2.

— COSTULATA, *Desh.* 1838. *Lam. Anim. sans Vert.*, 2d Edit., vol. viii, p. 617.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 299.

N. Testá parvá; spirá obliquá depressá, minutá, vix elatá; anfractu ultimo supernè planato, costis longitudinalibus, numerosis, subundatis, et approximatis ornato.

Shell small; spire oblique, depressed, minute, scarcely elevated; the last whorl flattened upon its upper portion, and covered with costæ, which are longitudinal, numerous, closely arranged, and slightly waved; the aperture is very large, the inner lip very wide and flat.

The absence of carinæ at once distinguishes this little shell from our *Nerita rugosa*, for one variety of which it might otherwise be mistaken. It has not been found in the Minchinhampton Great Oolite, but occurs occasionally in the Inferior Oolite of that district. Axis 2 lines.

Locality. Ancliff; Stonesfield. *Inf. Ool.*, Yorkshire.

SECT. 2. Inner lip convex. *Neridomus*.

N. Testá lævigatá, ovato-globosá; spirá parvá, obliquá; anfractu ultimo permagno; aperturá ovatá, vel semilunari; labio externo crasso; labio interno crasso, convexo et lævigato.

Shell smooth, ovately globose; spire small, oblique; the last whorl very large; aperture ovate, or semilunar; outer lip thick; inner lip thick, convex, and smooth.

NERITA HEMISPHERICA, Roëmer. Plate XI, fig. 16, 16a; 14, 14a.

NERITA HEMISPHERICA, Roëmer. 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 156, t. 10, fig. 7.

N. Testá lævigatá, transversá ovali-hemisphæricá; spirá parvá, prominulá; aperturá semilunari; labio interno magno, convexo et incrassato.

Shell smooth, transverse, ovately hemispherical; spire small; aperture semilunar; inner lip large, convex, and incrassated.

The surface of this species varies considerably; the younger specimens being smooth, and not unfrequently exhibiting portions of colouring in dark, encircling lines: the older specimens are rendered rugose by numerous large plications of growth. It is not uncommon, being found in all the shelly beds, more especially in the coarse planking.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

NERITA MINUTA, Sow. Plate XI, figs. 19, 19a.

NERITA MINUTA, Sow. 1824. Min. Con. t. 463, figs. 3, 4.

— — *Desh.*, 1838. Lam. Anim. sans Vert., 2d Edit., vol. viii, p. 617.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

— PULLA, Roëmer. 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 155, t. 9, fig. 30.

— OVATA, Roëmer. Nordd. Oolith., p. 156, t. 10, fig. 6.

— MAIS, *Buvignier.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Phil. Verd., t. 5, figs. 18, 19.

N. Testá parvá lævigatá; spirá obliquá exsertá et minutá; anfractu ultimo coloribus lineatis undulatis sæpissimè picto.

Shell small, smooth; spire oblique and minute; the last whorl most commonly exhibits undulating-coloured lines, which occasionally coalesce, and are very irregular.

This little shell is a longer oval figure than both *Nerita hemisphærica* (Röm.) and *Neritina Cooksoni* (Desl.); the latter little species, with which it nearly agrees in size, is more globose, and has a larger, more prominent, and less oblique spire than *N. Pulla*.

N. minuta occurs abundantly in all the shelly beds; its surface is very smooth and shining; the most frequent size is that of duck shot; the longer diameter not exceeding two lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common and neighbouring district.

SECT. 3. Inner lip notched. *Neritopsis, Gruteloup.* 1840.

N. Testá crassá, neritiformi, ovato-globosá; spirá parvá, obliquá, anfractu ultimo inflato, costis numerosis cincto; aperturá suborbiculari, labro externo incrassato et lævigato, labio interno concavo, sulco lato margine excavato.

Shell thick, neritiform, ovately-globose; spire small, oblique; the last whorl inflated, encircled with numerous costæ; aperture suborbicular; the outer lip thickened, but smooth; the inner lip concave, with a wide notch upon its inner border.

NERITOPSIS STRIATA. Plate XI, figs. 13, 13a.

N. Testá ovatá; spirá elatá; anfractibus tribus, convexis; anfractu ultimo costis numerosissimis crebris cincto, costis subundulatis; aperturá amplá, ovatá.

Shell ovate; spire elevated; whorls (3) convex; the last whorl encircled with numerous and closely-arranged costæ, which slightly undulate; aperture large and ovate.

The costæ are narrow, but slightly elevated, the interstitial spaces being so narrow as to appear like striæ; hence, in badly-preserved specimens, the costæ can scarcely be discerned; the spire is small, moderately prominent, and has its surface distinctly sculptured in good examples: the specimen figured is rather beneath the average size.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs somewhat rarely in the soft, shelly oolite which underlies the planking.

NERITOPSIS SULCOSA. Plate XI, fig. 12.

? *NERITA SULCOSA*, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr.*, vol. v, tab. 28, fig. 8. (Non *Brocchi.*)

N. Testá ovatá; spirá parvá; anfractibus tribus vel quaternis, convexis, sulco lato spirali supernè instructis; anfractu ultimo permagno, cingulis inæqualibus, numerosis, et magnis ornato.

Shell ovate; spire small; whorls (3 or 4) convex, with a wide, encircling sulcus upon their upper portions; the last whorl very large, with numerous, unequal, and large encircling bands.

The encircling ribs extend only upon the last volution, their inequality and large size give to the surface a rugose aspect; the sulcus upon the upper part of the last whorl is without costæ; the specimen figured is of the largest dimensions.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of coarse planking.

PILEOLUS, *G. B. Sowerby*, 1823.

“Shell conical, with a subcentral upright vertex; base concave, with a thin margin and tumid centre; aperture small, within the margin of the base, sublateral, semilunar, its outer lip prominent, the inner one crenulated; spire internal, very short.”—*Sowerby.*

PILEOLUS PLICATUS, *Sow.* Plate IX, figs. 36, 36*a*, *b*, *c*.

- PILEOLUS PLICATUS, *G. B. Sow.* 1823. Genera of Shells, No. 19, figs. 1—4.
 — — *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 432, figs. 1—4.
 — — *Bronn.* Leth. Geogn., p. 392, t. 27, fig. 6.
 — — *Brown.* Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 92.
 — — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.
 — — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 973.
 PATELLA COSTATULA, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 177, fig. 9.

P. Testá turbinatá; ambitu orbiculari; verticè elato, subacuto, erecto; costis radiantibus majoribus (16) acutis, minoribus intermediis; costis posterioribus maximis; margine dentatá; basi in medio convexiusculá, ad peripheriam subconvexá; peripheriá integrá aut subsinuatá.

Shell turbinated, suborbicular, summit elevated, erect, and rather acute; ribs radiating, the larger series (16 in number) are acute, with smaller ones between them; the posterior ribs are the largest and most distant; the margin is toothed, the base is convex in its middle part, and slightly convex at the periphery; the periphery is entire, and slightly sinuated.

Four of the posterior ribs occupy one third of the circumference; they are more elevated and distant than the others. The specimens of this species in the Great Oolite never occur of so large a size as those of *P. lævis*; the usual basal diameter being about 3 lines, and very rarely exceeding 4 lines. *Pileolus plicatus* is scattered, indifferently, over the shelly beds, but in fewer numbers than the other species; the shell being very thick and strong, is usually entire and uncompressed; both species are always found in the upright position.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; Ancliff, Wiltshire; Langrunc, France.

PILEOLUS LÆVIS, *G. B. Sow.* Plate IX, figs. 37, 37*a*, *b*.

- PILEOLUS LÆVIS, *G. B. Sow.* 1823. Genera of Shells, No. 19, figs. 5—8.
 — — *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 432, figs. 6—8.
 — — *Brown.* Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 92, t. 44, figs. 16, 17.
 — — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.
 — — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 973.
 ? PATELLA MAMILLARIS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 177, fig. 10.
 ? — PAPHURACEA, *Bronn.* Lethæa Geogn., pl. 27, figs. 7, *a*, *b*.

P. Testá parvá, conico-depressá, lævi, aut sulcis raris, obsoletis notatá; basi in medio convexiusculá.

Shell small, conical, but much depressed; sometimes discoidal, smooth, or with a few faintly-marked longitudinal irregular sulcations; base rather convex in the middle part.

Specimens, as small as the head of a pin, are scattered over the blocks of white stone at Bussage, and planking at Minchinhampton Common—these are smooth. The larger shells are more distinctly sulcated, and occasionally attain a diameter of three eighths of an inch.

Locality. It occurs in all the shelly beds at Minchinhampton; at Ancliff, in Wiltshire; and at Charter House, Hinton, Somersetshire. Langrune, France.

Family—TURBINIDÆ.

TROCHUS, *Linnaeus*, 1758.

Shell turbinated, conical; spire elevated, consisting of numerous whorls; under surface discoidal; aperture more or less depressed obliquely, entire, generally angular; columella curved, more or less prominent at its union with the outer lip, contiguous to the axis of the shell.

The fossil species of the Great Oolite are all very small, and are tolerably numerous in the shelly beds.

TROCHUS DUNKERI. Plate X, figs. 3, 3a.

T. Testá conicá, glabrá; anfractibus lævigatis et planis (4—6); apice acuto; aperturá obliquá, umbilico nullo.

Shell conical, smooth; whorls very smooth and flattened; apex acute; aperture oblique; no umbilicus.

The extreme flatness of the whorls, and moderate elevation of the spire, are the chief features; the good specimens have oblique lines of growth upon the last whorl, near to the aperture.

Locality. This little species is tolerably abundant in the white stone of Eastcombs and Bussage.

Named after Dr. W. Dunker, Professor at the Polytechnic School of Cassel.

This species has some affinity with the *Trochus glaber*, Koch (*Goldf. Pet. t. 1796. 12*); but the volutions are striated and the base more convex.

TROCHUS PLICATUS, *Archiac.* Plate X, figs. 8, 8a.

TROCHUS PLICATUS, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém. Soc. Géol. France*, vol. v, p. 379, t. 29, fig. 5.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 300.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. *Index Palæont.*, p. 1304.

T. Testá turbinatá; spirá elatá; anfractibus (5) subconvexis, longitudinaliter costatis; costis 12 rectis elatis; basi lævi; aperturá parvâ, depressâ.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated; whorls (5) rather convex, longitudinally costated; costæ straight, elevated, smooth, about 12 in a volution; the base smooth; the aperture small and depressed; the sutures of the whorls are strongly marked. Axis 3 lines, basal diameter 6 lines.

Locality. The specimen figured is rather flattened; it occurred in the planking of Minchinhampton Common, and is more acutely conical than that figured by M. d'Archiac, of which it is considered to be only a variety.

TROCHUS IBBETSONI. Plate X, figs. 4, 4a.

T. Testá conicá, spirá elatá, obtusá; anfractibus (5—6), lævigatis et planis, aut subconvexis; aperturá depressâ, obliquâ; umbilico nullo.

Shell conical; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls (5—6) smooth and flattened, or slightly convex; aperture depressed, oblique; no umbilicus, columella lip thick and excavated.

This species somewhat resembles *T. Dunkeri*, from which it differs in the more elevated spire, obtuse apex, and somewhat convex form of the whorls; the base is, likewise, more convex and narrow: in the larger specimens these distinctive characters become more prominent, and the sutures of the whorls are strongly marked. It occurs together with *T. Dunkeri*, but in smaller numbers.

Locality. Eastscombs and Bussage.

The name in compliment to Capt. L. L. B. Ibbetson, F.R.S., whose geological surveys of the different railways have been of considerable interest to science.

TROCHUS SQUAMIGER. Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, b.

T. Testá conicá; apice obtuso; anfractibus (6—8) subcompressis, suturis impressis; anfractibus cingulis quaternis tubuloso-squamosis; cingulo inferiori minimo; basi planâ et lævi; aperturá depressâ; umbilico nullo.

Shell conical; apex obtuse; whorls (6) rather compressed, the sutures well marked; whorls with four circles of nodules or plications which are squamosely tubular or excavated towards the aperture, the lowest circle of nodules being much the smallest; the base is flat and smooth; the aperture depressed; no umbilicus.

In this species the height exceeds the basal diameter. It occurs not very unfrequently in the planking, a rock which usually adheres very closely to shells, and the plications become entangled with the particles of stone, so as to render good specimens very rare.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

TROCHUS BUNBURI. Plate X, fig. 1, 1a, 1b.

T. Testá conicá; apice acuto; anfractibus (5) cingulatis; cingulis acutis inæqualibus, basi lævi; aperturá obliquá.

Shell conical; spire acute; whorls (5) cingulated; encircling ribs unequal, and varying in different individuals; the base smooth; the aperture oblique.

The costæ are very large, elevated, and unequal, so as to obscure the sutures of the whorls.

Locality. It is by far the most abundant of the Great Oolite species in the vicinity of Minchinhampton, and is common to all the shelly beds.

This species is named in compliment to E. H. Bunbury, Esq., M.P., F.G.S.

TROCHUS PILEOLUS. Plate X, figs. 5, 5a, 5b.

T. Testá turbinatá, lævissimá; anfractibus (4) planis; apice obtuso; anfractu ultimo ad basin angulato; basi convexá; aperturá parvá.

Shell turbinated, very smooth; whorls (4) flattened; apex obtuse; the last whorl encircled with a prominent rib near to the base; base convex; aperture small.

The very obtuse spire, and nearly cylindrical form of the last volution, give to the shell a cap-like figure.

Locality. From the white stone of Bussage. It is rare.

TROCHUS ANCEUS, Goldf. Plate X, figs. 7, 7a.

TROCHUS ANCEUS, Goldfuss. 1842. Petref., iii, p. 55, t. 180, fig. 3.

— — Bronn: 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1296.

T. Testá turbinatá, parvá, obliquè costatá, basi cingulatá; anfractibus (5—6) tetragonis cingulatis; cingulis quaternis granulatis.

Shell small, turbinated, obliquely costated, base cingulated; whorls (5—6) angular, encircled with four rows of granules.

Locality. Of this minute shell we have only obtained two examples, from the white stone of Bussage, and believe it to be rare.

The sutures in the specimens, figured by Goldfuss, are more distinct.

TROCHUS OBSOLETUS, Roemer. Plate XI, figs. 1, 1a.

TROCHUS OBSOLETUS, Roemer. 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 151, t. 11, fig. 5.

— — Bronn. 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1303.

T. Testá conicá; anfractibus tribus lævibus, lateribus planis; umbilico nullo; aperturá depresso-ovatá.

Shell conical; whorls (3) smooth, the sides flattened, no umbilicus; aperture depressed, ovate.

Possibly this may be the young of *T. glaber*, Dunker; the only apparent difference between them being, that *T. obsoletus* has a base wider in proportion to the height, and that the upper margins of the whorls are somewhat tumid, causing the sides to appear less flattened.

Locality. It is moderately common to all the shelly beds near Minchinhampton. In the Stonesfield slate of Wagboro' Bush (*Buckman*).

TURBO, *Linnæus*, 1758.

Shell thick, ventricose, turbinated, usually sculptured or tuberculated; spire short; aperture usually rounded, entire, somewhat spread out anteriorly.

TURBO HAMPTONENSIS. Plate IX, figs. 30, 30*a*, *b*.

T. Testá parvá, turbinatá; anfractibus (4) convæxis, costulis (4) granulatis elatis cinctis; aperturá orbiculatá; umbilico parvo.

Shell small, turbinated; whorls convex (4), turreted, encircled by four ribs, which are elevated and closely granulated; the aperture is nearly round; the umbilicus small.

Locality. A single, good example from the planking of Minchinhampton Common is all we have seen.

TURBO ELABORATUS. *Bean*, MS. Plate IX, fig. 27.

TURBO ELABORATUS, *Lycett*. 1850. *Annals of Nat. Hist.*, vol. vi, p. 416, pl. 11, fig. 1.

T. Testá conoidéá; anfractibus (4—5), supernè planatis, infernè subconvæxis, et costatis; costis magnis longitudinalibus numerosis et elatis, lineisque transversis decussatis; aperturá ovatá; umbilico nullo.

Shell conoidal; whorls (4—5), their upper borders flattened or nearly horizontal, smooth; their lower portions slightly convex, with numerous elevated large, longitudinal costæ, decussated by numerous, closely-arranged transverse lines; aperture oval; no umbilicus.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common and white stone of Bussage have furnished this species, but it is rare at both localities; it has, likewise, been obtained from the middle division of the Inferior Oolite in the same district, and occurs also in the same formation in Normandy.

TURBO SHARPEI. Plate IX, figs. 28, 28a.

T. Testá conoideá; anfractibus (4) convexis, gradatim tumescentibus, suturis profundè impressis; anfractibus lineis elatis æqualibus, longitudinalibus et regularibus ornatis, aliis transversis decussatis; lineis transversis supernè distantibus, infernè approximatis; aperturá ovatá; umbilico nullo.

Shell conoidal; whorls (4) convex, gradually increasing in size, their sutures deeply impressed; the surface of the whorls is ornamented with numerous equal and regular longitudinal lines, transversely decussated by others of equal size; the transverse lines are arranged distantly upon the upper portions of the whorls, but more nearly upon the lower; aperture oval; no umbilicus.

Both descriptions of lines are scarcely discernible, except upon the last volution, where they are prominent; but the lower portion of this whorl is destitute of the longitudinal lines, which extend over only the upper half.

The general figure differs from *Turbo elaboratus* (Plate IX, fig. 27), in the more gradual increase of the whorls, which are likewise more convex, and have not the distinct sulcus or area upon their upper portions, nor the large elevated costæ; these distinctive features have been faithfully delineated by the artist. The longitudinal lines are equal in size to those which are transverse, forming a simple cross-barred surface.

Locality. It is rare; but has been found both at Bussage and Minchinhampton Common. This species is dedicated to D. Sharpe, Esq., F.R.S.

TURBO PYGMEUS. Plate IX, figs. 29, 29a.

T. Testá parvá, conicá; apice obtuso; anfractibus (4—5) planatis, costis longitudinalibus numerosis (circa 16 in ambitu), cum punctis interstitialibus ornatis; aperturá depressá.

Shell small, conical, apex obtuse; whorls (4—5) flattened, ornamented with numerous longitudinal ribs (about 16 in a volution), the interstitial spaces being closely and deeply punctated; aperture depressed. The costæ are large and equal; their continuity is interrupted by a narrow, encircling band at the base of each whorl; the height of the entire shell is somewhat greater than its transverse diameter at the base; the exact character of the mouth not being exposed, it is placed only provisionally in the genus *Turbo*.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, at which place it would seem to be rare.

TURBO CAPITANEUS, Goldf. Plate IX, figs. 33, 33a.

TURBO CAPITANEUS, Goldfuss. 1842. Petref., iii, p. 97, t. 194, fig. 1.

— — Bronn. 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1318.

T. Testá turbinato-conicá, acutá, lineatá; basi granulatá cingulatá; anfractibus (6) subteretibus bicarinatis, carinis granulis erectis coronatis; interstitiis canaliculatis.

Shell turbinated or conical; apex acute, the base with a granular band encircling it; the whorls (6) are turreted, and have two encircling carinæ, the carinæ are elevated and fringed with closely-arranged granules, the interstitial spaces are canaliculated.

Locality. This elegant species occurs rarely in the planking of Minchinhampton Common; it is usually crushed or otherwise imperfect; it occurs likewise in the Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire more frequently, and is usually better preserved.

We have ventured to assign this shell to the species described by Goldfuss, although its state of preservation does not show the longitudinal markings characteristic of that species.

TURBO OBTUSUS, *Sow.* Plate XI, figs. 9, 9a.

TURBO OBTUSUS, *Sow.* 1827. *Min. Con.*, t. 551, fig. 2.

— — *Brown.* 1849. *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 73, t. 38, figs. 41, 42.

TURBO SUBOBTUSUS, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 300.

T. Testá parvá, conicá; spirá obtusa; anfractibus (4) planatis, ultimo supernè sub-concavo, infernè convexo, striis crebris, subundatis, transversis eincto; aperturá ovatá; umbilico nullo.

Shell small, conical; spire obtuse; whorls 4, their sides flattened, the last whorl slightly concave in the upper and convex in its lower part; the whorls are encircled with striæ, closely arranged and slightly undulated; aperture ovate; no umbilicus.

In this minute species, the junctions of the whorls are strongly marked; the striæ are slightly punctated, giving to the spaces between them a rough or scabrous aspect; the striæ, however, are but faintly impressed, and are scarcely visible upon some specimens; the substance of the shell is thick, its axial slightly exceeding its transverse diameter, or being equal to about 2 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common and Bussage. At both places it is somewhat rare, but occurs in more than one shelly bed. Ancliff, Wiltshire.

TURBO GOMONDEI. Plate XI, fig. 5.

T. Testá conoideá, spirá elatá, acutá; anfractibus (5) planatis et costatis; costis transversis (4) densè nodulosis; aperturá ovatá, subdepressá, umbilico nullo.

Shell conoidal, spire elevated, acute; whorls (5) flattened and costated; the costæ (4 in number) are transversal, and densely nodulated; the aperture is ovate and somewhat depressed; and there is no umbilicus.

The length of the aperture is scarcely equal to half the entire length of the shell, and

somewhat exceeds its transverse diameter; it is moderately large, and wide at the base; the junctions of the whorls are strongly marked; the encircling costæ are large, closely arranged, and very densely nodulated. Axis 8 lines, transverse diameter of the last volution 6 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs in the coarse planking: it is moderately rare.

We have dedicated this species to H. Gomonde, Esq., of Cheltenham, who has kindly allowed us the use of his collection of oolitic fossils.

MONODONTA, Lamarck. 1801.

Shell turbinated, aperture entire, base of the columella forming a tooth, with an exposed umbilicus half surrounding it; beneath the tooth is a longitudinal groove, the edges of which are acute; the outer lip is thick, striated within.

MONODONTA LYELLII, *Archiac.* Plate XI, figs. 4, 4a, b.

MONODONTA LYELLII, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Géol. Soc. France, tom. v, t. 29, fig. 8.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 742.

TURBO LYELLII, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 301.

M. Testá turbinatá, spirá acutá, anfractibus (4) convexis, tricinctis; cingillis elatis et nodulosis; nodulis approximatis, antrorsum concavis; anfractu ultimo ventricosó, cingillis 7 ornato, ultimo cingillo maximo et profundè crenulato; umbilico magno.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated, acute; whorls (4) convex, encircled with three carinæ; carinæ elevated and nodular; nodules placed close together, and concave on their anterior sides; the last whorl ventricose; encircling bands 7, the last being the largest and is deeply crenulated; the umbilicus is large.

The markings vary considerably in this species. In some specimens the encircling costæ are nearly smooth, in others they are merely notched; but the greater number are distinctly nodulated; the junctions of the whorls are deeply impressed; and the entire shell is very thick.

Locality. This shell is abundant in the shelly beds near Minchinhampton; the size varies from a diameter of 1 line to 5 lines. In the Great Oolite, Eparcy (*Aisne*), France.

MONODONTA IMBRICATA. Plate XI, figs. 3, 3a.

M. Testá parvá, conicá; spirá acuminatá; anfractibus subplanis; striis imbricatis, transversis (4) cinctis; anfractu ultimo ad basin subangulato.

Shell small, conical; spire acuminate; whorls rather flattened, and encircled with four imbricated striæ; the last whorl is somewhat angulated towards its base.

The imbricated striæ are fine and closely arranged, those beneath the angle upon the last whorl are larger; the aperture is semilunar and contracted. As compared with *M. decussata*, this shell is more lengthened, the apex pointed, and the encircling striæ much fewer.

Locality. It is rare, and occurs, with the species before mentioned, at Minchinhampton.

MONODONTA FORMOSA. Plate XI, figs. 6, 6a, b.

M. Testá turbinatá, spirá subdepressá, prominulá, obtusá; anfractu ultimo in medio carinato, striis transversis crebris tenuissimis cincto; cariná lævigatá, rotundatá, obtusá, striis supra carinam positis magis elatis; aperturá semilunari subcontractá.

Shell turbinated, spire rather depressed, small, obtuse; the last whorl carinated in its middle part; the carina smooth, rounded, and obtuse; the last whorl has likewise transverse, closely arranged, fine, and crenulated striæ, those above the mesial carina being larger than the others; aperture semilunar, somewhat contracted.

In the greater number of specimens, more especially those of large dimensions, the encircling striæ are obsolete, the only markings being the lines of growth. Diameter of largest specimens, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. It is abundant and common to all the shelly beds near Minchinhampton.

MONODONTA DECUSSATA. Plate XI, figs. 9, 9a.

M. Testá parvá, conicá; apice obtuso; anfractibus planis, suturis impressis; striis crebris transversis et longitudinalibus decussatis.

Shell small, conical; apex obtuse; whorls flattened, their sutures impressed, encircled with numerous transverse striæ, decussated and impressed by others longitudinally.

This shell is more obtuse than *M. imbricata*; the last whorl is more cylindrical than the others; the lines upon its surface are so delicate as to be scarcely visible, unless under a magnifier.

Locality. It is rare, and occurs with *M. imbricata*, in the soft shelly Oolite of Minchinhampton Common.

MONODONTA LABADYEI, *Archiac*, sp. Plate XI, fig. 2; var. fig. 11, 11a.

TROCHUS LABADYEI, *Archiac*. 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, iii, p. 379, t. 29, figs. 2, 2a.

TURBO — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 301.

? MONODONTA LÆVIGATA, *Goldfuss*. Petref., p. 101, t. 195, fig. 5.

? TURBO DESLONGCHAMPSI, *Desh.* Elem. de Conchyl., t. 68, figs. 17, 18.

M. Testá turbinato-conicá, lævi; spirá elatá, obtusá; anfractibus planis seu subconvexis; suturis vix impressis; anfráctu ultimo permagno; aperturá ovatá; umbilico nullo. Ætate adultá testá elatiore.

Shell turbinated, conical, oblique, smooth; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls flattened, or slightly convex, the sutures rather indistinct; the last whorl very large; the aperture ovate, and the base without umbilicus or sulcus.

The young shells are rather discoidal, but with increase of growth gradually become obliquely conical, so much so, that the two extremes of the figure would scarcely be taken for the same species.

Locality. It is abundant in all the shelly beds of the Great Oolite formation near Minchinhampton. Eparcy, France.

SOLARIUM, *Lam.* 1801.

OMALAXIS. BIFRONTIA, *Deshayes.*

Shell depressed, conical, or discoidal; base concave, or widely umbilicated, the spiral margin of which is angulated and crenulated; aperture trapezoidal, with a thin peritreme.

SOLARIUM POLYGONIUM, *Archiac.* Plate IX, figs. 24, 24a, b.

SOLARIUM POLYGONIUM, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém. Soc. Géol. de France*, tom. v, p. 378, pl. 29, fig. 1.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. *Index Palæont.*, p. 1152.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 300.

S. Testá discoideá, spirá parvá, anfractibus (4) planis, ultimo carinato; angulis (9) costatis; costis elatioribus; lineis transversis et longitudinalibus decussatis; cariná parvá, nodulosá propè suturam sitá.

Shell discoidal, spire small, whorls (4) flattened, the last whorl carinated and angulated; angles (9) costated; costæ elevated; there are also encircling lines decussated by others which are longitudinal, and a small, closely nodulated carina, surrounding the upper portion of the whorls, near to the suture; the first two volutions are smooth, rounded, elevated, but minute.

Locality. This species occurs in the vicinity of Minchinhampton more frequently than any other of the genus, but, owing to its thinness and delicacy, few examples are well preserved. The white stone of Bussage is the most favorable position for obtaining it.

Great Oolite, Eparcy, France (*D'Archiac.*)

SOLARIUM VARICOSUM. Plate IX, figs. 23, 23a, b.

S. Testá conico-depressá; anfractibus (4) angulatis, lineis crebris transversis et longi-

tudinalibus decussantibus et varicibus irregularibus angulatis, ornatis; umbilico contracto, basi latá, tenuissimè cancellato.

Shell conical, depressed; whorls (4) angulated, and encircled with closely-arranged lines, longitudinally crossed by others, and equally densely arranged; varices elevated, longitudinal, angulated in their middle part, and placed at irregular distances; the umbilicus is contracted; the base is wide, slightly convex, and has a finely-cancellated surface.

Locality. It occurs in the planking of Minchinhampton Common, very rarely.

SOLARIUM DISCULUM. Plate IX, figs. 25, 25*a*, *b*.

S. Testá parvá, supernè discoideá, infernè concavá, lateribus angustatis, planis; spirá via clatá; anfractibus 3, marginibus angulatis et nodulosis, nodulis crebris, depressis; umbilico magno, margine noduloso.

Shell small, discoidal above, concave beneath, the sides narrow and flattened; the spire, scarcely elevated, consists of 3 whorls, their margins angulated and nodulated, the nodules closely arranged and depressed; the umbilicus is large and deep, its margin is nodulated; the flattened sides of the last whorl are finely striated transversely.

The extreme flatness of the upper surface, the generally depressed form, and angular outer margin, distinguish it from contemporaneous species.

Locality. It is rare, and occurs in the planking at Minchinhampton, and in the white stone of Bussage and Eastcombs.

DELPHINULA, Lam.

Shell turbinated, thick, rugose; whorls few, convex or angular; aperture orbicular, entire; peritreme continuous, thickened; umbilicus conspicuous and denticulated.

DELPHINULA CORONATA, Sow. sp. Plate IX, fig. 26.

EUOMPHALUS CORONATUS, Sow. 1824. Min. Con., t. 450, fig. 3.

— — Brown. Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 82, t. 43, figs. 20—22.

DELPHINULA CORONATA, Flem. 1827. Brit. Anim., p. 312.

— — Bronn. 1848. Index Palæont., p. 406.

? DELPHINULA STELLATA, Buvignier. Mém. Soc. Philom. Verdun, 2. pl. 5. figs. 35, 36.

SOLARIUM CORONATUM, D'Orb. Prod. Paléont., p. 300.

D. Testá discoideá, parvá, supernè planá, angulatá et spinigerá; spinis latis, acutis et prominentibus; basi concavá.

Shell discoidal above, flattened, angular, and spined; spines broad, pointed, placed at the angle of the last volution; base concave.

Locality. This little species is very rare. It occurs in the planking of Minchinhampton Common.

The specimen figured in the 'Min. Con.' is from the Oolite of Ancliff, Wiltshire; M. Buvignier describes his species as occurring in the Coral Rag of St. Mihiel, France.

DELPHINULA BUCKMANNI. Plate V, fig. 8.

D. Testá turbinatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (3—4) costatis; ultimo anfractu ventricoso, subquadrato, in medio costato; costis longitudinalibus, numerosis, rectis, et rotundatis, supernè acutis, striis transversis impressis; umbilico contracto, striis tenuissimis cincto.

Shell turbinated, spire elevated, whorls (3—4) costated, the last whorl ventricose, subquadrate, costated in its middle portion; the costæ are longitudinal, numerous, perpendicular, acute at their upper extremities, and impressed with transverse striæ; the umbilicus is contracted, and encircled with very fine striæ.

The costæ are scarcely visible upon the upper surface of the last whorl, and nearly disappear towards its base; the aperture is suborbicular, the lips being less incrassated than is sometimes seen in this genus. Individual specimens vary very much in the elevation of the spire, and in the degree of squareness or angularity which the last whorl acquires; in some the umbilicus is scarcely visible, which usually happens in the more elevated shells.

Locality. This shell occurs in the beds of coarse planking on Minchinhampton Common; but well-preserved examples are rare.

DELPHINULA ALTA. Plate IX, fig. 31.

D. Testá turbinatá; spirá elatá, obtusá; anfractibus angulatis (internè rotundatis); anfractu ultimo tuberculis acutis, crebris sed distinctis ornato; basi quadricinctá, costulis tuberculatis; umbilico magno profundo; aperturá subquadratá.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated, obtuse; whorls angular (the moulds of the interior being convex); the last whorl has, surrounding its upper part, a circle of elevated, acute, distinct, and closely-arranged tubercles; the base is encircled with four elevated ribs, which are closely tuberculated; the upper or flatter part of the last whorl has several fine encircling lines (often indistinct); the umbilicus is large and deep, the aperture subquadrate and rather small.

Locality. Minchinhampton. This pretty shell occurs in the planking, and is not uncommon; but the coarseness of the deposit is unfavorable to the preservation of its more delicate features. Our best specimens may therefore be regarded as some of the choicer productions of the formation.

Sub-genus, CROSSOSTOMA.

C. Testá crassá, turbinatá, lævi, subdepressá; anfractibus subplanis, paucis; apice obtuso; aperturá subrotundá, integrá; columellá dentem obtusam formante; labio externo lævi, umbilico nullo. In ætate senici aperturá contractá crassá, orbiculari, laminá testaceá flabelliformi cinctá.

Shell thick, turbinated, smooth, somewhat depressed or Rotelliform; whorls more or less flattened, few; apex of the spire obtuse, depressed; aperture nearly circular, entire; the columella forms at its base a simple prominent obtuse tooth; the outer lip is smooth; there is no umbilicus. In the oldest state of growth, the aperture becomes contracted by the deposition of shelly matter; it is perfectly orbicular, the circumference very thick, and is encircled with a thin frilled appendage, always irregular, and more or less produced.

In this genus the aperture undergoes a remarkable change as it approaches the last state of growth. The surface is very smooth, the figure Rotelliform, and the aperture is that of a smooth depressed *Monodonta*; and this is the usual condition in which the several species occur. Finally, however, a few thick lines of growth closely follow each other; the columella is concealed by a deposition of shelly matter; the aperture becomes precisely that of a *Delphinula*, and is surrounded by an additional shelly irregular lamina, which projects from it in every direction.¹

CROSSOSTOMA PRATTII. Plate XI, figs. 21, 21a.

C. Testá parvá discoideá lævi; spirá subplaná, vix elatá; lineis incrementi rugis propè aperturam sitis; aperturá parvá, orbiculatá, labris incrassatis, laminá testaceá abnorme cincto.

Shell small, discoidal; spire nearly flat, or but slightly elevated; the last volution has some rugose lines of growth situated near to the aperture; aperture small, orbicular; the lips incrassated, and encircled with an irregular shelly lamina.

The shelly encircling lamina is produced by an irregular expansion of the ultimate fold of growth; the few rugose plicæ have the more remarkable aspect, as the whole of the shell, excepting within the brief space of two lines from the aperture, is perfectly smooth.

Locality. Inferior Oolite near Bath.

We are indebted to S. P. Pratt, Esq., F.R.S., for the original specimens obtained from that locality.

¹ M. A. D'Orbigny has described a species belonging to this sub-genus, under the name *Delphinula reflexilabrum*, from the Lias of Fontaine-Etoupefour: "Shell smooth, resembling a *Turbo*, but having a reflected, sharp, lamellar peristome surrounding the mouth."—*Prod. Paléont.*, p. 229.

CROSSOSTOMA? DISCOIDEUM. Plate XI, figs. 7, 7a, 7b.

C. Testá lævi, depressá; spirá prominulá; anfractibus angustatis, suturis impressis; aperturá parvá, suborbiculari.

Shell smooth, depressed; spire but little elevated, or nearly flat; whorls narrow, the sutures distinct; aperture small, basal nearly round. The height is equal to half the basal diameter.

This is, probably, only a variety of *C. Prattii*, and in a state in which all our Great Oolite specimens occur—the outer lip not being quite entire, and extremely thin and slightly rugged, never perfecting a well-defined lip (*C. discoideum*); the change to the ultimate condition occupies a space which does not exceed one fourth of a revolution, a few rugged lines of growth are formed; an irregular lamina next protrudes, forming a kind of frill around a contracted, thickened, and orbicular aperture, as in *C. Prattii*.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common and Bussage, at which places it occurs somewhat rarely, and in more than one of the shelly beds.

CROSSOSTOMA? HELICIFORME. Plate XI, fig. 8.

C. Testá lævi, turbinatá, subdepressá; spirá parvá prominulá; anfractibus convexiusculis; aperturá ellipticá.

Shell smooth, turbinated, somewhat depressed; spire small, but little elevated; whorls rather convex; aperture elliptical.

Locality. It is somewhat rare; our specimens have been obtained from the planking of Minchinhampton Common; it is likewise found in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.

This species has the general form of *C. discoideum*, but the spire is more elevated; they are only provisionally referred to *Crossostoma*, having somewhat the aspect of *Mondonta*, and even (in *C. discoideum*), the thickened base of *Rotella*.

PHASIANELLA, Lam. 1812.

Shell oval, smooth; aperture oval, entire, forming an acute angle posteriorly at the junction of the columella and outer lip; outer lip thin; inner lip spread over a portion of the columella.

The Great Oolite shells provisionally referred to this genus are small, and like their recent congeners, individuals of the same species offer a considerable variety of form, which makes their determination rather difficult.

PHASIANELLA ELEGANS. Plate XI, figs. 27, 27a.

P. Testá ovato-elongatá; anfractibus (7) convexiusculis; spirá acutá, aperturá longiore.
Shell ovately elongated, whorls (7) convex, the spire acute, larger than the aperture.

The height of the last volution is rather more than the remainder of the spire; the whorls are narrow and convex; the sutures strongly impressed. Axis 16 lines, transverse diameter 8 lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common has supplied this species in considerable numbers.

PHASIANELLA LEYMERIEI, *Archiac.* Plate XI, figs. 31, 31a, 32.

PHASIANELLA LEYMERIEI, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr., tom. v, t. 28, fig. 12.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 301.

— — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 956.

P. Testá ovatá, sub-globosá; spirá parvá; anfractibus (6) angustis, convexiusculis, anfractu ultimo amplo; aperturá obliquá magná.

Shell ovate, subglobose; spire small; whorls (6) narrow, convex; the last whorl large; aperture oblique and large.

The length of the aperture is greater than that of the remainder of the spire, and the length of the last volution is twice as great as the spire. The variety of figure in this species is more than usually considerable. Axis 12 lines, transverse diameter 8 lines.

Locality. It is the most common of the Great Oolite *Phasianellæ*, and occurs in all the shelly beds near Minchinhampton.

PHASIANELLA CONICA. Plate XI, figs. 30, 30a.

P. Testá ovato-conicá, acutá; spirá mediocriter elatá, conicá; anfractibus (6) planis, ultimo elongato; aperturá obliquá angustá.

Shell ovately conical, acute; spire moderately elevated, conical; whorls (6) flattened; the last whorl elongated; aperture oblique and narrow.

This species is somewhat spindle-shaped, narrowing at both ends; the length of the aperture is less than that of the spire; but the last two volutions occupy more than two thirds of the entire length of the shell. Axis 10 lines, transverse diameter 4 lines.

Locality. It is not uncommon, and occurs in all the shelly beds, more especially at Minchinhampton Common.

PHASIANELLA ACUTIUSCULA. Plate XI, figs. 28, 28a.

P. Testá ovato-conicá; spirá elatá, acutá; anfractibus planis, angustis; anfractu ultimo ovato, magnitudine modico.

Shell ovately conical; spire elevated, acute; whorls flattened, narrow; the last whorl ovate, its size moderate.

The figure most nearly approaches to *P. conica*, but it is less gibbose; the spire is more acute, elevated; the whorls less numerous and narrow.

Locality. It is not uncommon, and is found in all the shelly beds near to Minchinhampton.

PHASIANELLA NUCIFORMIS. Plate XI, fig. 26.

P. Testá ovato-elongatá; spirá parvá; anfractibus (6) subplanis, ultimo elongato; aperturá angustatá.

Shell ovately elongated; spire small; whorls (6) flattened, the last elongated; aperture narrow.

The length of the aperture is equal to that of the spire; the spire is acute; the volutions very narrow, except the last two turns, which are much elongated. Axis 9 lines, transverse diameter 5 lines.

Locality. It occurs in the planking of Minchinhampton Common, but is rare.

PHASIANELLA PARVULA. Plate XI, figs. 29, 29a.

P. Testá parvá; spirá elatá, apice acuto; anfractibus (6—7) planis aut subconvexis, angustis; anfractu ultimo subgloboso; aperturá obliquá; columellá arcuatá.

Shell small; spire elevated; apex acute; whorls (6—7) flattened, or rather slightly convex and narrow; the last whorl globose and large; the aperture oblique and oval; the columella curved at its base.

The length of the aperture is two fifths of the entire shell; the whorls are more numerous, and the apex more acute, than is found in the other Great Oolite species; the aperture is rather small and contracted at its base. Axis 5 lines, transverse diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Rare.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

PHASIANELLA TUMIDULA. Plate XI, figs. 25, 25a.

P. Testá turbinatá, elongatá; spirá acutá; anfractibus convexis (8), suturis depressis; anfractu ultimo globoso; aperturá magná ovato-rotundatá.

Shell turbinated, elongated; spire acute; whorls (8) convex, the sutures deeply depressed; the last whorl globose; the aperture large, ovately rounded.

This species has an elevated, acute spire, and convex whorls, and is remarkable for the sudden increase of the last two volutions, which are very ventricose. Neither of our specimens are quite perfect about the outer lip; but the distinctive character of the species is sufficiently evident. Axis 19 lines, transverse diameter 11 lines.

Locality. It occurs rarely in the planking at Minchinhampton Common.

Family—PLEUROTOMARIDÆ.

PLEUROTOMARIA, *DeFrance*. 1825.

SCISSURELLA, *D'Orbigny*. 1823.

Shell turbinated or conical; aperture subquadrate, the angles rounded; outer lip thin and sharp, having a fissure or deep notch in the middle part, or near to the suture; an encircling band or rib round each whorl follows the fissure.

The *Pleurotomariæ* are rare in the Minchinhampton beds, and the larger specimens are usually broken. It will be observed, in the following descriptions, how very few examples of each species have been obtained, so that we are almost enabled to give their number with exactness. Placed amidst such a multitude and variety of molluscous relics, in spots teeming with life, it is not easy to account for their rarity and imperfect condition. Inferring that they were usually gregarious, we are led to suspect that the *littoral* condition of these shelly beds was not suited to their propagation, and that the larger imperfect specimens were denizens of greater depths, the shells occasionally being stranded among the more littoral Mollusks. As a remarkable instance of the recurrence of similar phenomena at a very distant locality, we would direct attention to the elaborate and valuable Memoir of M. Deslongchamps,¹ on the *Pleurotomariæ* of the secondary formations of Calvados, in which 53 species are mentioned as occurring in the Liás and the Lower and Middle Oolitic systems. It is stated that they are exceedingly abundant; but, on referring to the Great Oolite species, 11 in number, we find, with one exception only, a repetition of the following remarks appended to them: "One example; two examples; rare; very rare." In fact, when describing the species which we have identified in that Memoir, we seem, when stating their numbers, to be repeating the words of its author.

¹ Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. viii.

PLEUROTOMARIA SCALARIS, *Desl.* Plate X, fig. 14.

PLEUROTOMARIA SCALARIS, *Deslongchamps*. 1848. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. viii, p. 67, pl. 8, fig. 1.

Var. a, TURGIDULA, *Desl.*, *ibid.*, p. 67.

— SCALARIS, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 269.

P. Testá crassá, trochiformi; spirá plus minusve exsertá; apice acuto; anfractibus carinatis, subgradatis aut gradatis, transversè striatis, sinu magno profundo; fasciá sinús prominente, lævi aut longitrorsum densissimè striatá, in medio anfractuum sitá; ultimo anfractu ad basim angulato, obtusiusculo; basi planá aut subconvexá; umbilico aut parvo, aut minimo, aut nullo; aperturá subquadratá, labro sinistro crassiori reflexo. (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell thick, trochiform; spire more or less elevated; apex acute; whorls carinated, more or less step-like, transversely striated; sinus large and deep; band of the sinus prominent, smooth, or very finely striated longitudinally, and placed in the middle of the whorl; the last whorl is angulated, or somewhat obtuse at the lower margin; the base is flat, or slightly convex; the umbilicus small, very minute, or wanting altogether; the aperture subquadrate, the left lip being thick and turned outwards.

Altogether we have obtained eight or nine specimens. They vary in the elevation of the spire, and agree with the first variety of *P. scalaris* of M. *Deslongchamps*, viz. the *turgidula* which he thus characterises:

“Testá conicá, anfractibus subrotundato angulatis, vix gradatis, transversim obsoletissimè striatis, striis in ultimo basis vicinis; basi subconvexá, striis radiatis incrementi tantum notatá, umbilico minimo.”

Axis 29 lines, basal diameter 26 lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common has furnished all our specimens, only three of which are well preserved. Inferior Oolite, Bayeux. (*Desl.*)

PLEUROTOMARIA PAGODUS. Plate X, fig. 9. Var. DEPAUPERATA.

? PLEUROTOMARIA PAGODUS, *Deslongchamps*. 1848. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. viii, pl. 14, fig. 4.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 301.

P. Testá trochiformi, subturritá; apice acutiori; anfractibus gradatis, infra fasciam constrictis, transversim et tenuissimè striatis, in medio nodis coronatis ad suturam subundulatis; sinu magno, profundo; fasciá sinús planá, densissimè longitrorsum striatá, infra

nodos sitá; ultimo anfractu ad basim angulato subnodoso; basi subconcavá, concentricè striatá, striis tenuibus, profundis ad umbilicum minimum nullis; aperturá subpentagoná.

Shell trochiform, subturreted; apex rather acute; whorls step-like, narrowed beneath the band, transversely and finely striated, coronated in the middle by a circle of nodules, subundulated even to the suture; the sinus is large and deep, the band of the sinus is flat, densely striated longitudinally, and situated beneath the nodules; the last whorl is angulated at lower margin and slightly nodulated; the base is somewhat concave, concentrically and very delicately striated; the umbilicus is very small or obsolete; the aperture is nearly pentagonal.

Locality. Two specimens only have been found in the Minchinhampton district. Both are small compared with the fine specimen figured by M. Deslongchamps, who is very fortunate in that respect, considering that the species is likewise very rare in Normandy. Its position is the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking at Minchinhampton Common.

PLEUROTOMARIA DISCOIDEA. Plate X, fig. 12.

P. Testá turbinato-depressá, spirá obtusá, anfractibus subconvexis, lævibus et angustatis; sinu angustissimo; fasciá sinus strictá, et planatá interdum vix notatá, infrá mediam anfractuum sitá; ultimo anfractu ad basim angulato convexo, basi subconvexá, lævi; umbilico minuto aut nullo, aperturá subquadratá.

Shell turbinated, depressed: spire obtuse; whorls somewhat convex, smooth, and narrow; sinus very narrow; the band of the sinus narrow, flattened, and smooth, sometimes scarcely distinguishable, and placed beneath the middle of the whorls; the last whorl is angulated, and convex at the margin; the base is slightly convex, and smooth; the umbilicus minute or wanting; the aperture subquadrate.

The small elevation of the spire, which is only equal to two fifths of the basal diameter, necessarily renders the whorls narrow; the basal angle of the last whorl is unusually acute; the sutures of the whorls are strongly marked.

Though possessing few distinctive characters, it is little liable to be confounded with others; the extreme smoothness, depressed form, and proximity of the sinus and fascia to the base of the whorls, are obvious and sufficient features. Height 4 lines, basal diameter 10 lines.

Locality. We can enumerate seven specimens; they occurred in the white stone at Bussage; also in the lower portion of the formation on the south side of Minchinhampton Common, where the rock is not very shelly.

PLEUROTOMARIA OBESA, *Desl.* Plate X, fig. 11.

PLEUROTOMARIA OBESA, *Deslongchamps*. 1848. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*.
vol. viii, p. 134, pl. 14, fig. 1.
— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 302.

P. Testá trochiformi, apice subacuto, anfractibus rotundatis, in medio subdepressis, transversè striatis; striis frequentibus obsoletis, æqualibus, sinu angustissimo, profundissimo, fasciá sinús strictissimá, vix a striis distinctá, longitrorsum tamen densissimè striatá, in medio anfractuum sitá, ultimo anfractu ad basim angulato-convexo; basi subconvexá concentricè striatá, striis rarioribus obsoletissimis, hinc et indè evanescentibus, umbilico magno, pervio (parietibus subplanis), ad marginem sulcato, sulco sat parvo, spiralter ascendente, suturá internæ vicino, sed ab ea distinctissimo; aperturá subquadratá. (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell trochiform, apex subacute; whorls somewhat convex, slightly depressed in their middle, and transversely striated; the striæ, which are equal, are frequently obsolete; the sinus is narrow and deep, the band very narrow, so as scarcely to be distinguished from the striæ; but it is densely striated longitudinally, and situated in the middle of the whorls; the last whorl is convexly angulated at the lower margin; the base is somewhat convex, concentrically striated, the striæ being frequently scarcely distinguishable; the umbilicus is large, pervious (the sides nearly flat), sulcated at its margin, and ascends the interior spirally, near to the internal sutures, but distinct from them; the aperture is subquadrate.

Locality. We have only procured two specimens, which do not fully exhibit the minute features of this species, so carefully described by M. Deslongchamps. Both were obtained from the planking of Minchinhampton Common. Great Oolite, Ranville. (*Desl.*)

PLEUROTOMARIA CLATHRATA, *Goldf.* Plate X, figs. 6, 6a.

? PLEUROTOMARIA CLATHRATA, *Goldfuss*. 1843. *Petref.* p. 74, t. 186, fig. 8.
— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 356.

P. Testá trochiformi subdepressá, apice acuto, anfractibus planis, (5,) cingillis lineisque crebris clathratis; basi convexo-planá tenuissimè clathrata; umbilico minimo aut nullo; anfractibus supernè obsoletè tuberculatis; fasciá sinús marginali.

Shell trochiform, somewhat depressed; apex acute; whorls (5) flattened, their sutures well marked; covered with very fine, regular, equal lines, both longitudinal and transverse; the base is flattened or slightly convex, with a very fine cancellated surface; umbilicus

minute or obsolete; the upper border of the whorls has an obscure encircling row of tubercles; fascia of the sinus marginal; the aperture quadrate.

The delicate markings upon the surface are only visible under a magnifier. The general figure and character of the surface nearly approximates to *Pleurotomaria punctulata*, Deslongchamps, but in that species the fascia of the sinus is placed upon the middle of the whorls, and it is destitute of the upper encircling band of tubercles.

Axis 4 lines, basal diameter 6 lines.

Locality. The white stone of Bussage has furnished our specimen, but the species is very rare.

PLEUROTOMARIA COMPOSITA. Plate X, figs. 13, 13a.

P. Testá turbinatá, conicá; spirá subacutá; anfractibus supernè convexis, infra planatis vel subconcavis; sinu magno; fasciá sinús latá, longitudinaliter striatá, in medio anfractuum sitá; anfractibus supra fasciam densissimè longitudinaliter et obliquè striatis; striis inæqualibus; infra fasciam striis transversis æqualibus profundis subdistantibus; anfractu ultimo ad basim rotundato; facie infimá planá, vel subconvexá, longitudinaliter tenuissimè et inæqualiter undulatim striatá; umbilico nullo? vel minima; aperturá subpentagonali.

Shell turreted, conical; spire subacute; whorls convex in their upper portions, flattened or slightly concave in their lower; the sinus large, the band of the sinus wide, longitudinally striated, and situated in the middle of the whorls; the whorls above the band are, longitudinally, densely and obliquely striated; the striæ are unequal; beneath the band the whorls are transversely striated; the striæ are equal, deeply impressed, and rather distant; the last whorl is rounded at the lower margin; the base is flat or slightly convex, it is longitudinally, densely, and unequally striated; the striæ undulate; umbilicus none or minute; aperture subpentagonal. Axis 9 lines, basal diameter 11 lines.

Locality. The lower weatherstone beds at Quarrhouse and Minchinhampton have yielded several specimens.

TROCHOTOMA, *Lycett. Deslongchamps, 1842.*

RIMULUS, *D'Orb. 1839.*

DITREMARIA, *D'Orb. 1842.*

T. Testá turbinatá, conicá; anfractibus sæpissimè angulatis, in medio vittá strictá notatis; periphæriá subangulatá; aperturá subquadratá; columellá arcuatá; basi excavatá,



infundibuliformi, umbilicum simulante; fissurá elongatá, anticè clausá, non longius ab ore, ultimum anfractum subdepressum perforante. (Deslongchamps.)

Shell turbinated, conical; whorls usually angulated, having a band or rib encircling the middle of each whorl; periphery subangular; aperture basal, subquadrate; columella curved; base excavated, excavation large, and resembling an umbilicus; fissure transversely elongated, closed anteriorly, but not far from the outer lip, its length being about equal to the distance which separates it.

Our specimens exemplify the changes which the shell underwent during its advance of growth. The perfect aperture, and likewise certain oblique furrows, to be seen upon other parts of the shell, indicate so many stages of repose, each of which probably continued a considerable period; the amount of advance at each stage varied from one half to three fourths of a volution.

During the period of repose, the egress currents probably passed through the fissure; the edges of which are worthy of notice. The substance of the shell generally is thick, but the edges of the fissure are extremely thin, and exhibit that irregular, ragged, or imperfect outline which is seen in bone or shell during the process of growth or absorption. When, however, the animal was forming new shell in advance of the aperture, the fissure was not advanced forward with it, but the anal siphon remained in the same position until a considerable progress had been made in the formation of new shell. At length that organ was withdrawn, to be protruded from the aperture, and the formation of a new fissure immediately commenced. One specimen in our possession exhibits the fissure still open, although the formation of new shell had proceeded beyond the old aperture to the extent of one fourth of a volution. In this condition the outer lip is ragged and imperfect; and during the brief period of the formation of a new fissure, the aperture acquires exactly the aspect of a *Pleurotomaria*; and it is not uncommon to find specimens in this condition. The new shell is then very thin, and consequently is more or less crushed or imperfect. These several removals of the anal siphon, and formation of new fissures at distant intervals, are analogous to what is observed in *Haliotis*, except that in the latter genus several perforations remain open during the formation of a new one, and their borders are regular and smooth, not being destined to undergo the change which we observe in *Trochotoma*. It seems indeed not improbable, that in the young state, or until three volutions had been completed, that no fissure was formed, and that the siphon was protruded from the aperture. This idea is founded upon the fact that those volutions are always smooth, convex, and destitute of the encircling rib which subsequently follows the fissure. This character is best seen by contrast in such species as in advanced growth become very angular or step-like, as in *T. tabulata*, *T. discoidea*, and *T. extensa*. The reader is referred to the interesting observations on this genus, by M. E. Deslongchamps, 'Mém. Soc. Lin. Normandie,' vol. vii, pp. 99—104.

TROCHOTOMA ACUMINATA, *Desl.* Plate X, figs. 18a, 20.

TROCHOTOMA ACUMINATA, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*,
tom. vii, p. 108, pl. 8, figs. 11—15.

DITREMARIA ACUMINATA, *D'Orb.* 1850, *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 301.

T. Testá conicá, spirá plus minusve elatá, lævi aut substriatá; apice acuminato; anfractibus (7, 8) ex apice ad aperturam magis á magis tumescentibus donec ultimus subquadratus fiat; infimá facie dilatatá, in medio cavum infunbibuliformem ferente, ad periphæriam concentricè striatá. (*Deslongchamps.*)

Shell conical, spire more or less elevated, smooth, or slightly striated; apex acute; whorls (7, 8) gradually increasing from the apex until the last whorl becomes subquadrate; the lower surface has a very deep but somewhat contracted cavity, which is concentrically striated.

This is the most elevated or conical of the Great Oolite species. The last volution is distinctly striated, the rib posterior to the aperture being very prominent; the height and basal diameter are about equal.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton and Bussage; Langrune, France.

TROCHOTOMA CONULOIDES, *Desl.* Plate X, fig. 16.

TROCHOTOMA CONULOIDES, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*,
tom. vii, p. 109, pl. 8, figs. 16—19.

DITREMARIA — *D'Orb.* *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 301.

T. Testá conicá, apice acuto; anfractibus (5, 6) concentricè striatis, planis; ultimo anfractu vix ad fissuram dilatato; basi ad periphæriam convexiusculá, striatá, in medio profundè excavatá.

Shell regularly conical, apex acute; whorls (5, 6) concentrically striated, flattened; the lower surface convex, striated, and deeply excavated.

The volutions are narrow and flattened, the encircling rib narrow and elevated; the figure is very oblique, the basal diameter exceeds the height by one fourth.

Our figure is somewhat reduced.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton and Bussage; Luc, Langrune, France.

TROCHOTOMA TABULATA. Plate X, figs. 17, 17a.

T. Testá conicá, apice acuto, anfractibus (5) tenuissimè striatis subquadratis, medio angulatis; anfractu ultimo subangulato; basi planato, profundè excavatá.

Shell conical, apex acute; whorls 5, very finely striated, step-like, and angulated in their middle portion; the last whorl is angulated, the base flattened and deeply excavated.

The sides of the volutions are nearly flat, both above and beneath the angle, which, together with the smallness of the encircling rib, fineness of the striæ, and acute apex, serves to distinguish it from *T. calix* or *T. affinis*, Desl., which is an Inferior Oolite species. It is moderately common. Height 10 lines, basal diameter 12 lines.

Our figure is of medium dimensions.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton.

TROCHOTOMA OBTUSA. Plate X, fig. 15a, b.

T. Testá turbinatá; apice obtuso; anfractibus (5) convexiusculis, striatis, basi dilatátá, medio latè excavatá; periphæriá striata.

Shell turbinated; apex obtuse; whorls (5) rather convex, striated, the lower surface dilated, its middle widely excavated, periphery striated.

The encircling rib is large but depressed, and contributes to give a convex aspect to the whorls; the striæ are large, the general figure being more turbinated, or less regularly conical than is usual with the *Trochotomæ*, each advance of growth was equal to two thirds of a volution: it is by far the most abundant of the genus. Height 10 lines, basal diameter 13 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite of Minchinhampton.

TROCHOTOMA EXTENSA. Plate X, figs. 19a, 19b.

T. Testá conicá; apice obtuso, depressá; anfractibus (4, 5) subangulatis, planis, et lævibus; basi amplá, profundè excavatá.

Shell conical; apex obtuse, depressed; whorls (4, 5) subangular, flattened, and smooth; base wide, rather convex; cavity large and deep.

This is by far the largest and most rare of the Great Oolite species, the base is enormously wide, and the cavity very large. Height 16 lines, basal diameter 30 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

TROCHOTOMA DISCOIDEA, *Roëmer*, sp. Plate X, figs. 10, 10a, 10b, 10c.

?TROCHUS DISCOIDEUS, *Roëmer*. 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 150, t. 11, fig. 12.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 354.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1300.

T. Testá discoideá, plano-convexá, basi concavá, lato-umbilicatá; anfractibus (3) depressis, subconvexis, transversim lineatis, basi acutis; aperturá transversè depressá, ovalá. (*Roëmer*.)

Shell discoidal, slightly convex, base concave, widely umbilicated; whorls (3) depressed, rather convex, transversely lineated, lines impressed by closely-arranged longitudinal and very fine oblique striæ; lines upon the base acute; aperture depressed and excavated.

We have never been able to discover an open fissure upon this small species, but the general figure agrees with this genus so well that we have not ventured to assign it to any other. Four lines are visible upon the lower and seven upon the upper face of the last volution, which is angular or step-like; the first two turns are smooth and rounded: rare. Height 3 lines, basal diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton; Coral Rag, near Hildesheim (*Roëmer*).

STOMATIA, *Lam.* 1801.

STOMAX, *Montfort.* 1810.

Shell suborbicular or oblong, generally ear-shaped and depressed; in most species the spire is prominent, but not produced, nor elongated; sometimes, however, it is very small, marginal, and inconspicuous. Aperture mostly longitudinal; in some species nearly orbicular; in others much elongated; always very large; its edges entire, united, at the upper part, and scarcely modified or altered in form by any portion of the last volution. Volutions from two to four. (*G. B. Sowerby*.)

From the characters of the aperture and the presence of the carina, we have ventured to assign the following shell to the genus *Stomatia* (*Lam.*), from most of the recent species of which it differs in having a depressed spire, and the lines of growth and spiral striæ very regular, and sharply defined. Should other specimens afford further generic distinctions, we would suggest the name *Megastoma* for it.

STOMATIA? (MEGASTOMA), *Buvignieri*. Plate IX, fig. 32, 32 a.

S. Testá semiglobosá; spirá parvá, depressá; anfractu ultimo transversim costulato, et in medio carinato, cariná acutá, elatá, costis longitudinalibus densis, lineis tenuissimis impressis notatis; aperturá magná semilunari; labio externo fisso?

Shell semiglobose; spire depressed; last whorl with a mesial, elevated, acute carina, crossed by longitudinal, narrow, elevated ribs—the ribs being impressed by fine encircling, transverse lines; aperture very large; outer lip slightly notched. The shell above the carina is flattened; the ribs, which are perfectly regular, pass over the carina, and beneath are decussated by fine transverse lines.

Locality. This rare shell, which attains the size of a small bean, has only been found in the soft oolite beneath the planking on Minchinhampton Common.

We have dedicated this species to M. Buvignier, who has figured and described some apparently congeneric forms under the name of *Stomatella carinata* and *S. funata*. (See 'Mém. Soc. Phil. Verdun,' 1843; p. 19, t. 5, f. 27—30.)

Family—FISSURELLIDÆ.

FISSURELLA, *Lam.* 1801.

FISSURELLUS, *Montfort*, 1810.

Shell conical, base entirely open, orbicular or oval; apex central or subcentral, having a foramen of an oval figure, central, or near to the anterior or shorter side; surface usually cancellated, or ornamented with ribs and lines; margin generally thickened; muscular impression nearly continuous.

FISSURELLA ACUTA, *Desl.* Plate VIII, fig. 5, 5a—c.

FISSURELLA ACUTA, *Deslongchamps*, 1842. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, tom. vii, pl. 7, figs. 22—24.

RIMULA — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 303.

F. Testá conicá, altá; basi subcirculari; apice acuto, subcentrali; foramine subapicali, anticè versato, supernè rotundato, infernè rimá angustá producto, striis longitudinalibus parvis crebris, aliis transversis testam decussantibus. (*Deslong.*)

Shell conical, elevated, nearly circular; apex acute, nearly central; foramen a little anterior to the apex, rounded above, narrow below; striæ longitudinal, small, closely-arranged, crossed by others, transverse and less prominent. Height 3 lines, base 3 lines.

Locality. This little conical shell ranks with the rarest productions of the Great Oolite; the white stone of Eastcombs and Bussage have furnished the only known English specimens: Langrune, France.

RIMULA, *Defrance*, 1827.

RIMULARIA, *Defrance*. 1827.

SIPHO, *Brown*. 1847.

Shell conical, base entirely open, oval; apex curved more or less posteriorly; surface near the anterior border with a fissure, or oval foramen, usually placed upon a prominent longitudinal rib; the fissure does not reach the margin.

RIMULA TRICARINATA, *Sow.*, sp. Plate VIII, fig. 2, 2a—c.

EMARGINULA TRICARINATA, *Sow.* 1826. *Min. Con.*, t. 519, fig. 2.

— — *Brown*. 1847. *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 104, t. xlviii, figs. 14, 14*.

— — *Bronn*. 1848. *Index Palæont.*, p. 457.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

R. Testá parvá, conicá; apice posticè curvato, costis tribus magnis anticis, aliis minoribus posticis, lineis interstitialibus, transversis numerosis.

Shell small, conical; apex curved posteriorly, with three large diverging, anterior ribs; other smaller ribs occupy the sides and posterior part of the shell; the interstitial spaces have numerous tranverse lines.

In this species, as in the *R. Blotii*, the fissure is of a lengthened oval figure, and is cut out of the middle and more elevated rib. Having examined the original specimen figured in the *Mineral Conchology*, we are enabled to assign it to the present genus without hesitation; in two of the specimens on the same tablet, an imperfection at the anterior extremity of the mesial rib gave them somewhat the aspect of an *Emarginula*, and may have been the reason, probably, for assigning both this and *R. clathrata* with that genus.

Locality. Ancliff: two specimens have, likewise, been found at Minchinhampton.

RIMULA CLATHRATA, *Sow.*, sp. Plate VIII, fig. 1, 1a—c.

EMARGINULA CLATHRATA, *Sow.* 1826. *Min. Con.*, t. 519, fig. 1.

? — *GOLDFUSSII*, *Roëmer*. 1836. *Nordd. Oolith.*, t. 19, fig. 23.

? — — *Goldfuss*. 1845. *Petref.*, t. 167, fig. 15.

SIPHO CLATHRATA, *Brown*. 1847. *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 103, t. 48, figs. 1, 2.

RIMULA — *Morris*. 1843. *Catalogue of British Fossils*, p. 160.

— — *Bronn*. 1848. *Index Palæont.*, p. 1088.

— — *D'Orb.* 1849. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

R. Testá conicá; apice posticè curvato; ambitu ovali; rimá angustá, costis majoribus radiantibus (circa 18), minoribus transversis decussatis.

Shell conical; apex somewhat spiral, and curved posteriorly; base oval, foramen narrow, lengthened, and rather distant from the anterior margin; ribs radiating (about 18 in number), crossed by others, smaller and transverse.

The indifferent condition of the original specimen will account for its having been placed with *Emarginula*.

Locality. Ancliff and Minchinhampton; at the latter place it occurs only in the bed of planking: it is rare.

RIMULA BLOTII, *Desl.*, sp., Plate VIII, fig. 3, 3a, b, c.

EMARGINULA BLOTII, *Deslongchamps*. 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*, tom. vii, pl. 10, figs. 1—3.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

R. Testá parvá, crassá, conicá; apice posticè curvato, lateribus subplanis; costis radiantibus magnis 15 et parvis 14 alternis; sulcis punctis transversalibus magnis notatis.

Shell small, thick, conical; apex curved posteriorly, the sides flattened; ribs radiating, 15 larger and 14 smaller, alternating—the three larger anterior ones being the most prominent; the transverse sulci of the interstitial spaces are large.

This species bears a considerable resemblance to *R. tricarinata*; but it is more compressed laterally, the three large anterior costæ are less divergent, and the form of the base is a longer oval. The *R. tricarinata* is likewise destitute of the smaller ribs, and has more numerous transverse lines.

Locality. It occurs rarely at Ancliff; and is likewise scarce in the shelly roestone of the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill, Cheltenham. A single specimen, badly preserved, has also been procured at Minchinhampton. Colleville, Calvados.

EMARGINULA, *Lam.*, 1801.

PATELLA sp., *Linn.*

EMARGINULUS, *Montf.* 1810.

Shell conical; apex usually curved posteriorly, base entirely open, orbicular or oval; its anterior margin having a vertical fissure more or less lengthened; surface ornamented with ribs, and decussated.

EMARGINULA SCALARIS, *Sow.* Plate VIII, figs. 4, 4a, b, c.

EMARGINULA SCALARIS, *Sow.* 1826. *Min. Con.*, t. 519, figs. 3, 4.

— — *Brown.* 1847. *Illust. Foss. Conch.*, p. 103, t. xlviii, fig. 5.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. *Index Palæont.*, p. 456.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 303.

? — — *Desl.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Lin. Norm.* vii. p. 125.

E. Testá parvá, conicá; ambitu suborbiculari; apice plus minusve postico; costis laxibus radiantibus et transversis decussantibus; rimá elongatá latá.

Shell small, conical; base nearly circular; apex elevated, more or less posterior; ribs radiating, smooth, transversely crossed by others. The radiating ribs are narrow, but are somewhat larger than those which are transverse; the mesial radiating rib bifurcates near the margin, forming a lengthened and wide fissure.

Locality. Ancliff and Minchinhampton; at the latter place it is very rare: Langrune, France.

Family—PATELLIDÆ.

PATELLA, *Linnæus.* 1758.

PATELLARIA, *Lhwyd.* *Lith. Brit. Ich.*

HELCION, *D'Orbigny.*

Shell ovately conical, with an oblong or oval base; apex subcentral, or inclining towards the anterior side; internal surface smooth; muscular impression horse-shoe shaped; margin of the aperture entire.

PATELLA CINGULATA, *Goldf.* Plate XII, figs. 4, 4a—d.

PATELLA CINGULATA, *Goldfuss.* 1843. *Petref.*, t. 177, fig. 11.

HELCION — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 358.

P. Testá conicá, ambitu ovali, verticè subacuto, clato, erecto, antemediano; striis concentricis confertis irregularibus.

Shell conical, base oval, apex subacute, elevated, erect, placed anterior to the middle line of the shell, with encircling, irregular, closely-arranged striæ.

This may be regarded as one of the most abundant and characteristic of the *Patellæ* of the Great Oolite. It occurs in all the shelly beds, but more especially in the white stone of Eastcombs and Bussage, near Brimscombe. The dimensions vary from the size of a duck-shot to a diameter of seven lines; and, from the great thickness of the shell, it is usually well preserved. The height is equal to two thirds of the longer basal diameter.

PATELLA RUGOSA, *Sow.* Plate XII, figs. 1, 1*a*—*g*.

PATELLARIA SIMA, *Lhwjd.* 1760. Lith. Brit. Ich., t. 8, No. 436.¹

THE PATELLITE, *Park.* 1811. Org. Rem., vol. iii, p. 50, t. 5, fig. 21.

PATELLA RUGOSA, *Sow.* 1816. Min. Con., t. 139, fig. 6.

— — *Fleming.* 1827. Brit. Anim., p. 288.

— — *Brown.* 1849. Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 104, t. xlviii, fig. 18.

— — *Morris.* 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 155.

— ANCYLOIDES, *Sow.* 1824. Min. Con., t. 484, fig. 2.

— — *Brown.* Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 105, t. xlviii, figs. 27—29.

? — TESSONII, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. vii, t. 7, fig. 3.

HELICION RUGOSA, *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 303.

P. Testá ovatá, posticè convexá, anticè subconcvá, apice depresso, versùs marginem anticum inflexo; costulis radiantibus crebris, interstitiis lineatis; striis alteris transversis decussantibus, anticè congestis, testamque corrugantibus, posticè remotis.

Shell ovate, posterior side convex, anterior rather concave; apex depressed, inclined towards the anterior margin; the longitudinal radiating ribs are closely arranged, with fine lines between them, and decussated by encircling striæ, which, upon the anterior side, are corrugated or compressed closely together; posteriorly they are remote.

The aspect of this shell varies considerably, even in specimens obtained from the same quarry; and these differences are irrespective of those produced by the various stages of growth. Some approach to the circular form, and in such the apex is more central, elevated, and less curved forwards; others, which are a longer oval, have the summit more beak-like and depressed. The different degrees of magnitude in the radiating costæ, and the depth to which they are impressed by the encircling striæ, likewise contribute to the varieties of aspect. The greater number of specimens obtained from the quarries at Minchinhampton Common have a rugose aspect, but those from the quarries situated to the north of the vale of Brimscombe are usually different; the shell becomes very thin, the form is more depressed, and the surface is nearly smooth, the ribs being faintly marked, and the encircling striæ scarcely discernible. When very young, and not exceeding 6 lines in length, the figure is more depressed, of a longer oval, nearly smooth, and the apex is turned, and even slightly twisted to the right side, constituting the *Patella ancyloides* of the 'Mineral Conchology.' It is rare to obtain the shell so small; and the Ancliff specimen, upon which the species was founded, is, in common with all the Great Oolite shells of that locality, extremely small, but the number of intermediate sizes obtained, leave no doubt of its identity. It occurs, indifferently, in all the shelly beds. Our largest specimen has a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a width of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and a height of 13 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; Bussage; Ancliff.

Found also in the Stonesfield slate (*Sowerby*); in the roestone of the Inferior Oolite at

¹ "Patellaria sima, fusci coloris, cancellata major. E lapicidinâ Stunfeldiensi," p. 24.

Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham (*Buckman*); and in the Great Oolite of Langrune, Luc, Ranville, &c., Normandy (*Deslongchamps*).

The *Patella Tessonii* (E. Desl.), which is referred to this species with some doubt, was obtained from the Inferior Oolite of Moutiers-en-Cinglais by M. Tesson.

PATELLA PARADOXA. Plate XII, figs. 2, 2a, b.

P. Testá suborbiculatá, apice depresso, versùs marginem anticum inflexo, latere antico concavo, postico convexo; costis radiantibus, elatis, rotundatis, undulatis, transversim striatis, et distantibus, costis posticis 9 magnis, lateralibus obscuris, anticis congestis et corrugatis.

Shell suborbicular, apex depressed, turned towards the anterior margin; anterior side concave, posterior convex; ribs radiating, large, distant, elevated, rounded, undulated and impressed by transverse striæ; the posterior costæ, about 9 in number, are large, those upon the sides of the shell are depressed and obscure; the anterior ribs are congested and corrugated.

The general aspect of this singular shell reminds us of *Patella rugosa*, which it follows somewhat in its varieties of aspect. When young, the few posterior costæ are prominent, but the sides of the shell are smooth, and the general figure is more depressed and elongated; the costæ are much larger than in *P. rugosa*, more distant, and, in consequence, much fewer; and the entire shell has a wrinkled and very rugose aspect. The colours are usually more or less preserved.

Locality. This may be considered as the most rare of the Minchinhampton *Patellæ*. The few examples obtained have been found in the planking, or in the equivalent white stone of Eastcombs and Bussage. The young form, were it known only by a single specimen, would probably be regarded as a distinct species; the older specimens attain nearly the dimensions of a middle-sized *P. rugosa*.

PATELLA SULCATA, *Deslongchamps*. Plate XII, figs. 3, 3a, b.

PATELLA SULCATA, *Deslongchamps*. 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*, vol. vii, p. 115, t. 7, figs. 9—11.

HELICION — *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 272.

P. Testá subellipticá, conico-depressá; apice recto; costis elatioribus radiantibus, inæqualibus, squammato-rugosis, sulcis profundis interpositis, margine subcrenato.

Shell subelliptical, conical, but depressed; apex erect; ribs elevated, radiating, unequal, squamose or rugose, with deep interstitial spaces; margin somewhat crenated.

The costæ do not increase in size materially as they approach the margin, and the additional ribs which are added with increase of growth equal the others in size. This

species possesses a general resemblance to *P. Aubentonensis*, but the ribs are much more elevated, closely arranged, and rugose. The figure given by M. Deslongchamps is more elevated, but possesses no other essential distinctive character. Length 9 lines, breadth 7 lines, height 3 lines.

Locality. Rare, in the planking of Minchinhampton Common; also found in the Inferior Oolite of Port-en-Bessin (*Deslongchamps*).

PATELLA STRIATULA. Plate XII, figs. 5, 5*a*, *b*.

P. Testá parvá, conicá, obtusá; ambitu ovali; costis radiantibus, tenuioribus, crebris, flexuosis et nodulosis; lineis incrementi irregularibus.

Shell small, conical; apex obtuse; base oval; with ribs radiating, fine, closely arranged, waved, and nodulated; lines of growth irregular.

This species is more elevated than *P. Aubentonensis*, and the apex more obtuse; the costæ are likewise finer and more closely arranged.

Locality. In the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking at Minchinhampton, where it is rare.

PATELLA ROEMERI. Plate XII, figs. 6, 6*a*, *b*.

P. Testá ellipticá, depressá; apice subcentrali; costis (30) radiantibus elatis; lineis interstitialibus numerosis; striis transversis impressis; lineis incrementi irregularibus paucis.

Shell depressed, elliptical; apex subcentral, with 30 radiating and elevated ribs; interstitial lines numerous, the whole being crossed and impressed by striæ; lines of growth irregular and few.

This elegant little species is sometimes nearly discoidal, the central portion being most frequently denuded of costæ; the form is more nearly circular than *P. Aubentonensis*, and more depressed; the costæ are more elevated and less rounded, the interstitial spaces being much deeper. The longer diameter rarely exceeds 9 lines, the elevation being about 2.

Locality. It is moderately rare, but not confined to any one shelly bed, in the vicinity of Minchinhampton.

PATELLA AUBENTONENSIS, *Archiac.* Plate XII, figs. 7, 7*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.

PATELLA AUBENTONENSIS, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, vol. v, p. 377, t. 28, fig. 8.

HELICION — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paleont., p. 304.

P. Testá conicá, depressá; ambitu ovali; apice acuto, antemediano; costulis radiantibus inæqualibus irregularibus, flexuosis; striis transversis tenuissimis, irregularibus.

Shell conical, depressed; base oval; apex acute, placed anterior to the middle of the shell; ribs radiating, unequal, irregular and waved; striæ transverse, irregular, and very fine.

The radiating ribs are sometimes only visible towards the margin; the lines of growth are few and uncertain; as in the other *Patellæ*, the degree of elevation varies considerably, the apex approaching more nearly to the anterior border in such as are depressed; the colours are sometimes partially preserved.

Locality. It is not uncommon, and occurs in all the shelly beds of the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton. Our largest specimen is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its longer diameter.

M. D'Archiac describes this species as occurring in the Great Oolite of Aubenton, France, where it is rare.

PATELLA SUPRAJURENSIS, *Buv.* Plate XII, figs. 9, 9a.

? PATELLA SUPRAJURENSIS, *Buvignier*. 1843. Mém. Soc. Philom. de Verdun (Meuse), pl. 5, fig. 10.

P. Testá ovato-depressá; apice subcentrali; ambitu ovali; striis incrementi irregularibus, distinctis; striis concentricis tenuissimis crebris.

Shell ovate, depressed; apex subcentral; base oval; lines of growth irregular, strongly marked; concentric striæ closely arranged and very fine.

The absence of radiating costæ sufficiently separates this from *P. Aubentonensis*, the general figure of which it nearly resembles; the lines of growth are likewise much more strongly marked.

Locality. It is comparatively rare, and is not confined to any of the shelly beds of the Oolite at Minchinhampton. Found also in the Portland limestone of Varennes. (*Buv*).

PATELLA ARACHNOIDEA. Plate XII, figs. 8, 8a, b.

P. Testá parvá, ellipticá et conicá; apice acuto centrali; costulis longitudinalibus minutis et distantibus; lineis transversis numerosis, elatis et irregularibus.

Shell small, elliptical and conical; apex acute, central; with longitudinal, minute, and distant ribs; transverse lines very numerous, elevated, and irregular.

This small species has an elevated, acute apex, and displays under the magnifier a beautiful net-work kind of surface; the encircling lines are three or four times more dense than the longitudinal elevations. The form is nearly that of *Pileolus plicatus*, but more acute, and the character of the surface is altogether different.

Locality. The shelly beds at Quarhouse, which correspond to the planking of Minchinhampton Common, have furnished our specimens.

PATELLA INORNATA. Plate XII, figs. 11, 11a.

P. Testá elliptica, lævissimá, lateribus subcompressis; apice elato, erecto, subacuto, et postmediano; latere antico concavo, postico recto.

Shell elliptical, very smooth, the sides rather compressed; the apex erect, elevated; subacute, and situated posterior to the middle of the shell; anterior side concave, posterior straight.

The figure is a lengthened oval, the anterior side being rather depressed and produced; the concavity anterior to the apex, presents some resemblance to *P. nitida* (Deslongchamps); but in that shell the anterior side is much the shortest. *P. nitida* is, likewise, much more nearly orbicular and conical, the vertex being distinctly curved forwards. The smaller specimens have a more depressed figure, the anterior cavity being scarcely perceptible.

Longer diameter 10 lines, shorter diameter 8 lines, height 5 lines.

Locality. It occurs in all the shelly beds, but is not very common in the Minchinhampton district.

PATELLA NANA, Sow. Plate XII, figs. 10, 10a.

PATELLA NANA, Sow. 1824. Min. Con., t. 484, fig. 3.

— — Fleming. 1827. Brit. Anim., p. 288.

— — Morris. 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 155.

— — Brown. 1849. Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 105, t. xlviii, figs. 24—26.

HELICION NANA, D'Orb. 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 303.

P. Testá parvá, ellipticá, conicá, lævissimá; apice submediano, erecto, obtuso.

Shell small, elliptical, conical, very smooth; apex nearly mesial, erect and obtuse.

The figure approaches near to *P. cingulata*, but it is usually a longer oval, and slightly compressed at the sides; in the young state the apex is more obtuse and depressed, the form being then a longer oval. Many of the larger specimens are scarcely to be distinguished from *P. cingulata*, except by the absence of encircling striæ; and in badly preserved specimens the striæ are nearly obsolete. *P. nana* may, therefore, possibly be only a variety of *P. cingulata*; they occur in the same beds, and are equally numerous. It is true that good specimens of each species are sufficiently distinct; but knowing the variations to which the shells of this genus are subject, we have thought proper to allude to the possible specific affinity. The size never equals that of the larger specimens of *P. cingulata*.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common: found also in the Oolite of Ancliff, near Bradford, Wilts.

DESLONGCHAMPSIA, *M'Coy*,¹ 1849.

D. Testá orbiculatá, conicá; apice subcentrali versus marginem anticum inflexo; costulis radiantibus, antico sulco lato longitudinali, in laminam appendiculatam producto.

Shell suborbicular, conical; apex acute, subcentral, curving slightly forwards; with a wide longitudinal anterior sulcus, produced into a rounded lobe.

This genus has been separated from the *Metoptoma* of Phillips, on account of the prolongation of the anterior excavated side into a rounded process, which it is presumed does not exist in that genus; the surface is highly ornamented, but the *Metoptomæ* are smooth. Two species are known, one of which is the *Patella appendiculata* of M. Deslongchamps (Mém. Soc. Linn. de Norm. vii, pl. XI, f. 1, 2); a somewhat oval shell, having simple, large radiating costæ, and the present species which has a cancellated surface. M. Deslongchamps remarks, that in all the patelloid shells, except the *Patellæ*, the apex is turned posteriorly, and if there exists any notch, furrow, or peculiar mark, it is always found on the anterior side, and never on the side to which the apex is curved. The situation of the furrow anteriorly, in the *P. appendiculata*, or on that side to which the apex of the shell is turned, as in the *Patellæ*, would indicate an important modification in the mantle, or some other organ of this mollusc.²

DESLONGCHAMPSIA EUGENEI, *M'Coy*. Plate XII, figs. 13, 13a.

D. Testá suborbiculatá, conicá; apice subcentrali, acuto, sulco antico lato striato; costulis numerosis, longitudinalibus, transversisque decussantibus; sulcis interstitialibus profundis.

Shell suborbicular, conical; apex subcentral, acute, anterior sulcus wide, striated; ribs

¹ Professor M'Coy having kindly forwarded his notes on this genus, intended for publication, we have, with his permission, inserted them:

“DESLONGCHAMPSIA, *M'Coy*.

“Shell convex, radiatingly ridged; apex eccentric towards the anterior end; a concave spoon-shaped hollow extends from the apex, gradually inclining to the outer margin, which it carries downwards into a small rounded lobe.

“This shell, like Phillips's genus *Metoptoma*, has a triangular hollow extending from the apex to the front margin, therein differing from *Patella*; the present genus differs from *Metoptoma* in its ridged surface, and from it and *Patella* in the front margin being produced downwards into a rounded lobe. This latter structure would prevent the firm adhesion of the shell! This group has been recognised by M. E. Deslongchamps, but not characterised, as he only knew one species. Having obtained another, perfectly distinct, but identical in generic characters, I have characterised the genus, and dedicated it to M. Deslongchamps, to whom I think the merit of recognising it in the first instance belongs. Any one who reads the charming passage in M. Deslongchamps' Memoir (p. 119, vol. vii of the 'Mém. de la Soc. Linn. de Normandie') will understand the pleasure with which I dedicate this species to his son Eugene, under the name of *Deslongchampsia Eugeni*.”—(*M'Coy's MS. notes*, 1849.)

² In the specimen in the British Museum, (figured Plate XII, fig. 13,) the apex is imperfect, but the direction of the striæ appear to indicate a reverse or posterior direction of the apex, and, consequently, analogous to the *Fissurellidæ*.

elevated, numerous, transversely crossed by others of nearly equal size; and interstitial spaces deep.

The anterior sulcus has a hollowed or spoon-shaped figure, and, like the other portion of the surface, is cancellated; but the longitudinal ribs are more closely arranged: the number of ribs in the circumference is about 50.

Height 3 lines, basal diameter 6 lines, width of anterior sulcus at the margin 2 lines.

Locality. It is very rare, and has been obtained only in the white stone of Eastcombs and Bussage: we are not aware that more than three examples have been found.

UMBRELLA? HAMPTONENSIS. Plate XII, figs. 12, 12a.

U. Testá parvá, depressá; ambitu orbiculari; apice obtuso, depresso, centrali; costis radiantibus, lævibus, paucis, irregularibus, flexuosis; sulcis interstitialibus separatis.

Shell small, depressed; base orbicular; apex obtuse, discoidal, and central; ribs radiating, smooth, few, irregular, and wavy; separated by interstitial sulcations.

This little shell is sometimes perfectly flat, but usually somewhat convex; it is extremely thin, and as the under surface has not been fully disclosed, it must be referred to *Umbrella* with some degree of doubt; it may, however, be probably considered as related to the patelliform shells. The basal diameter rarely exceeds 4 lines.

Locality. The soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking usually furnishes it in the neighbourhood of Minchinhampton: it is rare.

ORDER—OPISTHBRANCHIATA, *M. Edwards.*

Family—BULLIDÆ.

BULLA, *Linn.*

Shell oval, ventricose, or cylindrical, generally thin and fragile, the last whorl more or less enveloping the preceding ones; spire umbilicated, or slightly produced; aperture large, the whole length of the shell, narrow above and dilated below; outer lip sharp.

The specimens of this genus from the Great Oolite are very few, and in a condition less satisfactory than could be wished. They have been obtained (with a single exception) from the upper beds of the formation to the east of the town of Minchinhampton. These beds usually consist of hard gray or brownish calcareo-siliceous sandstones, sometimes concretionary, and contain *Ceromyæ*, certain *Pholadomyæ*, and other shells which are never found in the lower and more shelly beds. The *Bullæ* are rare, but might possibly become less so, were the stone brought more under the inspection of workmen and connoisseurs; but being lifted only in small quantities during the winter season, from little excavations

for road mending, and being, moreover, a very intractable material, none but a persevering local collector can be expected to obtain even a partial knowledge of its fossil contents. His reward will usually be, as in the present instance, mere imperfect casts, which contrast unfavorably with the products of the richer and softer shelly beds.

BULLA UNDULATA, *Bean*. Plate VIII, figs. 8, 8a.

BULLA UNDULATA, *Bean*. 1839. *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, p. 61, fig. 22.

— — *Morris*. 1843. *Cat. Brit. Foss.*, p. 140.

B. Testá ovatá, ventricosá; apice umbilicato; umbilico contracto; labro interno sinuato; aperturá magná, supernè angustatá, infernè dilatiore; striis incrementi numerosis, longitudinaliter undatis.

Shell ovate, ventricose; apex umbilicated; umbilicus contracted; inner lip sinuated; aperture large; narrow above, wider below; striæ of growth numerous, longitudinally undulated.

Breadth, two thirds of the length.

The specimen figured by Mr. Bean in the 'Magazine of Natural History,' from the Cornbrash of Yorkshire, is about half as large again as the shell here described, and the inner lip is not so much sinuated; but in other respects it is very similar.

The general features of this shell bear a considerable resemblance to the *Bulla elongata*, Phillips, 'Geology of Yorkshire,' pl. iv, fig. 7; but it is much less elongated than that species.

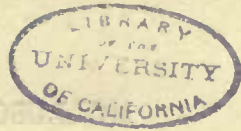
Locality. Our specimen was obtained from the upper portion of the Great Oolite formation, in a bed of hard brown shelly sandstone, 95 feet above the Fullers-Earth, one mile and a half east of Minchinhampton. Rare.

BULLA LOLIOLUM. Plate VIII, figs. 16, 16a, 16b.

B. Testá cylindro-ventricosá; aperturá angustá, basi subdilatatá, vertice subcontracto, profundè excavato, margine elato, et rotundato.

Shell cylindrical, but ventricose; aperture narrow, its base rather dilated, apical cavity somewhat contracted and deeply excavated; the mamillary apex of the whorls being large, and rising considerably from the base of the cavity, but not so high as the outer margin; margin of the cavity elevated, narrow, and rounded.

The figure is nearly barrel-shaped, both the extremities appearing truncated and narrower than in the middle part. The character of the apical cavity resembles that of several species of *Cylindrites*, figured upon the same plate; we have not been able to expose the base of the columella; but, judging from the general figure of the shell and of the



aperture, we prefer to regard it as a *Bulla*. Upon comparing approximate forms it will be found that the figure of the base and cavity of the vertex is much wider than in *C. pyriformis*; the cavity is much more contracted and deeply excavated than in *C. bullatus*; a third shell, which more nearly approximates in form to our species, is the *Bulla Hildesiensis*, figured by Roëmer, (Verst. Nord. Ool. Geberges, t. ix, fig. 26,) in which, however, the form appears to be more elongated and the aperture more expanded towards the base.

Our shell would seem to be rare; we have obtained it in one small excavation only, about 100 feet above the Fullers-Earth, in concretionary sandstone: the disintegrating action of frost has enabled us to detach two specimens, and we have vainly endeavoured to extricate several others from a matrix harder than themselves.

Axis 7 lines, transverse diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines, diameter of the cavity 2 lines.

Locality. A superficial excavation one mile east of Minchinhampton.

Family—ACTÆONIDÆ.

CYLINDRITES—*Nov. gen.*

ACTÆON sp., *Sow., D'Orb.*

Testá subcylindricá vel ovatá, spirá parvá; anfractibus plerumque planis, marginibus acutis, anfractu ultimo cylindraceo, aperturá elongatá, supernè linearis, inferné integrá et rotundatá; columellá ad basim cortortá, labro dextro tenui ad basim crassiori.

Shell smooth, subcylindrical or ovate; spire small; whorls usually flattened, with acute margins; the last whorl cylindrical; aperture lengthened; linear above; rounded and entire at the base; columella rounded, twisted near to the base, and slightly directed outwards; right lip thin, but thicker at the base.

The cylindrical figure, flattened and nearly concealed volutions, their acute margins, the linear aperture and columella directed outwards at the base, are the characters which entitle this group to be separated from Actæon (*Tornatella* Lam.), and constituted a new genus, it is in fact a *Pyramidella* in all but the basal notch; some of the species will be found to approach to the Cones, others the Bullæ, in each case more nearly than to Actæon. Species of this genus also occur in the Inferior Oolite, but they are perfectly distinct from those which are here described.

All the species of this genus have smooth shells; in Actæon most of the species are transversely striated or punctato-striate.

Mr. Sowerby, in the description of *Actæon cuspidatus*, remarks, "So novel is the contour of this little shell, that it is with difficulty compared to any before known; it agrees, however, with the essential characters of Actæon, but differs in general form, and

in having a plain surface; it comes nearer in shape to *Volvaria*, but that has a truncated or notched base, and crenated lip to the aperture, besides several plaits upon the columella."

It has been proposed to form a new genus of it, to be called *Cylindrites*, but the following species (*A. acutus*) having a conical spire, connects it with *Actæon Noæ*. 'Min. Con.' 5, p. 77, 1825.

Notwithstanding their general resemblance to *Actæon*, we believe the species here described to be generically distinct from the typical forms of that genus, and have therefore proposed to retain the name *Cylindrites* for them.

The genus may be divided into two sections:

A. Species with the spire elevated and acute.

B. Species with the spire depressed and mammillated.

The species belonging to the second section appears to pass into the *Acteonellæ* of the cretaceous system.

A. Species with the spire elevated and acute.

CYLINDRITES ACUTUS. *Sow.* sp. Pl. VIII, fig. 9, 9 a, b.

ACTÆON ACUTUS, *Sow.* 1824. Min. Con., t. 455, fig. 2.

— — *Morris.* 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 138.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 10.

Testá subcylindricá, spirá conicá, apice acuto, anfractibus (4) planis seu subconvexis; anfractu ultimo margine rotundato.

Shell subcylindrical, spire conical, apex acute; whorls (4) flat or slightly convex; the last volution rounded at its upper margin.

Locality. This shell occurs in much greater numbers than all the individuals of the other species put together; it may, in fact, be considered as one of the most common univalves in the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

It occurs in the Oolite at Ancliffe, Wiltshire, whence the original specimens were obtained, which are figured and described in the 'Mineral Conchology,' and Mr. J. de C. Sowerby has kindly allowed us the use of the same for examination and comparison.

CYLINDRITES CUSPIDATUS. *Sow.* sp. Pl. VIII, fig. 10, 10 a.

ACTÆON CUSPIDATUS, *Sow.* 1824. Min. Con., t. 455, fig. 1.

— — *Morris.* 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 138.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 10.

TORNATELLA CUSPIDATA, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, vol. vii, p. 136, t. x, figs. 25, 26.

— — *Brown.* Illust. Foss. Conch., p. 85, t. xliii, figs. 11, 12.

Testá cylindricá, spirá parvá sub-inversá, apice mammillato; anfractibus angustis planis; anfractu ultimo margine rotundato.

Shell cylindrical; spire small, somewhat inversed in the latter volutions; apex mammillated; volutions narrow, flattened; the last one rounded at the upper margin.

The upper margin of the last whorl rises as high as the one or two preceding ones, leaving their edges exposed so that the small mammillated apex and one or two first whorls seem to rise from a cavity. In the character of its spire this shell forms a passage to the remaining species, in none of which does the apex of the spire rise higher than the margin of the last whorl, the vertex is consequently more or less bowl-shaped or concave, the volutions never being entirely concealed, but exhibiting their upper edges.

This is a rare shell, and, with the preceding species, is found indifferently in all the beds of shelly oolite belonging to this Formation.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; Ancliff, Wiltshire; Langrune, France.

CYLINDRITES ANGULATUS. Pl. VIII, fig. 11, 11 *a, b*.

Testá cylindricá; spirá mediocriter elatá, sub-concavá; apice acuto; anfractibus (8) angustis supernè angulatis.

Shell cylindrical; spire moderately elevated, with rather concave sides, and an acute apex; volutions eight, narrow and angular in their upper part.

The general figure of this shell is somewhat shorter than *C. acutus*, the volutions are very narrow and angular, which, together with the somewhat concave spire, give it a well-marked form; it is more common than the last species.

Locality. The upper beds of the Great Oolite near Minchinhampton.

CYLINDRITES ALTUS. Plate VIII, figs. 12, 12 *a, b*.

C. Testá cylindricá, subfusiformi, spirá elatá; anfractibus (8) planis latis.

A cylindrical, subfusiform shell, with an elevated spire, and eight flattened, and rather broad, volutions.

In this species the spire is flattened with an acute apex, which is equal in length to a third portion of the entire shell.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common. It is moderately rare.

B. Species with the spire depressed and mammillated.

A. CYLINDRICI.

CYLINDRITES CYLINDRICUS. Plate VIII, figs. 19, 19a, b, c.

C. Testá cylindricá, elongatá, truncatá; spirá depressá, vel obsoletá, vertice subconceavo; anfractibus angulatis, anfractu ultimo margine superiore acuto.

Shell cylindrical, lengthened, truncated; spire depressed, almost obsolete; vertex rather concave; volutions angular, the last one with the upper margin acute.

This is the most elongated and truncated species of the group, and might easily be mistaken for a specimen with an imperfect spire: in well-preserved specimens the apex may be observed to consist of two volutions, which rise above the others, forming a mammillated summit; the base of the shell is much contracted and lengthened.

Locality. It is rare, and has been found only in the "planking" of Minchinhampton Common.

CYLINDRITES EXCAVATUS. Plate VIII, figs. 17, 17a, b.

C. Testá cylindricá, truncatá; spirá inversá, apice mammillato, vertice magno profundè excavato; anfractibus numerosis, marginibus acutis notatis; anfractu ultimo subconvexo, margine superiore acuto, subcontracto; ceteræ notæ desunt.

Shell cylindrical, truncated; spire inverted; apex mammillated, vertex large, deeply excavated; whorls numerous, their upper margins acute; the last whorl somewhat convex, with an acute margin, and slightly curving inwards. Base not seen.

The specimen being rather imperfect at the base prevents our ascertaining with exactness the length of the species, which would appear to be intermediate to *C. bullatus* and *C. Thorentei*, but is certainly less elongated than the latter species; the vertex is large and very deeply crateriform, the apex not rising much above the centre of the deep concavity, and not so high as the margin of the last volution, the edges of the numerous whorls being visible in the concavity.

Locality. This example and a section of another are all which have been obtained; they occurred in the upper series of the Great Oolite formation, a little higher than the hard cream-coloured limestone, and in a rock of nearly equal compactness, two miles east of Minchinhampton, on the road to Cirencester; the same rock, also, contains *C. acutus* and *C. angulatus*, but the intractable nature of the material renders it extremely difficult to obtain good specimens.

CYLINDRITES BREVIS. Plate VIII, figs. 13, 13a, b.

C. Testá parvá, cylindro-truncatá, apice amplo, plano, margine acuto; lateribus planis; aperturá ad basin sub-expanso.

Shell small, truncated, cylindrical, vertex large, flattened, its margin acute; sides of the shell flattened, marked with lines of growth; aperture moderately expanded towards the base.

This is the most truncated species of the genus in the Great Oolite. The vertex is very wide, almost perfectly flattened; but the acute edges of the volutions are visible, and likewise the minute mamillary apex. These characters, together with the short figure, serve to distinguish it from *C. cylindricus*, Plate VIII, fig. 19, the shell which most nearly approaches to it. Axis 5 lines, diameter of vertex 3 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it is very rare.

CYLINDRITES THORENTI, *Buvign.*, sp. Plate VIII, figs. 22, 22a, b, c.

BULLA THORENTEA, *Buvignier*. 1842. Géol. des Ardennes, p. 535, t. v, fig. 9.

— — *Buvignier*. 1843. Mém. Soc. Philom. Verd., ii, t. 5, fig. 11.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 304.

— ELONGATA, *Thorent*. Mém. de la Soc. Géol. de France, iii, p. 258. (Not Phillips, Geol. of Yorkshire.)

C. Testá subcylindricá, lateribus convexiusculis, spirá parvá, depressá, contractá; anfractuum marginibus solùm exsertis; aperturá angustá, columellá ad basin uniplicatá.

Shell subcylindrical, the sides somewhat convex, smooth, or slightly marked by the lines of growth; spire small, depressed, and contracted; the whorls with their margins only visible; aperture narrow, basal fold of the columella large.

The apical excavation is more contracted than in either of the other species; the apex is large, but does not rise quite so high as the outer margin; the shell, in its general figure, is elongated and contracted at both the extremities. Axis 9 lines, greatest transverse diameter 4 lines, diameter of the terminal excavation 1 line.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common; it occurs in the bed of planking, but is very rare.

M. A. Buvignier states that this fossil is found in the white limestone of the Great Oolite in the environs of Rumigny. M. Thorent has also found it near Aubenton, and mentions it in the Memoir above referred to, under the name of *Bulla elongata*, as occurring in the Coral Rag; this is considered to be an error by M. Buvignier, as the bed containing it, in following its course into the Ardennes, is undoubtedly beneath the Oxford Clay.

B. PYRIFORMI.

CYLINDRITES BULLATUS. Plate VIII, figs. 18, 18*a*, *b*, *c*.

? CONUS? MINIMUS, *Archiac.* 1843. *Mém Soc. Géol. de France*, tom. v, t. 30, fig. 9.

ACTÆON MINIMUS, *D'Orb.* 1850. *Prod. Paléont.*, p. 299.

ACTÆONELLA MINIMA, *Bronn.* 1848. *Index Paléont.*, p. 13.

C. Testá subcylindricá, vel ovatá; spirá depressá, inversá; apice mammillato; anfractibus numerosis, marginibus rotundatis; anfractu ultimo, subconvexo, basi contracto.

Shell subcylindrical, ovate, or bullæform; spire depressed, inversed; apex mammillated; whorls numerous, with rounded margins; the last whorl somewhat convex, with a contracted base.

This form is much shorter than the last, and less flattened; the apex of the spire does not rise higher than the margin of the last whorl; it is mammillated, and consists of three minute volutions; the vertex is moderately large and crateriform. This species is very rare, and has only been observed in the "planking."

Locality. Minchinhampton Common. Aubenton, France.

CYLINDRITES PYRIFORMIS. Plate VIII, figs. 20, 20*a*, *b*, *c*; 21.

C. Testá cylindro-pyriformi, cavá apicali contractá profundá, margine acuto elevato; aperturá ad basim vix dilatátá, plicis magnis.

Shell cylindrical or pyriform; the apical cavity contracted and deeply excavated, having an acute and somewhat elevated margin; aperture linear; the folds on the columella large.

This shell is more pyriform than its congeners, the anterior extremity being short but attenuated, and the apical cavity deep and contracted. The cast (fig. 21) has not the produced acute margin to the cavity exhibited by the shell (fig. 20), the cavity consequently appears smaller; the apex of the spire is large but deeply situated.

Axis 7 lines, greatest transverse diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, diameter of the cavity $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. The planking of Minchinhampton Common. Casts of this shell occur higher in the series in shelly hard sandstone one mile east of Minchinhampton; in both positions it is rare.

ACTÆONINA, *D'Orbigny*, 1850.

COCHLITES CYLINDROIDES, *Luid.* 1760.

ACTÆON, sp., *Phillips.* ACTÆON, sp., *Sow.*

UTRICULUS? *Brown.* 1845. *Elements of Fossil Conch.*

— *Brown.* 1849. *Illustrations of Fossil Conch.*

C. Testá ovato-oblongá; spirá sub-elatá; anfractu ultimo magno, elongato; aperturá longitudinalitèr anfractui ultimo nonnunquam pari, supernè angustatá, infernè latiori; labris continuis, tenuissimis, labio interno non reflecto.

Shell ovately oblong; spire rather elevated; the last whorl large and elongated; aperture sometimes as long as the last whorl, narrow in its posterior, wider in its anterior part; lips continuous and very thin, the inner lip not reflected upon the columella.

The genus *Utriculus* was established by Capt. Brown, upon the recent *Bulla obtusa*, and was afterwards used to comprise certain species of recent and fossil shells, previously referred by authors to *Bulla*, *Actæon*, &c.¹ Although the general form of the shells thus classed together is somewhat similar, this character cannot always be considered as definite, inasmuch as the animal inhabitant of the fossil species may have materially differed from the recent type. Alc. d'Orbigny, in recognising the generic differences of some allied forms, described as *Tornatella*, subsequently proposed in the 'Prodrome de Paléontologie,' the name *Actæonina* for their reception. The genus *Orthostoma*, instituted by Deshayes, includes an allied series of shells, and connecting them with *Actæon* and *Cylindrites*, if we may judge from the figures given in the 'Traité Elementaire de Conchyliologie,' but of which no description has yet been published. Upon the ground, therefore, of the doubtful generic identity of the recent *Bulla obtusa* with our fossil shells, we have preferred to adopt the name proposed by D'Orbigny.

ACTÆONINA OLIVÆFORMIS, *Dunker*. sp. Plate VIII, fig. 14.

BULLA OLIVÆFORMIS, *Koch and Dunker*. 1837. Nordd. Oolith., t. v, fig. 3.

ACTÆONINA — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 353.

A. Testá ovato-cylindraccá, lævi; spirá productiusculá, acutá; anfractibus spirá sub-convexis; aperturá supernè angustatá.

Shell ovately cylindrical, smooth; spire rather small, or but little produced; whorls rather convex; the upper part of the aperture narrow.

Locality. Three examples only, varying much in size, are in our collection. They occurred in the soft shelly stone (termed ovenstone) which overlies the weatherstones at Minchinhampton Common. It is a thinly-laminated deposit, which is sometimes nearly made up of the valves of *Ostrea acuminata*; when these are absent, their place is occupied by a multitude of small bivalves; or, when these again become scarce, other and more interesting forms occur, among which may be ranked the present species.

¹ With regard to the comparative generic differences of the family *Bullidæ*, the reader is referred to an interesting paper by Mr. Clark, published in the 'Annals of Natural History,' for August 1850, from which it appears, by a careful study of the structure of the animals, that the generic subdivisions established by some authors in this group are not well characterised.

ACTÆONINA? PARVULA, *Roemer*, sp. Plate V, figs. 11, 11a, 12.

BUCCINUM PARVULUM, *Roemer*. 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 139, t. xi, fig. 23.

ACTÆONINA PARVULA, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 353.

A. Testá parvá, ovato-conicá; anfractibus (4) subconvexis superioribus, lateribus subplanis; aperturá integrá elongatá, basi angustatá, columellá contortá.

Shell small, ovately conical; whorls (4) rather convex upon their upper portions, but flattened upon their sides; aperture entire, elongated; base narrow; columella twisted.

This little shell varies much in the length of the spire, specimens with narrow whorls having a greater degree of convexity at their upper part than the others, but in all of them the spire is shorter than the last volution. The largest specimens have an axis of 4 lines, and a transverse diameter of nearly 3 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton. It is found not unfrequently in all the quarries of the district, and is common to the shelly beds.

ACTÆONINA? BULIMOIDES. Plate VIII, fig. 15.

A. Testá ovato-clongatá, lævi; spirá elatá obtusá; anfractibus (3—4) subconvexis, anfractu ultimo subcylindrico; aperturá ovatá; labro sinistro incrassato.

Shell ovately elongated, smooth, with an obtuse elevated spire; whorls (3—4) somewhat convex, the last whorl subcylindrical; aperture ovate; inner lip thickened but not broad.

The general figure is pupæform; the aperture in length does not exceed half that of the entire shell.

This species has been provisionally arranged under *Actæonina*, although the great thickness of the shell and expanded columellar lip do not well agree with that genus, and rather approximate it with *Bulimus*. In general form it is very near to the *Chemnitzia Cornelia*, *D'Orb.*, 'Terr. Jurass,' t. 245, figs. 2, 3, from the Coral Rag of France; and both species may hereafter be found to belong to a genus distinct from *Chemnitzia* and *Actæonina*.

Locality. Minchinhampton. The specimen figured is the only example which has come to our knowledge. The exact bed from which it was obtained is rather doubtful; but, judging from the matrix to which it is attached, we should infer that its position was probably the upper portion of the Great Oolite.

ADDENDA.

AMMONITES GRACILIS, *Buckman*. Plate XIII, figs. 2, 2a; and Plate I, fig. 3.

The description of this species is given at page 12, but the additional figure is here given (Plate XIII, fig. 1,) to illustrate the form and general character of the more mature shell, which differs considerably from the young state of it. (Plate I, fig. 3.)

It has the general form of *Am. Charmassei*, D'Orb.; but the costæ in *A. gracilis* are not interrupted over the back as in that species, and the volutions are more fully exposed.

PTEROCERAS WRIGHTII. Plate XIII, fig. 1.

P. Testá fusiformi, tumidá; anfractibus (6) rotundatis, lævibus vel spiraliter striatis; ultimo gibbo, transversim carinato; carinis tribus rotundatis inæqualiter remotis; in digitos longiores productis; dorso ad angulum tuberculis duabus magnis; labro quinque? digito, digitis in ætate adultá longissimis, flexuosis, recurvatis; caudá longissimá arcuatá.

Shell fusiform, volutions 6, rounded and smooth, or faintly striated; the body-whorl inflated, and having three indistinct carinæ developed on its upper surface, two of which have a transverse prominent tubercle; each carina leads to a digitate process; labial wing short, and terminating in four long slender flexuous digitations; the first digitation ascends close to the spire, and is attached to it; it curves a little outwards, and then extends backwards an inch and a quarter beyond the apex of the spire, where it is broken off;¹ the second curves gently outwards and backwards; the third is broken off three quarters of an inch from the labial wing; a remaining fragment indicates that it curved gently outwards, and is represented by a dotted line in the figure; the fourth passes forwards for an inch and a half, and then curves outwards; the canal is long, and arched backwards.

This fine fossil presents some points of resemblance to *Strombus Oceani* and *S. Ponti*, Al. Brongniart, but the latter species has upwards of six carinæ upon the last whorl. In size it exceeds all the other Great Oolite examples of the *Strombidæ*, and would seem to be very rare. One specimen in the cabinet of the author, which has not the wing developed, and is in other respects imperfect, is the only other known example. The present remarkable shell is in the cabinet of Dr. Wright of Cheltenham, who has kindly communicated it, and to

¹ There are traces of another digitation between the first and second above described, arising near to the base of the former, but apparently broken off in the specimen figured.

whom it is dedicated. The cast of a shell figured by Goldfuss, t. 173, fig. 3, under the name of *Buccinum antiquorum*, from the dolomitic Oolite of Bavaria, may possibly belong to an allied species of the same genus.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, in the beds of planking.

NERITOPSIS VARICOSA. Plate XI, figs. 20, 20a; Plate XIII, fig. 5.

N. Testá neritiformi, ovato-oblongá, varicibus magnis longitudinalibus (circá 10 in ambitu), plus minusve clatis, et lineis numerosis, transversis, regularibus, elatis decussatis; lineis cum striis densissimis perpendicularibus instructis.

Shell neritiform, ovately oblong; varices large, longitudinal (about 10 in a volution), more or less elevated, decussated with numerous regular, elevated, and transverse lines; the lines are impressed with extremely fine and dense perpendicular striæ; the aperture round.

A very thick ovate shell; the varices vary much in magnitude, so that in some specimens they are nearly obsolete, but the large encircling lines are always conspicuous; the dense striations upon the lines are only visible under a magnifier.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it is rare; but it occurs not unfrequently in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite.

TROCHUS SPIRATUS, *D'Archiac.* Plate XIII, figs. 6, 6a. Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, 2b.

TROCHUS SPIRATUS, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, tom. v, p. 378, t. 29, fig. 4a—c.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1306.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 300.

T. Testá conicá, apice acuto, anfractibus (4—5) lateribus planis, subtèr medio subangulatis, cingulis et lineis ornatis; cingulis duobus, primo propè suturam approximato, secundo majori, acuto, parte inferiore anfractuum sito; lineis inter cingulos striis longitudinalibus impressis; basi lævi subconvexá, umbilico nullo.

Shell conical, apex acute, whorls 5, their sides flattened, somewhat angulated beneath their middle portions, and encircled with bands and lines; the bands are two in number; the first is wide, flattened, and placed close to the suture; the second is prominent, acute, forming a slight angle, and placed near to the base of the whorls; between the bands are several rather obscure encircling lines, which are indented by longitudinal striæ; base smooth, slightly convex; no umbilicus.

The variation in the prominence of the bands, of the lines, and of the general state of preservation, occasions considerable diversity in the aspect of this species, and requires

several examples for its elucidation. The figures given at Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, 2b, do not exhibit the degree of angularity in the whorls and prominence in the bands which is usually seen, and the longitudinal indentations are more than usually prominent. The fine encircling striæ, although not shown in the specimen figured by M. D'Archiac, are particularly mentioned in the description of the species. The axial and basal diameters are nearly equal.

Locality. It is tolerably abundant in the Minchinhampton district, occurring in all shelly beds. Eparcy, France.

CLASS—ANNELIDES, *Cuvier*.

SERPULA OBLIQUE-STRIATA. Plate V, fig. 19, 19a.

L. Testá vermiformi, lateribus subcompressis, striis crebris irregularibus, obliquis anticè curvatis, in cristam longitudinalem flectis.

Shell vermiform, the sides slightly compressed, with striæ closely arranged, irregular, oblique, curved towards the anterior extremity, and bent into a longitudinal ridge.

Locality. It is rare, and occurs in the planking of Minchinhampton Common. Of the few specimens seen, none exceed an inch in length, and 2 lines in their transverse diameter.

Note on the term "PLANKING."

It will be observed that the term "*planking*" is frequently used in stating the position and range of fossils from Minchinhampton Common. This is a name applied indifferently by quarrymen to any stone, the beds of which divide into thin horizontal slabs or planks. At Minchinhampton Common it is understood to indicate the uppermost of that series of shelly beds which are known as the *weatherstones*, or stones which are supposed to be capable of resisting the disintegrating action of frost. At Bussage and Eastcombs the term *white stone* is employed by quarrymen when speaking of this bed, which at the two latter localities has quite changed its mineral character. It is not improbable that this white stone is the English representative of the *pierre blanche* of the Great Oolite of Normandy, which has yielded to M. Deslongchamps so numerous a series of shells.

THE MOLLUSCA

OF

THE "GREAT OOLITE OF YORKSHIRE."

CLASS—CEPHALOPODA.¹

BELEMNITES GIGANTEUS, *Schloth.* Plate XIV, figs. 4, 4a.

- BELEMNITES GIGANTEUS, *Schloth.* 1813. Min. Taschenb., vii, p. 70.
— — — *Schloth.* 1820. Petref., p. 45, No. 1.
— ELLIPTICUS, *Miller.* 1823. Geol. Trans., 2d Series, ii, pl. 8, figs. 14—16.
? — — — *Blainville.* 1827. Mém. Belemn., p. 102.
? — — — *GLADIUS, Blainville.* 1827. Mém. Belemn., p. 86, pl. 2, fig. 10.
? — — — *COMPRESSUS, Sow.* 1828. Min. Con., t. 590, fig. 4.
— — — *AALENSIS, Voltz.* 1830. Mém., p. 60, pl. iv, fig. 7.
— — — *Zieten.* 1830. Pet. Wurtemb., pl. 19, fig. 1.
— — — *GRANDIS, Zieten.* 1830. Pet. Wurtemb., pl. 20, fig. 1.
? — — — *COMPRESSUS, Phil.* 1835. Geol. of Yorksh., vol. i, pl. 9, fig. 38.
— — — *AALENSIS, Phil.* 1835. Geol. of Yorksh., vol. i, p. 124.
— — — *GIGANTEUS, Quenstedt.* 1843. Flözg. Würtemb., p. 329.
— — — *D'Orb.* Ter. Jurrass., pl. 14, fig. 15.
— — — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 261.

B. Testá elongatá, compressá, crassá, acuminatá vel subinflatá, posticé acuminatá, lateraliter sulcatá, anticè dilatatá; aperturá subovali. - Alveolo angulo, 20—25°. (D'Orb.)

¹ The following species of Mollusca are chiefly figured from the collection of Mr. Bean, and the localities are given upon the authority of that gentleman. They include all the species of univalves enumerated by Professor Phillips as occurring in the "Gray Limestone or Oolite of Cloughton, Brandsby, and Cave" ('Geol. of Yorkshire,' vol. i, p. 123, &c.); and most of the specimens illustrated in this Monograph appear to have been obtained from the Yorkshire coast. We have previously assigned our reason for keeping the fossils of this locality distinct from those of the West of England, and shall merely introduce the following general remarks by Prof. Phillips as bearing upon the subject. "The distribution of the organic remains in the 'road-stone,' or slaty rock of Brandsby, Cave Oolite, and Inferior Oolite sand, has yet been carefully ascertained at only a few points; and the following observations will probably here-

The guard is more or less elongated and compressed, sometimes conical and acuminate towards the extremity; at other times contracted near the apex, and enlarged rather suddenly towards the alveolus; the furrows, with which the extremity is marked, vary in different specimens, both in their number, depth, and size; there are generally two on the dorsal part, one being prolonged much more than the other. The angle of the alveolar cavity varies, according to M. D'Orbigny, from 20 to 25°, and is inclined towards the ventral side. The aperture is generally of an oval form.

This is a very variable species, and has consequently been described under a great variety of names. M. D'Orbigny, after carefully studying a large number of specimens obtained from many localities, infers that the variety of form assumed by this species is mainly to be attributed to sexual differences.

This species is generally considered to be characteristic of the Inferior Oolite in England, Germany, and France; but we have not been enabled to detect any specific difference between the specimens forwarded by Mr. Bean, from the Bath Oolite of Yorkshire, under the names of *B. Aalensis*, *B. compressus*, and typical specimens of the *B. giganteus*, obtained from the Brown Jurassic formation of Wurtemberg.

Locality. The Gray Oolite near Scarborough. Inferior Oolite of the west and south of England.¹

AMMONITES MACROCEPHALUS, *Schloth.* Plate XIV, fig. 2.

AMMONITES MACROCEPHALUS,	<i>Schloth.</i> 1813.	Min. Taschenb., vii, p. 70.
—	—	<i>Schloth.</i> 1820. Petref., p. 70, No. 16.
—	—	<i>Zieten.</i> 1830. Pet. Wurtemberg, t. v, figs. 1, 4, 7; t. xiv, fig. 3.
—	—	<i>Quenstedt.</i> 1843. Flözg. Würtemb., p. 363.
—	—	<i>D'Orb.</i> Ter. Jurrass., p. 430, pl. 151.
—	—	<i>D'Orb.</i> Prod. Paléont., p. 297.
? —	TEREBRATUS,	<i>Phil.</i> 1835. Geol. of Yorksh., vol. i, p. 116.

after receive several corrections. At present it appears to me that the 'road-stone' is characterised by the great abundance of *Gervillia acuta* and *Crassina minima*, and by the presence of *Pholadomya acuticostata*, *Rostellaria composita*, and the genus *Actæon*. Where this rock is united with the Middle Oolite, as at White Nab, these fossils commonly lie near the top; where it is entirely deficient (as at Ewe Nab), they are scarcely to be found. The top of the Cave Oolite (as under Gristhorpe Cliffs, at Ewe Nab, Owlston, and Ellerker) is generally marked by abundance of *Millepora staminea*, and plates and spines of *Echini*, and columnar joints of *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ*. In the substance of the rock occur *Belemnites*, *Isocardia*, *Pholadomya*, *Cucullææ*, *Pernæ*, *Pinnæ*, *Plagiostomæ*, *Pectines*, and *Terebratulæ*. So large a proportion of its organic contents occurs likewise in the Inferior Oolite sand beneath, that it is difficult to point out what seem to be characteristic."

¹ We have had the opportunity of examining some fine specimens of this species in the collections of Mr. Bowerbank and Mr. Baber.

A. Testá discoideá, subinflatá; anfractibus involutis subcompressis, rotundatis, lateribus 26—30 costatis; costis subrotundatis, obtusis, in medio laterum bi vel trifurcatis continuis; aperturá semilunari, umbilico angustato.

A discoidal, somewhat inflated, shell, with rather subcompressed volutions, and a narrow and deep umbilicus; margin of the umbilicus with 26 to 30 obtusely-rounded ribs, which subdivide into two or three smaller ones in passing over the back; aperture semilunar, deeply impressed by the previous volution.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

AMMONITES BLAGDENI, *Sow.* Plate XIV, fig. 3a, b.

AMMONITES BLAGDENI, *Sow.* 1813. *Min. Con.*, pl. 201.

— CORONATUS, *Schloth.* 1813. (Not *Am. coronatus*, Brug., 1789.)

— — *Zieten.* 1830. *Pet. Wurtemb.*, t. i, fig. 1.

— BLAGDENI, *Phil.* 1835. *Geol. of Yorksh.*, vol. i, p. 124.

— CORONATUS, *Quenstedt.* 1843. *Floz. Würtemb.*, p. 326.

— BLAGDENI, *D'Orb.* *Ter. Jurrass.*, p. 396, t. 132.

A. Testá discoideá, subcylindricá, latè umbilicatá; anfractibus subdepressis, lateribus declivibus, costatis; costis 20—28 externè tuberculatis, subacutis; dorso subconvexo, transversim costato; aperturá transversá, quadrangulari.

A discoidal, thick, and widely-umbilicated shell, formed of rather depressed quadrangular volutions, ornamented with 20 to 28 obtuse costæ, terminating in spiniform tubercles on the outer margin, and from each of which arise 3 to 5 smaller costæ, which pass over the back; the aperture is transverse and quadrangular.

In some specimens the tubercles are sharper, differently formed, and more numerous than in others.

In the shell figured, which measures about six inches diameter, there are 17 marginal ribs; in another specimen from the same locality (Scarborough), about one foot in diameter, the number is 28. The numerical proportion of these costæ, however, do not always increase or decrease with regularity during the progress of growth. There are two specimens of *Am. coronatus*, Zieten, in the British Museum, which are certainly identical with our shell, in one of which the inner volution has 25, and the outer 27, marginal costæ, showing an increase; in the other specimen, the inner whorl has 21, and the outer only 17 costæ, showing a decrease in their number. The specimen figured by M. D'Orbigny has only 15 tubercular costæ surrounding the umbilicus.

Locality. Near Scarborough; Inferior Oolite, Somerset; Bayeux, &c., France; Brown, Jura δ, Stuiffen, Wurtemberg. (*Quenstedt.*)

AMMONITES BRAIKENRIDGII, *Sow.* Plate XIV, fig. 1.

AMMONITES TRIPTOLEMUS, *Bean.* MS.

? — BRAIKENRIDGII, *Sow.* 1813. *Min. Con.*, t. 184.

— — *D'Orb.* *Ter. Jurrass.*, t. 135, figs. 2, 3.

A. Testá discoideá, anfractibus (5—6) expositis, subrotundatis, costatis; costis (30—36) externè tuberculatis, in medio laterum bifidis, subindè trifidis, continuis; dorso subconvexo; aperturá transversá, subdepressá, externè angulatá.

A discoidal shell, with 5—6 exposed, somewhat rounded and costated volutions; with 30—36 marginal costæ, tuberculated externally, from each of which arise, about the middle of the side, 2 and sometimes 3, rather obtuse smaller ribs, passing over the back; aperture wider than high, somewhat convex, with angular sides.

This Ammonite (forwarded to us with the name, *A. Triptolemus*), belonging to the section *Coronarii*, appears to be intermediate to *A. Humphriesianus* and *A. Braikenridgii*, with the latter of which it is the more closely allied, but differing from it by the smaller costæ (in the cast) not being wholly enveloped by the later volutions. We regard the specimen figured as only the adult state of this species.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

CLASS—GASTEROPODA.

ALARIA PHILLIPSII, *D'Orb.* sp. Plate III, fig. 5; and Plate XV, figs. 15, 15a.

? ROSTELLARIA HAMUS, var. β , *Deslongchamps.* 1842. *Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie*, tom. vii, p. 174, t. 9, fig. 36.

(See description, *antea* page 18.)

We have provisionally retained (page 18) M. D'Orbigny's specific name for the Yorkshire shell, believing that the one figured as *Rostellaria composita*, by Phillips, presented certain differences from that described in the 'Min. Conch.,' occurring in the Oxford Clay of Weymouth. But Mr. Sowerby distinctly states that he has received the same species from near Scarborough, so that the differences may prove, when a larger number of specimens shall have been examined, to be due merely to variations arising from local conditions. The Yorkshire shell appears to be identical with *Rostellaria hamus*, var. β , of M. Deslongchamps, cited above, from the Great Oolite of Ranville.

Locality. Near Scarborough. This species is also found in the Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire, and in the same formation at Dundry and Bridport.

CERITHIUM BEANII. Plate XV, fig. 5.

C. Testá parvá, turrítá, apice obtuso, anfractibus numerosis angustis, subplanis, 5 costatis; costis tuberculosis, tuberculis circa 16 in ambitu; costis inæqualibus; suturis anfractibus profundè depressis.

Shell small, turreted; apex obtuse; volutions numerous, narrow, rather flattened, encircled with five rows of costæ; costæ tuberculated, the tubercles being about 16 in a volution; ribs unequal; the sutures of the whorls deeply depressed.

The third and fifth row of costæ are less prominent than the others, the tubercles are large and prominent, the length of a volution is less than half its transverse diameter, the first two volutions are nearly smooth. Length 5 lines, transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

NATICA ADDUCTA. Plate XV, figs. 17, 17a.

NATICA ADDUCTA, *Phillips*. 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 9. fig. 30.

— — *Williamson*. Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. v, p. 241.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 264.

N. Testá globosá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (4) convexis, supernè rotundatis, suturis depressis, anfractu ultimo obliquo; aperturá ellipticá, umbilico obtecto.

Shell globose, spire elevated and pointed, whorls (4) convex, with depressed sutures, their upper portions rounded; the last whorl oblique; aperture large, elliptical; inner lip with a covered umbilicus.

Natica grandis, Goldfuss, is our only Great Oolite species which approaches near to this form; but that shell, though greatly expanded, has not more volutions than the present species, a fact which militates greatly against their identity. Length 9 lines, breadth 8 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough. The original specimen figured by Phillips.

NATICA PUNCTURA. Plate XV, figs. 18, 18a.

LITTORINA PUNCTURA, *Bean*. 1839. Mag. Nat. Hist., p. 62, fig. 23.

— — *Morris*. 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 149.

N. Testá ovato-ventricosá, spirá elatá, acutá; anfractibus (6) convexiusculis, suturis profundè impressis; anfractu ultimo magno, punctato et cingulato; punctis minutis, in

lineis transversis sed irregularibus instructis, et lineis tenuissimis longitudinalibus transversisque decussatis; aperturá ovatá, labro externo tenui.

Shell ovately ventricose, spire elevated and pointed, whorls (6) rather convex, with deep sutures; the last whorl large, oblique, its surface punctated and cingulated; punctæ minute, disposed in close but irregular arranged transverse lines; they are decussated by numerous very fine lines, both longitudinal and transverse; the entire surface of the whorl is likewise divided into several (4 or 5) encircling zones by as many lines, which are prominent, rendering the spaces between them rather flattened; aperture ovate, outer lip thin, inner lip rather flattened and excavated. Axis 11 lines, transverse diameter 8 lines.

The following is Mr. Bean's original notice of this species:

"Shell turbinated, finely striated longitudinally and transversely, which, under a high magnifier, gives it a very beautiful appearance; whorls (6) rounded and well divided, the body whorl occupying one half the length of the shell. Aperture elliptical, pillar lip thick and a little flattened, outer lip very thin; length nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The only specimen procured from the Cornbrash; but in the Inferior Oolite at Peak Hill it is not uncommon. The specimens found there are larger, coarser, and the spire is not so much produced."

Locality. Bath Oolite near Scarborough. In the collection of Mr. Morris.

NATICA ? (EUSPIRA) CINCTA. Plate XV, fig. 20.

PHASIANELLA CINCTA, *Phillips*. 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 9, fig. 29.

— — *Williamson*. Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. v, p. 241.

— — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 267.

N. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, anfractibus (4) latis, supernè carinatis, suturis canaliculatis; anfractu ultimo, bicarinato; aperturá amplá, suborbiculari.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, whorls (4) broad, their upper portion with an obtuse encircling carina; the sutures channelled; the last volution, with an obtuse carina, occupying very nearly the middle of the volution; aperture large and suborbicular.

The specimen placed at our disposal, by the kindness of Mr. Bean, is the original one figured by Professor Phillips. It is rather compressed, which gives an appearance of greater breadth to the shell than it possessed; the perfect form would approach our *E. pyramidata*, from which it is distinguished by the second carina, which is not less strongly marked than the upper one. Length 15 lines, breadth (uncompressed) $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough.

NERITA PSEUDO-COSTATA. Plate XV, figs. 3, 3a.

NERITA COSTATA, *Phillips*. 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 11, fig. 32.

— — *Morris*. 1843. Catalogue, p. 154.

— PSEUDO-COSTATA, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 264.

N. Testá parvá, subhemisphæricá; spirá parvá, depressá; costis longitudinalibus, regularibus rotundatis et lævibus.

Shell small, subhemispherical; spire small and depressed; ribs longitudinal, numerous, regular, rounded, and smooth.

This shell appears to be identical with the well-known Inferior Oolite species. Occasionally there is some little irregularity about the costæ, and they are not always so prominent as in the Yorkshire example. Size that of a moderate-sized pea.

Locality. Near Scarborough; also in the Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire. (*Phillips*.)

EULIMA LÆVIGATA. Plate XV, fig. 4.

E. Testá subulato-turritá, apice acuto; anfractibus (11) subconvexis, obsoletè costatis; anfractu ultimo symmetrico.

Shell subulate, turreted; apex acute; whorls (11) very slightly convex, smooth, or with slightly-marked costæ; the last whorl symmetrical.

This little shell is very subulate, the length of the whorls being nearly equal to their transverse diameter. This character, and the degree of convexity, separates it from a shell very abundant in the Great Oolite at Minchinhampton, which we have described under the title of *Eulima communis*. In that species the volutions are fewer, and the shell is more pyramidal. Length 7 lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

CHEMNITZIA ? VETUSTA. Plate XV, fig. 7.

TEREBRA VETUSTA, *Phillips*. 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 9, fig. 27.

— — *Williamson*. Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. v, p. 241.

CHEMNITZIA — *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 263.

C. Testá elongatá, turritá; anfractibus (9) subconvexis, longitudinaliter costatis; suturis depressis; costis circa 12, rotundatis lævigatis curvatis.

Shell turreted, volutions (9) rather convex, and longitudinally costated; ribs, about 12 in a volution, rounded and smooth, bent from left to right; the sutures of the volutions deeply impressed.

The figure is lengthened, almost subulate, the convexity of the volutions being but slight; their transverse diameter exceeds their length by about one third. Longitudinal dimensions 5 lines, transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

CERITHIUM GEMMATUM. Plate XV, fig. 6.

C. Testá parvá, turritá; anfractibus convexiusculis, nodulis cingillatisque 5; nodulis ovatis subdistantibus, circa 24 in ambitu.

Shell small, turreted; volutions rather convex, encircled with five rows of nodules; nodules ovate, about 24 in a volution; the rows of nodules are slightly curved, and the last volution has from 7 to 9 rows.

The little nodules are regular, oval, their longer diameter being in the axis of the shell, and they are distant from each other about their own diameter; the number of volutions are but few, apparently not more than 7. Length 7 lines, transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough.

CHEMNITZIA ? SCARBURGENSIS. Plate XV, fig. 8.

C. Testá magná, pyramidato-turritá, lævi; anfractibus subplanis ad suturas subplicatis, aut vittá latiusculá transversá, plus minusve convexá notatis; aperturá ovatá, supernè strictissimá; columellá marginatá, supra subcallosá. ?

Shell large, pyramidal, turreted, smooth; whorls nearly flat, but with one fold near to their sutures, or with a broad transverse band more or less convex; aperture ovate, very narrow above; columella marginated, thickened above.

The upper border of the whorls is slightly turned, their junctions are strongly defined. The longitudinal diameter of the penultimate whorl is 7 lines, the transverse diameter 10 lines.

Locality. The specimen forwarded to us by Mr. Bean is from the dark-gray shale of the Great Oolite near Scarborough. It is only a cast, and much compressed, so that the specific character cannot be sufficiently determined.

TROCHUS LECKENBII. Plate XV, figs. 21, 21a.

T. Testá conico-depressá, anfractibus (4—5) planis, costulis rotundatis crebris cinctis;

costulis transversè dense-striatis; basi subconvexá densè costulatá et concentricè striatá; umbilico nullo.

Shell conical, but depressed; whorls (4—5) flattened, encircled with closely-arranged, nearly equal rounded ribs; the ribs are densely striated longitudinally; the base is rather convex, having very closely-arranged costæ, crossed by concentric striæ; no umbilicus.

The junctions of the whorls are rather obscurely marked, and the lower margin of the last whorl is angulated. The little ribs upon the base are very delicate and fine; the outer lip is imperfect, and does not enable us to describe the aperture; but there is nothing visible upon the surface of the whorls which would indicate that it belongs to *Pleurotomaria*. The height is two thirds of the basal diameter.

Locality. Scarborough. In Mr. Leckenby's cabinet.

TROCHUS MONILITECTUS, *Phil.* Plate XV, figs. 1, 1a.

TROCHUS MONILITECTUS, *Phil.* 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 9, fig. 33.

— — — *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 265.

T. Testá conicá, anfractibus (8) planis, suturis obscuris 4—5 costatis; costis crebris obliquè crenulatis.

Shell conical, volutions (8) flattened, with indistinct sutures, and encircled with 4—5 rows of costæ; the costæ are closely arranged, and crenated obliquely.

The costæ are large, the crenations closely arranged, and pass obliquely from left to right. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, basal diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough. The original specimen figured by Phillips.

TURBO ELABORATUS, *Bean.* Plate XV, fig. 2, 2a; and Plate IX, figs. 27, var.

TURBO ELABORATUS, *Lycett.* 1850. An. Nat. Hist., vol. vi, p. 416, pl. 11, fig. 1.

T. Testá subturritá, apice acuto, anfractibus (4) subconvexis, supernè planis, infernè costulis longitudinalibus numerosis, aliis transversis decussantibus; anfractu ultimo ventricosò obliquo, aperturá ovatá.

Shell turreted, apex acute, whorls (4) convex, their upper borders flattened horizontally, their sides and lower portions, with numerous longitudinal ribs, transversely decussated by others; last whorl oblique; aperture entire, ovate.

The longitudinal ribs are rendered nodulous by those which are transverse; the latter are 4 or 5 in number; the last volution has numerous encircling ribs, but the longitudinal ones do not extend beyond the middle of the volution; and when more than four whorls have been completed, the last whorl is destitute of longitudinal ribs, but in lieu of them are

very fine densely-arranged longitudinal lines. The latter features are not exhibited by the specimen from Scarborough; but one, of more advanced growth, from the Inferior Oolite near Minchinhampton, is much larger and more satisfactory. The upper portions of the whorls are flattened, smooth, and even a little sulcated; the inner lip is thin; the base is rounded, so that it neither exhibits the thickened lip of *Littorina*, nor the basal produced form of *Turbo*. Length of the Scarborough specimen 5 lines, transverse diameter of the last whorl 4 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough.

TURBO PHILLIPSII. Plate XV, figs. 12, 12a, b.

T. Testá trochiformi, cingillatáque costatá; costis striato-nodulosis; striis indentis; striis longitudinalibus numerosissimis; anfractibus planis; aperturá subrotundá, basi effusá, vel productiori.

Shell trochiform, encircled with numerous ribs; ribs striated and nodulous; striæ longitudinal, very numerous, indenting the ribs; volutions flattened; aperture rounded; its base effuse, or produced anteriorly.

Two ribs, more prominent than the rest occupy the middle of the last whorl, and give it rather an angulated figure; the pointed extremity of the base removes it from the *Littorinæ*. Longer diameter 9 lines, transverse diameter 7 lines.

Named in compliment to the author of the 'Geology of Yorkshire.'

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough.

PHASIANELLA LATIUSCULA. Plate XV, fig. 16.

P. Testá ovatá, spirá acutá, elatá; anfractibus (6) latis, convexiusculis; anfractu ultimo subventricoso.

Shell ovate, spire acute, elevated; whorls (6) broad, convex, the last whorl rather inflated.

This may be considered as a form connecting our *P. elegans* and *P. tumidula*; the spire is much more elevated than in the latter species, and the whorls are wider than in the former. These remarks, however, are made with the reservation which must be exercised in describing casts, for the specimen figured is in that condition. The length is 1 inch, the transverse diameter 7 lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

PHASIANELLA STRIATA, *Sow.* Plate XV, fig. 19.

MELANIA STRIATA,	<i>Sow.</i> 1814. Min. Con., tab. 47.
PHASIANELLA STRIATA,	<i>Sow.</i> Min. Con., 1834. Index, p. 5.
TEREBRA	— <i>Lonsdale.</i> Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. iii, p. 275.
—	— <i>Morris.</i> 1843. Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 163.
MELANIA	— <i>Roemer.</i> 1836. Nordd. Oolith., p. 158, t. 10, fig. 1.
—	— <i>Goldf.</i> 1844. Petref., p. 112, t. 198, fig. 12.
PHASIANELLA	— <i>D'Orb.</i> 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 333.

P. Testá turritá, ventricosá; anfractibus (7) subconvexis et striatis; striis (15) transversis; basi profundè striatá; aperturá depressá, suborbiculari; columellá excavatá.

Shell turreted, ventricose; whorls (7) somewhat convex and striated; striæ but faintly impressed, and about 15 in number upon each whorl; the base deeply striated; aperture depressed, nearly circular; columella excavated.

The figure is subpyramidal, the length of the whorls being rather more than half their transverse diameter; the sutures of the whorls are deeply marked, the base of the last whorl is deeply grooved; the base of the aperture is very wide, and the transverse diameter of the aperture is nearly equal to the longitudinal. The length of the entire shell is about 3 inches, the transverse diameter through the last whorl is 21 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough. In the middle and west of England this species occurs in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite and Coral Rag.

ACTÆON, *Montfort.* 1810.TORNATELLA, *Lam.*

Shell ovate, volutions few, transversely striated; spire obtuse; aperture narrow, lengthened, entire; columella spirally thickened at its junction with the inner lip; outer lip thin, smooth.

ACTÆON SEDGVICI, *Phil.* sp. Plate XV, figs. 9, 9a.

AURICULA SEDGVICI,	<i>Phil.</i> 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 11, fig. 33.
—	— <i>Williamson.</i> Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. v, p. 241.
—	— <i>Bronn.</i> 1848. Index Palæont., p. 136.
ACTÆON	— <i>D'Orb.</i> 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 263.

A. Testá parvá, ellipticá, transversim striato punctatá; striis crebris, punctis impressis; spirá subconicá, gradatá; anfractibus subplanis, ultimo inflatu; aperturá elongato-ellipticá, angustatá.

Shell small, elliptical, transversely striated, the striæ numerous and punctated; the spire conical, step-like; the whorls rather convex, the last inflated; the aperture is an elongated ellipse, narrow above and beneath.

The Yorkshire specimen, placed at our disposal by Mr. Bean, is much compressed and imperfect, and has the spire somewhat less elevated than the following species, which resembles one figured by M. Deslongchamps from the Inferior Oolite of Les Moutiers, near Bayeux. The species has not been found in the middle or west of England. Longitudinal diameter 5 lines, transverse 3 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough.

ACTEON PULLUS. Plate XV, fig. 11.

? TORNATELLA PULLA, Koch. 1837. Nordd. Oolith., p. 33, t. 2, fig. 11.

?? — PULCHELLA, Deslongchamps. 1848. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie, viii, pl. 18, figs. 4a, 4b. (*striis remotis.*)

A. Testá ovatá, spirá elatá, subacutá; anfractibus (6) convexiusculis, striis transversis numerosis regularibus et punctatis; anfractu ultimo subcylindrico; aperturá ovatá.

Shell ovate, spire elevated, somewhat acute; whorls (6) convex, the last whorl subcylindrical; aperture ovate; the surface with numerous regular punctated encircling striæ.

As compared with *A. Sedgwicki*, of which it may prove to be only a variety, this is much more elongated, the length of the aperture but very slightly exceeding half of the entire length of the shell; the volutions are convex, and of moderate breadth; the base is rounded, but narrow. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, transverse diameter 2 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite of Scarborough. It has not been found in the middle or west of England.

ACTEONINA, D'Orbigny.

ACTEONINA GIGANTEA, Desl. sp. Plate XV, fig. 13.

TORNATELLA GIGANTEA, Deslongchamps. 1842. Mém. Soc. Lin. de Normandie, vol. vii, pl. 10, figs. 27, 28.

ACTEONINA DESLONGCHAMPSII, D'Orb. 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 299.

A. Testá ovato-turritá, spirá elatá, apice acuto; anfractibus subplanis, supernè rotundatis; aperturá angustá, basi dilatatá; columellá ad basin marginatá.

Shell ovate, turreted; spire elevated, acute; whorls rather flattened at their sides, but rounded above; aperture narrow above, dilated below; columella marginated at its base.

The specimen forwarded to us from Yorkshire is only a cast, but there is no doubt of

its identity with the Normandy species, which is from the Great Oolite of Ranville. It likewise occurs in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite near Minchinhampton. Length 21 lines, breadth 10 lines; the aperture is about three fifths of the entire length of the shell.

Locality. Bath Oolite near Scarborough.

ACTÆONINA GLABRA, *Phil.* sp. Plate XV, fig. 10.

ACTEON GLABER, *Phil.* 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, t. 9, fig. 31.

— — *Williamson.* Geol. Trans., 2d Series, vol. v, p. 241.

UTRICULUS — *Brown.* Ill. Foss. Con., p. 101, t. 47, fig. 30.

ACTÆONINA GLABRA, *D'Orb.* 1850. Prod. Paléont., p. 264.

A. Testá subcylindricá, apice obtuso, spirá parvá; anfractibus (5) angustis, subconvexis; anfractu ultimo cylindrico; aperturá angustá, basi effusá.

Shell subcylindrical, apex obtuse, spire small, whorls (5) narrow, rather convex; last volution cylindrical; aperture rounded, and expanded beneath.

The spire is very blunt and depressed, the volutions being very narrow, and without the slightest angularity. Length 8 lines, transverse diameter 4 lines.

Locality. Great Oolite near Scarborough. In Gloucestershire it is only found in the Inferior Oolite.

ACTÆONINA TUMIDULA. Plate XV, fig. 14.

A. Testá parvá, spirá exertiusculá; anfractibus angustis, rotundatis, suturis depressis; anfractu ultimo subcylindrico; aperturá elongato-ovatá.

Shell small, spire depressed, volutions very narrow, rounded, their sutures deeply depressed; the last whorl gibbous; aperture an elongated oval.

This species is shorter than any other of the genus with which we are acquainted. The figure of the last whorl is only moderately cylindrical; and the transverse diameter of this portion is not much less than the entire length of the shell. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, transverse diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Near Scarborough.

ANNELLIDA.

VERMICULARIA NODUS, *Phil.* Plate XIV, figs. 8a, b.

VERMICULARIA NODUS, *Phil.* 1835. Geol. of York., vol. i, p. 124, t. 9, fig. 34.

V. Testá lævi, in spiram turbinatam convolutá, anfractibus (3) convexiusculis; anfractu ultimo ad basin convexo, et lineá obsoletá submesá cincto.

Shell smooth, forming an obtuse turbinated spire, with three volutions, which are



rather convex ; the last whorl rounded towards the base, with an obscure encircling line placed a little beneath the middle of the whorl ; aperture not exposed.

Locality. Scarborough, Westow, and Whitwell ; also in the Cornbrash. (*Phillips.*)

SERPULA PLICATILIS, *Goldf.* Plate XIV, figs. 5a, b, c.

SERPULA PLICATILIS, *Goldfuss.* 1833. *Petref.*, p. 229, t. 68, fig. 2.

S. Testá laxá vel curvatá, lateribus subconvexis, læviusculis, costulis arcuatis per paria approximatis ; cariná continuá rectá. (*Goldf.*)

Shell loose or unwound, irregularly curved, slender, rather convex, smooth ; the sides have little, obscure, closely-arranged, curved costæ, not visible upon the majority of specimens ; the dorsal carina is simple, continuous, but not much elevated or conspicuous.

This minute species was gregarious, a considerable number being clustered upon a small *Pecten*.

Locality. Scarborough.

SERPULA SULCATA, *Sow.* Plate XIV, fig. 6.

SERPULA SULCATA, *Sow.* 1829. *Min. Con.*, t. 603, figs. 1, 2.

S. Testá sublaxá aut curvatá, lævi, subcarinatá ; cariná dorsali lævigatá ; sulcisque angustis carinæ approximatis ; lateribus subplanis.

Shell partially unrolled, curved, smooth ; dorsal carina smooth, with a narrow sulcus on each side of it ; sides of the shell rather flattened ; lines of growth visible upon different portions of the surface.

The mode of growth in this species appears to have been very irregular. In its young state it was flattened at the sides, but subsequently became much more rounded ; and the figure of the aperture is nearly orbicular.

Locality. Scarborough. Inferior Oolite near Stroud.

SERPULA INTESTINALIS, *Phil.* Plate XIV, fig. 7.

SERPULA INTESTINALIS, *Phil.* 1835. *Geol. of York.*, vol. i, p. 110, t. 5, fig. 21.

S. Testá sublaxá, lævi, compressiusculá, sulco læviter depresso, supernè et infernè sitá.

Shell smooth, partially unrolled, somewhat compressed above and beneath with a slight longitudinal sulcus in the middle of the two flattened sides.

This species is destitute of a carina, nor are any lines of growth visible ; the sulcations are only to be seen upon the unrolled portion of the shell.

Locality. Bath Oolite, Scarborough ; also in Oxford Clay and Cornbrash. (*Phillips.*)

LIST OF

AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

- ARCHIAC, V. D'. 1843. Description Géologique du Département de l'Aisne. Mém. Soc. Géol. France, tome v. 4to, Paris.
- BLAINVILLE, D. DE. 1827. Mémoire sur les Belemnites. 4to, Paris.
- BRONN, H. G. 1836. Uebersicht und Abbildungen der bis jetzt bekannten Nerinea-arten, Neues Jahrbuch, 1836, p. 544.
- 1835—38. Lethæa Geognostica. 2 vols. 8vo, and Atlas 4to, Stuttgart.
- 1849. Index Palæontologicus. 3 vols. 8vo, Stuttgart.
- BROWN, Capt. T. 1834—49. Illustrations of the Fossil Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland. 4to, London.
- BUVIGNIER, M. A. 1843. Sur quelques Fossiles nouveaux, &c. Mém. Soc. Philomath., Verdun. 2 vols. 8vo.
- CONYBEARE and PHILLIPS. 1816. Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales. 8vo, London.
- DESHAYES, G. P. 1835—45. Lamarck's Hist. Nat. des Anim. sans Vertèbres. 3d Edition.
- 1840—50. Traité Élémentaire de Conchyliologie, &c. 8vo, Paris.
- DESLONGCHAMPS, E. 1842—48. Mémoires de la Société Linnéenne de Normandie. Vols. 7 and 8, 4to, Caen.
- DE HAAN. 1825. Monographiæ Ammoniteorum et Goniatiteorum Specimen, &c. 4to, Leyden.
- D'ORBIGNY, ALCIDE. 1848—50. Paléontologie Française, Terrains Jurassiques. 8vo.
- 1850. Prodrome de Paléontologie Stratigraphique. 1st vol., 8vo, Paris.
- FITTON, Dr. W. H. On the Stonesfield Slate. Zool. Journal, vol. iii.
- FLEMING, Rev. Dr. J. 1828. History of British Animals. 8vo, Edinburgh.
- GOLDFUSS, A. 1826—44. Petrefacta Germaniæ. 3 vols. fol., Dusseldorf.
- IBBETSON and MORRIS. 1847. Notice of the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Stamford and Peterborough. Report Brit. Association. 8vo, London.
- KOCH and DUNKER. 1837. Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Norddeutschen Oolithgebildes und dessen Versteinerungen. 4to, Brunswick.
- LLWYD, E. 1760. Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia. 8vo, Oxford.
- LONSDALE, W. 1832. On the Oolitic District of Bath. Trans. Geol. Soc. London. Vol. iii, pt. 2.
- LYCETT, J. 1848. On the Fossil Conchology of the Oolitic Formations in the vicinity of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d Series, vol. ii, p. 248.
- 1847. On the Mineral Character and Fossil Mollusca of the Great Oolite. Geol. Proc., 1847, p. 181.

- MARCOU, J. 1848. Recherches Géologiques sur le Jura Salinois. Mém. Soc. Géol. France, 2^{de} Série, vol. iii.
- MORRIS and LYCETT. 1850. On Pachyrisma. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. vi, p. 399.
- PHILLIPS, J. 1835. Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire. Part I, 4to, London.
- QUENSTEDT, F. A. 1843. Das Flözgebirge Württembergs. 8vo, Tubingen.
- REINECKE, C. M. 1818. Maris protogaei Nautilus et Argonautas, vulgo Cornua Ammonis, in agro Coburgico et vicino reperiundos descripsit et delineavit, &c. Dr. J. C. M. REINECKE, cum Tabulis XIII, col. Coburgi, 8vo.
- ROEMER, F. A. 1836. Die Versteinerungen des Norddeutschen Oolithengebirges. 4to, Hanover.
- SCHLOTHEIM, E. F. 1813. Minéral Taschenbuch. 8vo, Frankfurt.
- 1820—22. Die Petrefaktenkunde. 2 vols. 8vo, Gotha.
- SOWERBY, G. B. 1823. Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells. 8vo.
- SOWERBY, JAMES, and J. DE C., 1812—29. Mineral Conchology of Great Britain. 6 vols. 8vo, London.
- STRICKLAND and BUCKMAN. 1845. Murchison's Geology of Cheltenham. 2d Edition, 8vo, London.
- VOLTZ, P. L. 1830. Observations sur les Belemnites. 4to, Paris.
- 1836. Ueber das Fossile genus Nerinea. Neues Jahrbuch, 1836, p. 538.
- WILLIAMSON, W. C. 1837. On the Distribution of Fossil Remains on the Yorkshire Coast, from the Lower Lias to the Bath Oolite inclusive. Trans. Geol. Soc. London. 2d Series, vol. v, pt. 1.
- YOUNG, G. and BIRD, J. 1828. A Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast. 2d Edition, 4to. Whitby.
- ZIETEN, C. H. 1830—34. { Die Versteinerungen Württembergs. Folio, Stuttgart.
 { Les Petrefactions de Württemberg.

CORRIGENDA.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Page 1. Line 18, for <i>Hailsworth</i> read <i>Nailsworth</i>.</p> <p>„ 2. In foot-note, line 6, for <i>Nuns</i> read <i>Nunnery</i>.</p> <p>„ 3. Line 26, after <i>Gresslya</i>, erase the word <i>or</i>, and place a „</p> <p>„ 4. Line 33, for <i>Pterocera</i> read <i>Alaria</i>.</p> <p>„ 8 and 9. <i>The two Belemnites occur also at Minchinhampton.</i></p> <p>„ 16. To the last line add, <i>wing simple, undivided.</i></p> | <p>Page 49. <i>Chemnitzia Lonsdalii</i>, <i>Plate VIII</i>, read <i>Plate VII</i>.</p> <p>„ 62. <i>Trochus squamiger</i>, <i>Plate X</i>, <i>figs. 2, 2a, 2b</i>, read <i>Plate IX</i>, <i>figs. 34, 34a</i>.</p> <p>„ 86. Line 26, for <i>with</i>, read <i>to</i>.</p> <p>„ 96. Line 24, for <i>Loliolum</i> read <i>doliolum</i>.</p> <p>„ 99. Line 8, after “remaining species,” read <i>to the species of section B.</i></p> |
|--|---|

INDEX

OF

SPECIES RETAINED IN THIS WORK.

[I. O., or C-b., affixed, shows that the species also occurs in the Inferior Oolite, or Cornbrash.]

	Page	Plate		Page	Plate
ACTEONINA					
bulinoides	104	. . 8, f. 15.			
olivæformis	103	. . 8, f. 14.			
? parvula	104	. . 5, f. 11, 11a, 12.			
ALARIA					
armata	16	. . 3, f. 1, 1a.			
attractoides	19	. . 3, f. 7, 7a.			
cirrus	22	. . 3, f. 13, 13a.			
hamulus	17	. . 3, f. 4, a, b.			
hamus	16	. . 3, f. 2, a, b.			
hexagona	19	. . 3, f. 8.			
lævigata	17	. . 3, f. 3, 3a.			
pagoda	18	. . 3, f. 6; 13, f. 4.			
paradoxa	20	. . 3, f. 9, 10; 13, f. 3.			
" (var.)	20	. . 3, f. 9a.			
parvula	22	. . 3, f. 12, 12a, b.			
Phillipsii	18	. . 3, f. 5, a. I.O.			
trifida	21	. . 3, f. 11, a, b, c. C-b.			
AMMONITES					
arbutigerus	12	. . 2, f. 4, 4a.			
gracilis	12, 105,	1, f. 3, a; 13, f. 2, a.			
macrocephalus	12	. . 2, f. 3, a.			
subcontractus	11	. . 1, f. 1, 1a.			
"		Jun. f. 2, 2a.			
Waterhousei	13	. . 1, f. 4, a. I.O.			
BELEMNITES					
Bessinus	8	. . 1, f. 5, 7.			
fusiformis	8	. . 1, f. 6, 8.			
BRACHYTREMA					
Buvignieri	24	. . 5, f. 4.			
turbiniiformis	25	. . 9, f. 35, a.			
BULLA					
doliolum	96	. . 8, f. 16, a, b.			
undulata	96	. . 8, f. 8, a.			
CERITELLA					
acuta	37	. . 5, f. 17, a; f. 18, a.			
conica	39	. . 5, f. 10, a, b, c.			
gibbosa	39	. . 9, f. 17.			
longiscata	40	. . 9, f. 14.			
mitralis	39	. . 5, f. 15.			
planata	38	. . 5, f. 14, 14a.			
Sowerbii	38	. . 5, f. 16.			
rissoides	40	. . 9, f. 7.			
unilineata	38	. . 5, f. 13; 13, f. 8.			
CERITHIUM					
limæforme	30	. . 7, f. 2.			
pentagonum	30	. . 9, f. 22.			
Roissii	32	. . 7, f. 14, a.			
sexcostatum	30	. . 7, f. 3, a.			
strangulatum	31	. . 9, f. 22.			
quadricinetum	29	. . 9, f. 8.			
Tennantii	32	. . 9, f. 22.			
CHEMNITZIA					
Hamptonensis	50	. . 7, f. 1, a.			
Leckenbyi	50	. . 7, f. 4.			
Lonsdalei	49	. . 7, f. 13, a.			
phasianoides	51	. . 9, f. 5.			
simplex	49	. . 7, f. 15.			
Wetherellii	50	. . 7, f. 5, a.			
variabilis	51	. . 8, f. 7, a, b.			
CYLINDRITES					
acutus	98	. . 8, f. 9, a, b.			
altus	99	. . 8, f. 12, a, b.			
angulatus	99	. . 8, f. 11, a, b.			
brevis	101	. . 8, f. 13.			
bullatus	102	. . 8, f. 18, a, b, c.			
cuspidatus	98	. . 8, f. 10, a.			
cylindricus	100	. . 8, f. 19, a, b, c.			
excavatus	100	. . 8, f. 17, a, b, c.			

	Page	Plate		Page	Plate
CYLINDRITES (<i>continued</i>).			NATICA (<i>continued</i>).		
pyriformis	102	8, f. 18, a, b, c.	Stricklandi	42	11, f. 24, a.
Thorenti	101	8, f. 22, a, b, c.	Tancredi	42	6, f. 11.
DELPHINULA			Verneuili	44	6, f. 6, a; f. 7, a.
alta	71	9, f. 31.	NAUTILUS		
Buckmani	71	5, f. 8.	Baberi	10	1, f. 1, a.
coronata	70	9, f. 26.	dispansus	9	2, f. 5, a.
(Sub-genus) CROSSOSTOMA .			subtruncatus	10	1, f. 2, a.
? discoideum	73	11, f. 7, a, b.	NERINÆA		
? heliciforme	73	11, f. 8. I.O.	Dufrenoyi	34	7, f. 8, a—c.
Prattii	72	11, f. 21, a. I.O.	Eudesii	33	7, f. 6, a; 13, f. 10.
DESLONGCHAMPSIA			funiculus	36	7, f. 12, a, b.
Eugenei	94	12, f. 13, a.	punctata	35	7, f. 10, a, b, c.
EMARGINULA			Stricklandi	35	9, f. 9, a.
scalaris	88	8, f. 4, a, b, c. I.O.	Voltzii	32	7, f. 11, a; Var. f. 7, a; and 13, f. 11.
EULIMA			NERITA		
communis	48	9, f. 21, a.	cancellata	56	11, f. 15, a.
pygmæa	48	9, f. 1.	costulata	57	8, f. 6, a, b, c; 11, f. 18, a, b. I.O.
subglobosa	49	9, f. 6.	rugosa	56	11, f. 17, a.
vagans	48	9, f. 3, 4.	(Sub-genus) NERIDOMUS .		
EUSPIRA			hemisphærica	58	11, f. 16, a; f. 14, a.
canaliculata	45	11, f. 23, a. I.O.	minuta	58	11, f. 19, a. I.O.
coronata	46	6, f. 9.	(Sub-genus) NERITOPSIS .		
pyramidata	46	6, f. 8, a.	striata	59	11, f. 13, a.
Sharpei	46	11, f. 22.	sulcosa	59	11, f. 12. I.O.
subcanaliculata	47	6, f. 13.	varicosa	106	11, f. 20, a; 13, f. 5. I.O.
FISSURELLA			PAGODUS		
acuta	85	8, f. 5, a—c.	sub-genus AMBERLEYA .		
FUSUS			nodosa	55	5, f. 19. I.O.
coronatus	23	5, f. 5.	PATELLA		
multicostatus	23	5, f. 6, a.	arachnoidea	92	12, f. 9, a.
subnodulosus.	23	5, f. 9, a.	Aubentonensis	91	12, f. 7, a, b, c, d.
MONODONTA			cingulata	88	12, f. 4, a, d.
decussata	68	11, f. 9, a.	inornata	93	12, f. 11, a. I.O.
formosa	68	11, f. 6, a, b.	nana	93	12, f. 10, a.
imbricata	67	11, f. 3, a.	Roemeri	91	12, f. 6, a, b.
Labadyei	68	11, f. 2; Var. f. 11, a.	rugosa	89	12, f. 1, a—g. I.O.
Lyellii	67	11, f. 4, a, b. I.O.	paradoxa	90	12, f. 2, a, b.
NATICA			striatula	91	12, f. 5, a, b.
ambigua	44	6, f. 5.	sulcata	90	12, f. 3, a, b.
formosa	42	6, f. 10.	suprajurensis	92	12, f. 9, a.
globosa	43	6, f. 14.	PHASIANELLA		
grandis	41	6, f. 12.	acutiuscula	75	11, f. 28, a.
intermedia	41	6, f. 1, a.	conica	74	11, f. 30, a.
Michelini	44	6, f. 2, 2a; f. 3, 3a.			
neritoidea	43	6, f. 4.			

	Page	Plate		Page	Plate
PHASIANELLA (<i>continued</i>).			TROCHOTOMA (<i>continued</i>).		
<i>elegans</i>	74	11, f. 27, <i>a</i> .	<i>extensa</i>	83	10, f. 19 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
<i>nuciformis</i>	75	11, f. 26.	<i>obtusa</i>	83	10, f. 15 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
<i>Leymeriei</i>	74	11, f. 31, <i>a</i> , 32.	<i>tabulata</i>	83	10, f. 17, <i>a</i> .
<i>parvula</i>	75	11, f. 20, <i>a</i> .	TROCHUS		
<i>tumidula</i>	76	11, f. 25, <i>a</i> .	<i>anceus</i>	63	10, f. 7, <i>a</i> .
PILEOLUS			<i>Bunburii</i>	63	10, f. 1, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
<i>lævis</i>	60	9, f. 37, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> . I.O.	<i>Dunkeri</i>	61	10, f. 3, <i>a</i> .
<i>plicatus</i>	60	9, f. 36, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> . I.O.	<i>Ibbetsoni</i>	62	10, f. 4, <i>a</i> .
PLEUROTOMARIA			<i>obsoletus</i>	63	11, f. 1, <i>a</i> .
<i>clathrata</i>	79	10, f. 6, <i>a</i> .	<i>pileolus</i>	63	10, f. 5, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
<i>composita</i>	80	10, f. 13, <i>a</i> .	<i>plicatus</i>	61	10, f. 8, <i>a</i> .
<i>discoidea</i>	78	10, f. 12.	<i>squamiger</i>	62	9, f. 34, <i>a</i> ; 13, f. 7.
<i>obesa</i>	79	10, f. 11.	<i>spiratus</i>	106	10, f. 2, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .; and 13, f. 6, <i>a</i> .
<i>pagodus</i>	77	10, f. 9.	TURBO		
<i>scalaris</i>	77	10, f. 14.	<i>capitanens</i>	65	9, f. 33, <i>a</i> . I.O.
PTEROCERAS			<i>elaboratus</i>	64	9, f. 27. I.O.
<i>Bentleyi</i>	15	3, f. 15, <i>a</i> . Var. f. 16.	<i>Gomondei</i>	66	11, f. 5.
<i>ignobilis</i>	14	3, f. 14.	<i>Hamptonensis</i>	64	9, f. 30, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> . I.O.
<i>Wrightii</i>	105	13, f. 1.	<i>obtusus</i>	66	11, f. 9, <i>a</i> ; 10, <i>a</i> .
PURPUROIDEA			<i>pygmæus</i>	65	9, f. 29, <i>a</i> .
<i>glabra</i>	28	4, f. 5, <i>a</i> ; f. 6, <i>a</i> .	<i>Sharpei</i>	65	9, f. 28, <i>a</i> .
<i>Moreausia</i>	27	4, f. 1, <i>a</i> ; f. 2, 3 <i>a</i> , 4.	UMBRELLA		
<i>nodulata</i>	28	5, f. 1, <i>a</i> ; f. 2, 3, 4.	<i>Hamptonensis</i>	95	12, f. 12, <i>a</i> .
RIMULA [Cor. O.]					
<i>Blotii</i>	87	8, f. 3, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> . I.O.			
<i>clathrata</i>	86	8, f. 1, <i>a</i> , <i>c</i> . I.O.			
<i>tricarinata</i>	86	8, f. 2, <i>a</i> — <i>c</i> . I.O.			
RISSOINA					
<i>acuta</i>	53	9, f. 9; 13, f. 9.			
<i>cancellata</i>	53	9, f. 12, <i>a</i> .			
<i>duplicata</i>	52	9, f. 10.			
<i>lævis</i>	54	9, f. 16. I.O.			
<i>obliquata</i>	52	9, f. 19. I.O.			
<i>tricarinata</i>	53	9, f. 13.			
SERPULA					
<i>oblique-striata</i>	107	5, f. 19, <i>a</i> .			
SOLARIUM					
<i>disculum</i>	70	9, f. 25, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .			
<i>polygonium</i>	69	9, f. 24, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .			
<i>varicosum</i>	69	9, f. 23, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .			
STOMATIA					
<i>Buvignieri</i>	85	9, f. 32, <i>a</i> .			
TROCHOTOMA					
<i>acuminata</i>	82	10, f. 18 <i>a</i> , 20.			
<i>conuloides</i>	82	10, f. 16.			
<i>discoidea</i>	84	10, f. 10, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> .			

YORKSHIRE SHELLS.

ACTÆON

<i>pullus</i>	119	15, f. 11.
<i>Sedgwicki</i>	118	15, f. 9.

ACTÆONINA

<i>gigantea</i>	119	15, f. 13. I.O.
<i>glabra</i>	120	15, f. 11. I.O.
<i>tumidula</i>	120	15, f. 14.

ALARIA

<i>Phillipsii</i>	111	15, f. 15 <i>a</i> . I.O.
-------------------	-----	---------------------------

AMMONITES

<i>Blagdeni</i>	110	14, f. 3, <i>a</i> . I.O.
<i>Braikenridgii</i>	111	14, f. 1. I.O.
<i>macrocephalus</i>	109	14, f. 2.

BELEMNITES

<i>giganteus</i>	108	14, f. 4. I.O.
------------------	-----	----------------

	Page	Plate		Page	Plate
CERITHIUM			PHASIANELLA		
Beanii	112 . .	15, f. 5.	latiuscula	117 . .	15, f. 16.
gemmatum	115 . .	15, f. 6.	striata	118 . .	15, f. 19. I.O.
CHEMNITZIA			SERPULA		
Scarburgensis	115 . .	15, f. 8.	intestinalis	121 . .	14, f. 7.
vetusta	114 . .	15, f. 7.	plicatilis	121 . .	14, f. 5, a, b.
EULIMA			sulcata	121 . .	14, f. 6.
lævigata	114 . .	15, f. 4.	TROCHUS		
NATICA			Leckenbyi	115 . .	15, f. 21, a.
adducta	112 . .	15, f. 17.	monilitectus	116 . .	15, f. 1, a. I.O.
cincta	113 . .	15, f. 20.	TURBO		
punctura	112 . .	15, f. 18. C-b., I.O.	elaboratus	116 . .	15, f. 2, a. I.O.
NERITA			VERMICULARIA		
pseudocostata	114 . .	15, f. 3, a. I.O.	nodus	120 . .	14, f. 8, a, b.

INDEX OF SYNONYMS.

	Page		Page
ACTÆON		BELEMNITES (<i>continued.</i>)	
acutus	98	canaliculatus	8
cuspidatus	98	compressus	108
glaber	120	ellipticus	108
ACTÆONINA		fleuriusaus	8
Deslongchampsia	119	fusiformis	8
Eparcyensis	44	giganteus	108
olivæformis	103	gladius	108
AMMONITES		grandis	108
arbustigerus	12	BUCCINUM	
Blagdeni	110	parvulum	104
Braikenridgii	111	unilineatum	38
coronatus	110	BULLA	
discus	13	elongata	101
gracilis	105	olivæformis	103
macrocephalus	109	Thorentea	101
terebratus	109	undulata	96
Triptolemus	111	CASSIS	
AURICULA		Eparcyensis	44
Sedgviçi	118	CERITHIUM	
BELEMNITES		Blainvillii	36
Aalensis	108	Defrancii	33
Bessinus	8	Dufrenoyi	34

INDEX.

129

	Page		Page
CERITHIUM (<i>continued</i>).		NATICA (<i>continued</i>).	
limæforme	30	grandis	41
pentagonum	30	Michelini	44
strangulatum	31	Verneuili	44
quadricinctum	29	NERINÆA	
CHEMNITZIA		cylindrica	36
Roissii	32	Defrancii	33
vetusta	114	funiculosa	36
DELPHINULA		punctata	35
coronata	70	Voltzii	32
stellata	70	NERITA	
DITREMARIA		costata	114
acuminata	82	costulata	57
conuloides	82	hemisphærica	58
EMARGINULA		mais	58
Blotii	87	minuta	58
clathrata	86	ovata	58
Goldfussii	86	pseudocostata	114
scalaris	88	pulla	58
tricarinata	86	sulcosa	59
EUOMPHALUS		NERITOPSIS	
coronatus	70	sulcosa	59
FISSURELLA		varicosa	106
acuta	85	PATELLA	
FUSUS		ancyloides	89
nodulosus	23	Aubentonensis	91
subnodulosus	23	cingulata	88
HELICION		costatula	60
Aubentonensis	91	mamillaris	60
cingulata	88	nana	93
nana	93	papyracea	60
rugosa	89	rugosa	61
sulcata	90	sulcata	90
LIT TORINA		suprajurensis	92
punctura	112	Tessonii	89
MELANIA		PATELLARIA	
striata	118	sima	61
MONODONTA		PHASIANELLA	
lævigata	68	cincta	113
Lyllii	57	Leymeriei	74
MUREX		striata	118
nodulatus	28	PILEOLUS	
tuberosus	28	lævis	60
NATICA		plicatus	60
adducta	112	PLEUROTOMA	
globosa	43	longiscata	40
		rissoides	40

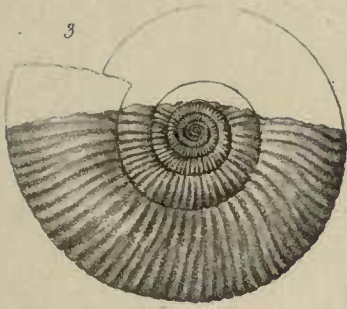
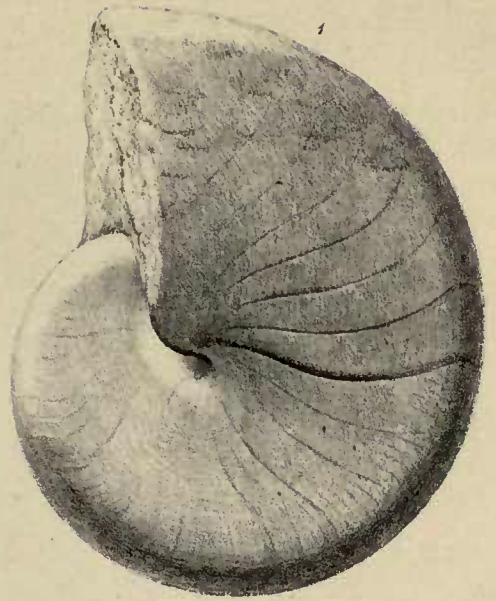
	Page		Page
PLEUROTOMARIA		SERPULA (<i>continued</i>).	
<i>clathrata</i>	79	<i>oblique-striata</i>	107
<i>obesa</i>	79	<i>plicatilis</i>	121
<i>pagodus</i>	77	<i>sulcata</i>	121
<i>scalaris</i>	77	SIPHO	
PURPURA		<i>clathrata</i>	86
<i>Lapierrea</i>	28	SOLARIUM	
<i>Moreausia</i>	27	<i>coronatum</i>	70
PURPURINA		<i>polygonum</i>	69
<i>Moreausia</i>	27	TEREBRA	
<i>unilineata</i>	38	<i>nodosa</i>	55
PTEROCERAS		<i>striata</i>	118
<i>atractoides</i>	19	<i>vetusta</i>	114
<i>cirrus</i>	22	TORNATELLA	
<i>hamulus</i>	17	<i>cuspidata</i>	98
<i>hamus</i>	16	<i>gigantea</i>	119
<i>paradoxa</i>	20	<i>pulchella</i>	119
<i>Phillipsii</i>	18	<i>pulla</i>	119
RIMULA		TROCHOTOMA	
<i>acuta</i>	85	<i>acuminata</i>	82
<i>clathrata</i>	86	<i>conuloides</i>	82
RISSOA		TROCHUS	
<i>acuta</i>	53	<i>anceus</i>	63
<i>duplicata</i>	52	<i>discoideus</i>	84
<i>lævis</i>	54	<i>Labadyei</i>	68
<i>obliquata</i>	52	<i>monilitectus</i>	116
RISSOINA		<i>obsoletus</i>	63
<i>acuta</i>	53	<i>plicatus</i>	61
<i>duplicata</i>	52	<i>spiratus</i>	106
<i>obliquata</i>	52	TURBO	
ROSTELLARIA		<i>capitaneus</i>	65
<i>bicarinata</i>	21	<i>Deslongchampsii</i>	68
<i>bispinosa</i>	21	<i>elaboratus</i>	116
<i>cirrus</i>	22	<i>Labadyei</i>	68
<i>composita</i>	18	<i>Lyellii</i>	67
<i>hamulus</i>	17	<i>obtusus</i>	66
<i>hamus</i>	16	<i>subobtusus</i>	66
<i>trifida</i>	21	TURRITELLA	
SERPULA		<i>Roissii</i>	32
<i>intestinalis</i>	121	UTRICULUS	
		<i>glaber</i>	120



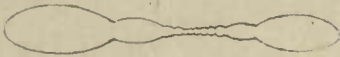
PLATE I.

Fig.

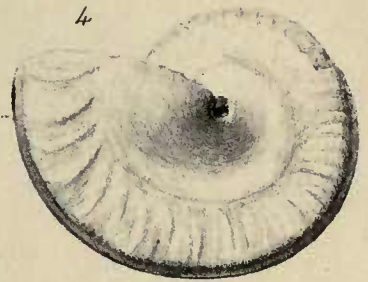
1. *Nautilus Baberi*, *p.* 10, side view.
- 1*a.* — — front view.
2. *Nautilus subtruncatus*, *p.* 10, side view.
- 2*a.* — — front view.
3. *Ammonites gracilis*, *p.* 12, young; and *p.* 105, Plate XIII, figs. 2, 2*a*, adult.
4. *Ammonites Waterhousei*, *p.* 13, side view.
- 4*a.* — — front view.
5. *Belemnites Bessinus*, *p.* 8.
7. — — showing the phragmacone.
- 6, 8. *Belemnites fusiformis*, *p.* 8.



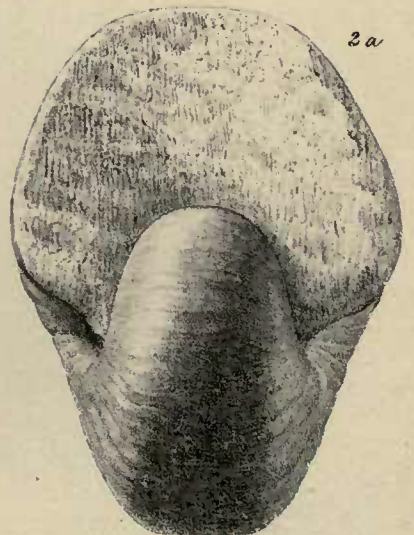
1/2 Nat Size



3a



1/2 Nat Size



1/2 Nat Size

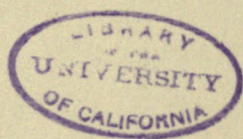


PLATE II.

Fig.

1. Ammonites subcontractus, *p.* 11, side view.
- 1*a.* — — — front view.
- 2, 2*a.* — — — young of.
3. Ammonites macrocephalus, var., *p.* 12, side view.
- 3*a.* — — — front view.
4. Ammonites arbustigerus, *p.* 12, side view.
- 4*a.* — — — front view.
5. Nautilus dispansus, *p.* 9, side view.
- 5*a.* — — — front view.

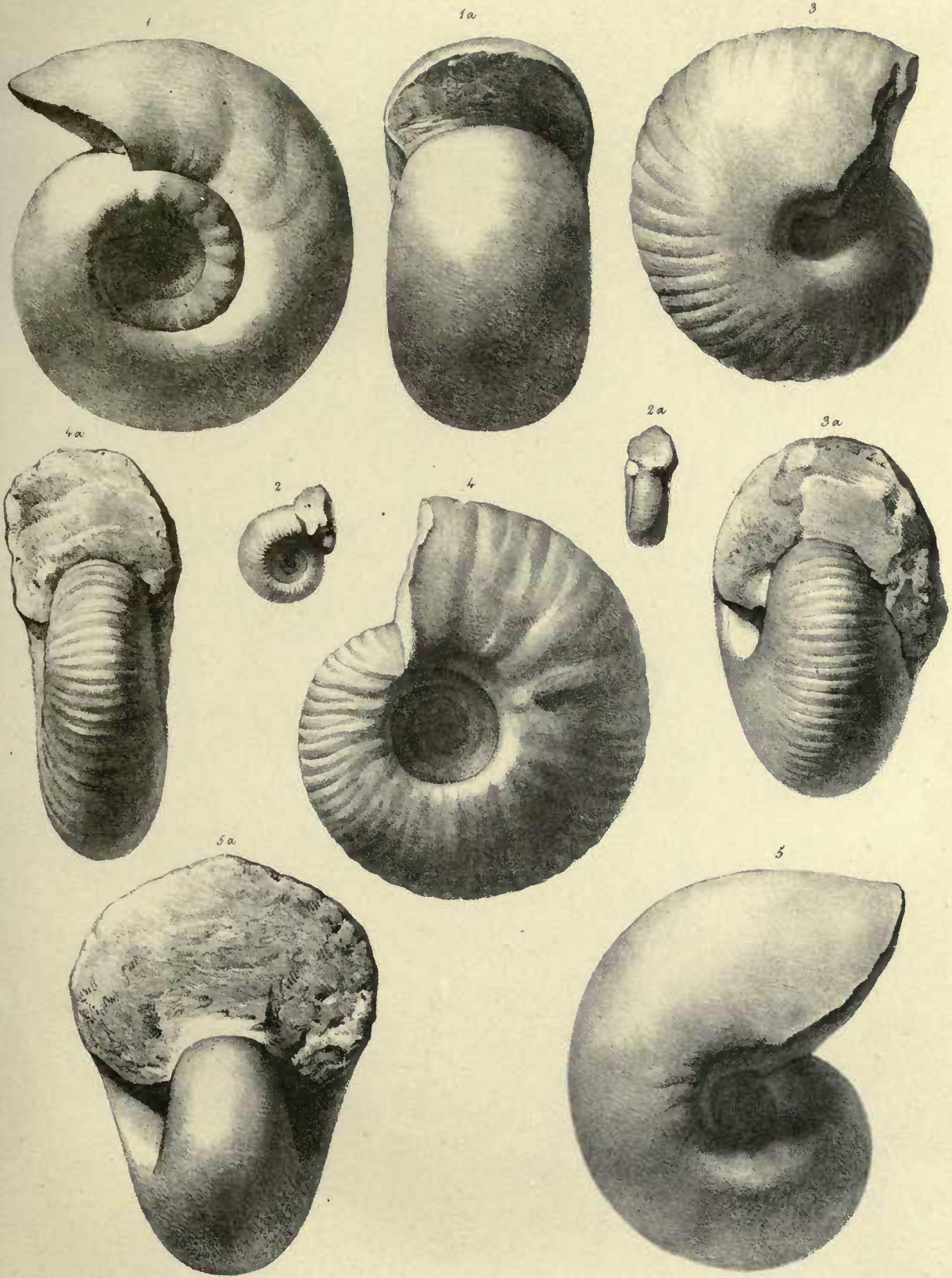


PLATE III.

Fig.

- 1, 1*a*, *c*. *Alaria armata*, *p.* 16, back view.
 1*b*. — — front view; *d*, portion magnified.
 2. *Alaria hamus*, *p.* 16.
 2*a*. — — portion magnified.
 2*b*. — — front view.
 3, 3*a*. *Alaria lævigata*, *p.* 17.
 4, 4*b*. *Alaria hamulus*, *p.* 17, back view.
 4*a*. — — specimen magnified.
 5. *Alaria Phillipsii*, *p.* 18; and *p.* 111, Plate XV, figs. 15, 15*a*.
 5*a*. — — portion magnified.
 6. *Alaria pagoda*, *p.* 18; and Plate XIII, figs. 4, 4*a*.
 7, 7*a*. *Alaria atractoides*, *p.* 19.
 8. *Alaria hexagona*, *p.* 19.
 9. *Alaria paradoxa*, *p.* 20, front view; and Plate XIII, fig. 3.
 9*a*. — — var. *a*, back view.
 10. — — back view.
 11, 11*b*. *Alaria trifida*, *p.* 21, front view.
 11*a*. — — back view.
 11*c*. — — portion magnified.
 12*a*. *Alaria parvula*, *p.* 22.
 12*b*. — — magnified.
 13, 13*a*. *Alaria cirrus*, *p.* 22.
 14. *Pteroceras ignobilis*, *p.* 14.
 15. — *Bentleyi*, *p.* 15, front view.
 15. — — back view.
 16. — — var. of, back view.

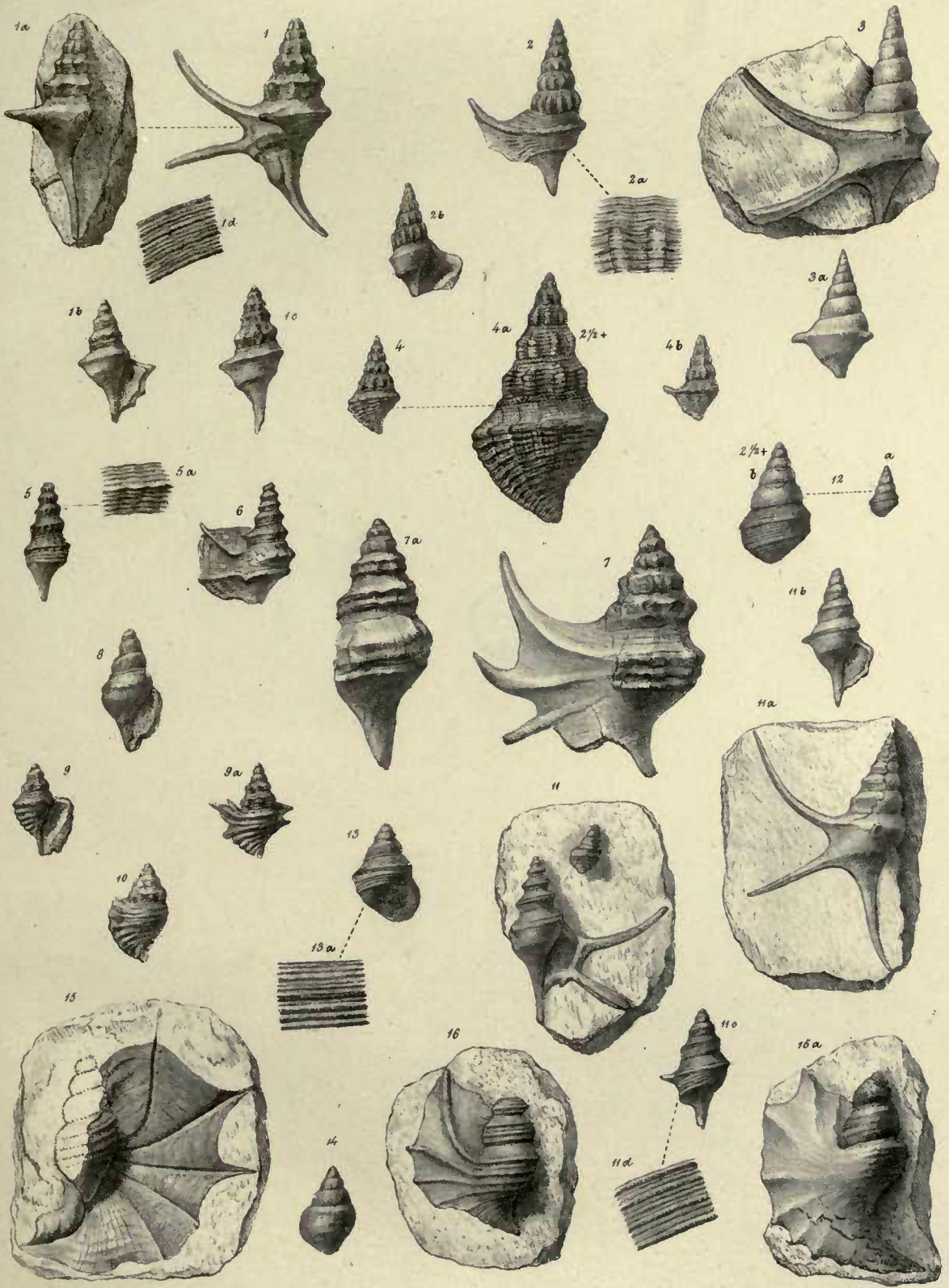
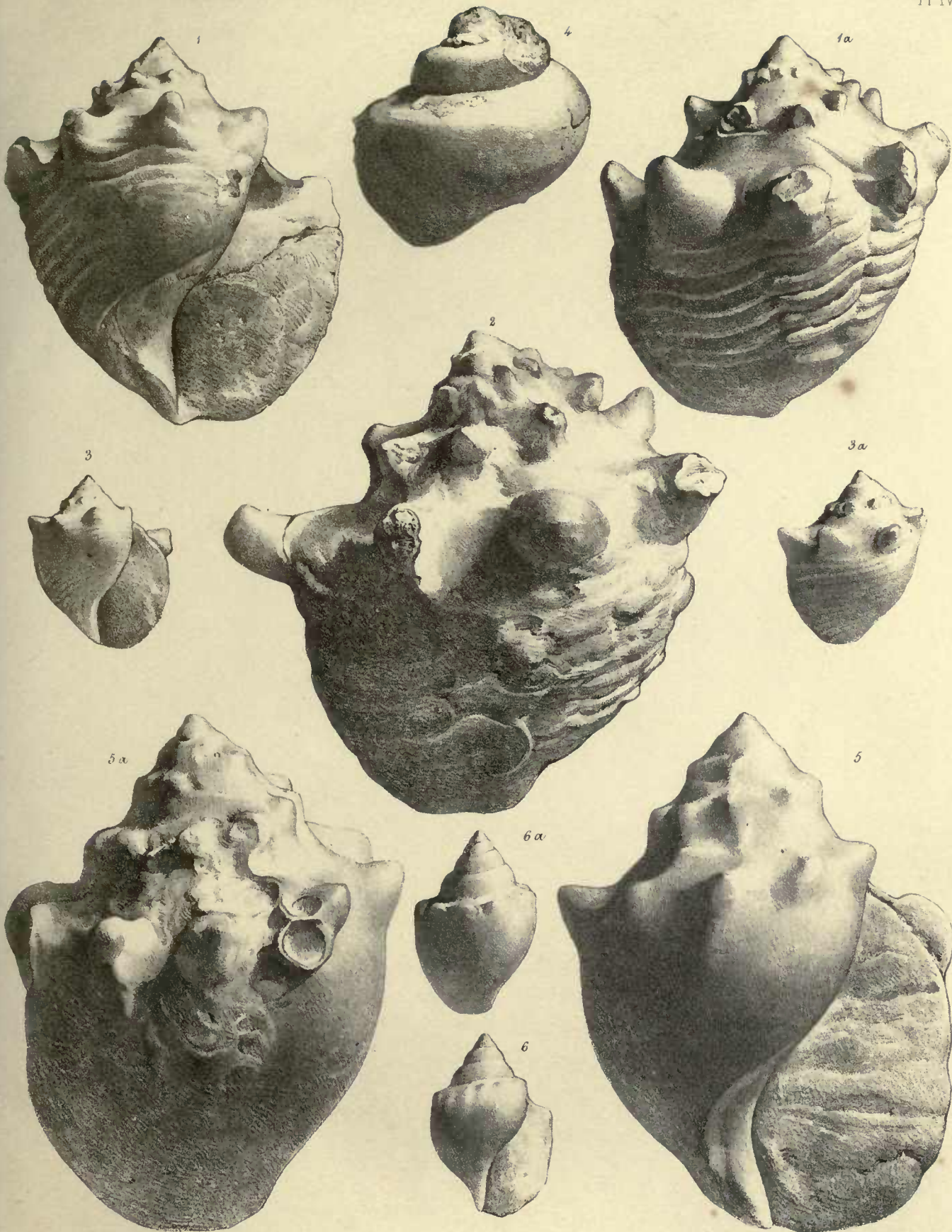




PLATE IV.

Fig.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| 1. | | | Purpuroidea Moreausia, <i>p.</i> 27, front view. |
| 1 <i>a.</i> | — | — | back view. |
| 2. | — | — | back view, shell of advanced growth,
larger specimen. |
| 3. | — | — | young shell, front view. |
| 3 <i>a.</i> | — | — | young shell, back view. |
| 4. | — | — | cast of the interior. |
| 5. | | | Purpuroidea glabra, <i>p.</i> 28, front view. |
| 5 <i>a.</i> | — | — | back view. |
| 6. | — | — | young shell, front view. |
| 6 <i>a.</i> | — | — | young shell, back view. |



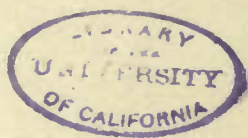


PLATE V.

Fig.

1. *Purpuroidea nodulata*, *p.* 28, front view.
- 1*a.* — — back view.
2. — — another example.
3. — — young shell, front view.
4. — — cast of the interior.
5. *Fusus coronatus*, *p.* 23.
6. *Fusus multicostatus*, *p.* 23.
7. *Fusus* (*Brachytrema*) *Buvignieri*, *p.* 24.
8. *Delphinula Buckmani*, *p.* 71.
9. *Fusus subnodulosus*, *p.* 23.
- 9*a.* — — portion enlarged.
10. *Ceritella conica*, *p.* 39, front view.
- 10*a.* — — back view.
- 10*b.* — — smaller example.
- 10*c.* — — magnified twice.
11. *Actæonina parvula*, *p.* 104, front view.
- 11*a.* — — back view.
12. — — younger example.
- 12*a.* — — adult, magnified twice.
13. *Ceritella unilineata*, *p.* 38, and Plate XIII, fig. 8, Plate IX, fig. 15, *var.*
14. *Ceritella planata*, *p.* 38, natural size.
- 14*a.* — — magnified three times.
15. *Ceritella mitralis*, *p.* 39.
16. *Ceritella Sowerbii*, *p.* 38.
17. *Ceritella acuta*, *p.* 37, young, front view.
- 17*a.* — — young, back view.
18. — — adult, front view.
- 18*a.* — — adult, back view.
19. *Pagodus* (*Amberlya*) *nodosa*, *p.* 55.

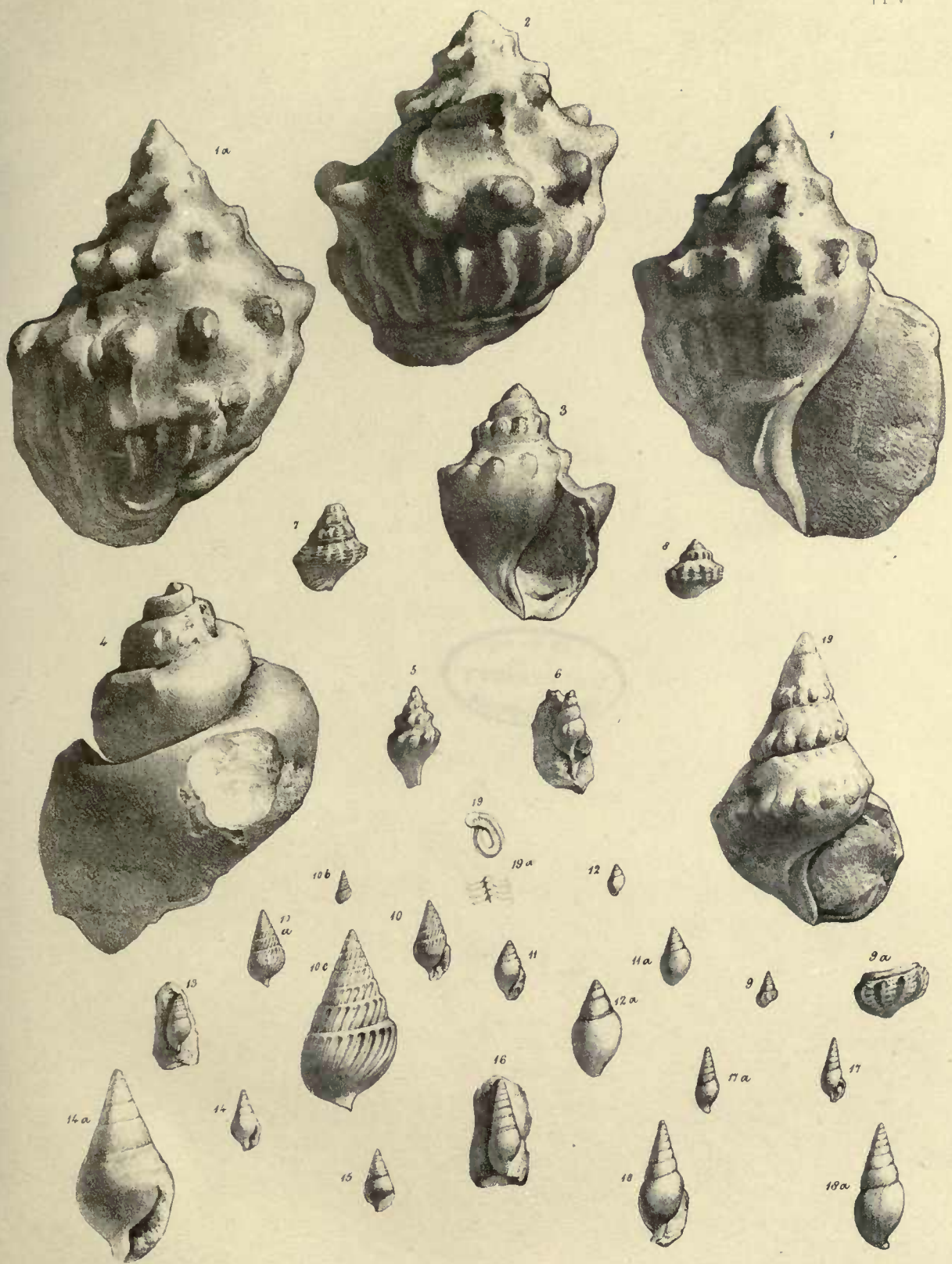




PLATE VI.

- Fig.
1. *Natica intermedia*, *p.* 41, front view.
 - 1*a.* — — back view.
 2. *Natica Michelini*, *p.* 44, front view, elongated variety.
 - 2*a.* — — back view, elongated variety.
 3. — — another example, front view.
 - 3*a.* — — another example, back view.
 4. *Natica neritoidea*, *p.* 43.
 5. — *ambigua*, *p.* 44.
 6. — *Verneuili*, *p.* 44, front view.
 - 6*a.* — — back view.
 7. — — young shell, front view.
 - 7*a.* — — young shell, back view.
 8. *Natica (Euspira) pyramidata*, *p.* 46, front view.
 - 8*a.* — — — back view.
 9. *Natica (Euspira) coronata*, *p.* 46.
 10. — *formosa*, *p.* 42.
 11. — *Tancredi*, *p.* 42.
 12. — *grandis*, *p.* 41.
 13. *Natica (Euspira) subcanaliculata*, *p.* 47.
 14. *Natica globosa*, *p.* 43.

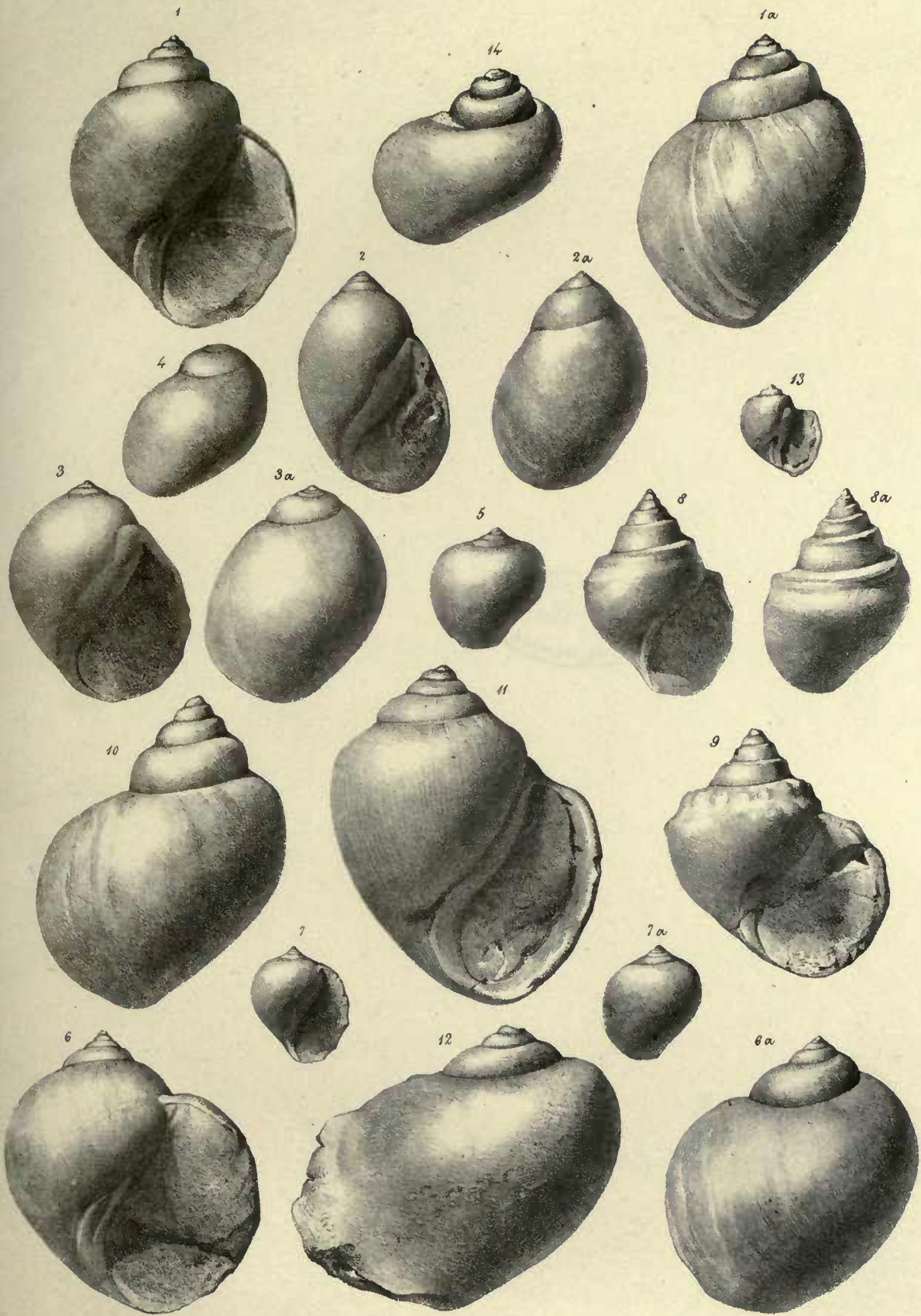




PLATE VII

1	Chemical analysis of the shell	1
2	Chemical analysis of the shell	2
3	Chemical analysis of the shell	3
4	Chemical analysis of the shell	4
5	Chemical analysis of the shell	5
6	Chemical analysis of the shell	6
7	Chemical analysis of the shell	7
8	Chemical analysis of the shell	8
9	Chemical analysis of the shell	9
10	Chemical analysis of the shell	10
11	Chemical analysis of the shell	11
12	Chemical analysis of the shell	12
13	Chemical analysis of the shell	13
14	Chemical analysis of the shell	14
15	Chemical analysis of the shell	15
16	Chemical analysis of the shell	16
17	Chemical analysis of the shell	17
18	Chemical analysis of the shell	18
19	Chemical analysis of the shell	19
20	Chemical analysis of the shell	20
21	Chemical analysis of the shell	21
22	Chemical analysis of the shell	22
23	Chemical analysis of the shell	23
24	Chemical analysis of the shell	24
25	Chemical analysis of the shell	25
26	Chemical analysis of the shell	26
27	Chemical analysis of the shell	27
28	Chemical analysis of the shell	28
29	Chemical analysis of the shell	29
30	Chemical analysis of the shell	30
31	Chemical analysis of the shell	31
32	Chemical analysis of the shell	32
33	Chemical analysis of the shell	33
34	Chemical analysis of the shell	34
35	Chemical analysis of the shell	35
36	Chemical analysis of the shell	36
37	Chemical analysis of the shell	37
38	Chemical analysis of the shell	38
39	Chemical analysis of the shell	39
40	Chemical analysis of the shell	40
41	Chemical analysis of the shell	41
42	Chemical analysis of the shell	42
43	Chemical analysis of the shell	43
44	Chemical analysis of the shell	44
45	Chemical analysis of the shell	45
46	Chemical analysis of the shell	46
47	Chemical analysis of the shell	47
48	Chemical analysis of the shell	48
49	Chemical analysis of the shell	49
50	Chemical analysis of the shell	50

PLATE VII.

- Fig.
1. Chemnitzia Hamptonensis, *p.* 50.
 - 1*a.* — — magnified.
 2. Cerithium limæforme, *p.* 30.
 3. — sexcostatum, *p.* 30.
 - 3*a.* — — magnified.
 4. Chemnitzia Leckenbyi, *p.* 50, magnified.
 5. — Wetherellii, *p.* 50.
 - 5*a.* — — magnified.
 6. Nerinæa Eudesii, *p.* 33.
 - 6*a.* — — magnified.
 7. Nerinæa Voltzii, *p.* 32, young.
 - 7*a.* — — section magnified.
 8. Nerinæa Dufrenoyi, *p.* 34.
 - 8*a.* — — magnified.
 - 8*b.* — — section magnified.
 - 8*c.*, 8*e.* — — *p.* 34, another variety.
 - 8*d.* — — portion magnified.
 9. Nerinæa Stricklandi, *p.* 35
 - 9*a.* — — portion magnified.
 - 10, 10*c.* Nerinæa punctata, *p.* 35.
 - 10*a.* — — portion of external surface magnified.
 - 10*b.* — — section magnified.
 11. Nerinæa Voltzii, *p.* 32.
 - 11*a.* — — section.
 12. Nerinæa funiculis, *p.* 36.
 - 12*a.* — — portion of the surface magnified.
 - 12*b.* — — section magnified.
 13. Chemnitzia Lonsdalei, *p.* 49, the young shell.
 - 13*a.* — — the adult shell.
 14. Cerithium Roissii, *p.* 32.
 - 14*a.* — — section of the shell.
 15. Chemnitzia simplex, *p.* 49, reduced one half.

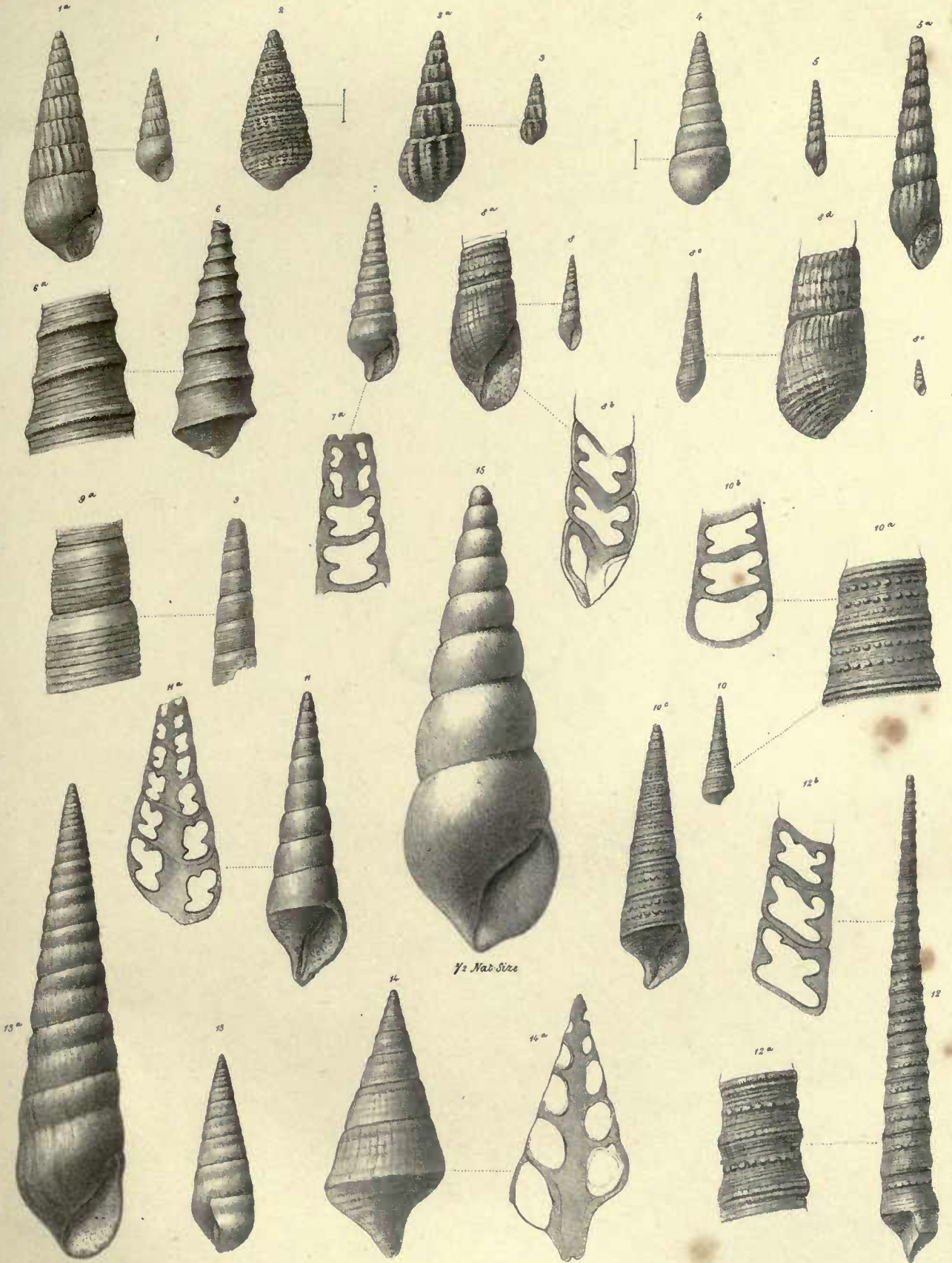




PLATE VIII

<i>Chrysothrix</i>	100
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	101
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	102
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	103
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	104
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	105
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	106
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	107
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	108
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	109
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	110
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	111
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	112
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	113
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	114
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	115
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	116
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	117
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	118
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	119
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	120
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	121
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	122
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	123
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	124
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	125
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	126
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	127
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	128
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	129
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	130
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	131
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	132
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	133
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	134
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	135
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	136
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	137
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	138
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	139
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	140
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	141
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	142
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	143
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	144
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	145
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	146
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	147
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	148
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	149
<i>Chrysothrix</i>	150

PLATE VIII.

Fig.	
1, 1a.	Rimula clathrata, p. 86.
1b, 1c.	— — magnified.
2, 2a.	Rimula tricarinata, p. 86.
2b, 2c.	— — magnified.
3, 3a.	Rimula Blotii, p. 87.
3b, 3c.	— — magnified.
4, 4a, 4b.	Emarginula scalaris, p. 88.
4c.	— — under surface magnified.
5, 5a.	Fissurella acuta, p. 85.
5b, 5c.	— — specimen magnified.
6, 6a.	Nerita costulata, p. 57.
6b, c.	— — specimen magnified.
7, 7a.	Chemnitzia variabilis, p. 51.
7b.	— — magnified.
8, 8a.	Bulla undulata, p. 96.
9, 9b.	Cylindrites acutus, p. 98.
9a.	— — magnified.
10.	Cylindrites cuspidatus, p. 98.
10a.	— — magnified.
11, 11a.	Cylindrites angulatus, p. 99.
11b.	— — magnified.
12, 12a.	Cylindrites altus, p. 99.
12b.	— — magnified.
12*.	Actæonina ?
13, 13a.	Cylindrites brevis, p. 101.
13b.	— — magnified.
14.	Actæonina olivæformis, p. 103.
15.	Actæonina bulimoides, p. 104.
16, 16a, 16b.	Bulla loliolum, p. 96.
17, 17a.	Cylindrites excavatus, p. 100.
17b.	— — magnified section.
18, 18b.	Cylindrites bullatus, p. 102.
18a, 18c.	— — magnified.
19, 19a.	Cylindrites cylindricus, p. 100.
19b, c.	— — view of apcx, and section of the same.
20, 20b, 20c, 21.	Cylindrites pyriformis, p. 102.
20a.	— — magnified.
22, 22b.	Cylindrites Thorenti, p. 101.
22a, 22c.	— — magnified.





PLATE IX.

- Fig.
1. *Eulima pygmæa*, p. 48.
 2. *Phasianella acutiuscula*, p. 75, and Plate XI, fig. 28.
 - 3, 4. *Eulima vagans*, p. 48.
 5. *Chemnitzia phasianoides*, p. 51.
 6. *Eulima subglobosa*, p. 49.
 7. *Ceritella rissoides*, p. 40.
 8. *Cerithium quadricinctum*, p. 29.
 9. *Rissoina acuta*, p. 53, and Plate XIII, fig. 9.
 10. *Rissoina duplicata*, p. 52.
 - 12, 12a. *Rissoina cancellata*, p. 53.
 13. *Rissoina tricarinata*, p. 53.
 14. *Ceritella longiscata*, p. 40.
 15. *Ceritella unilineata*, ? from Ancliff, p. 38.
 16. *Rissoina* ? *lævis*, p. 54.
 17. *Ceritella gibbosa*, p. 37.
 18. *Cerithium strangulatum*, p. 31.
 - 18a. — — showing the contracted aperture.
 19. *Rissoina obliquata*, p. 52.
 20. *Cerithium Tennanti*, p. 32.
 21. *Eulima communis*, p. 48, front view.
 - 21a. — — back view.
 22. *Cerithium pentagonum*, p. 30.
 23. *Solarium varicosum*, p. 69.
 - 23a. — — view of the base.
 - 23b. — — surface magnified.
 - 24, 24a, b. *Solarium polygonium*, p. 69.
 - 25, 25a, b. *Solarium disculum*, p. 70.
 26. *Delphinula coronata*, p. 70.
 27. *Turbo elaboratus*, p. 64.
 28. *Turbo Sharpei*, p. 65,
 - 28a. — — surface magnified.
 29. *Turbo pygmæa*, p. 65.
 - 29a. — — magnified view.
 - 30, 30a. *Turbo Hamptonensis*, p. 64.
 - 30b. — — magnified view.
 31. *Delphinula alta*, p. 71.
 32. *Stomatia* ? *Buvignieri*, p. 85.
 - 32a. — — surface magnified.
 - 33, 33a. *Turbo capitaneus*, p. 65.
 34. *Trochus squamiger*, p. 62,* and Plate XIII, fig. 7.
 - 34a. — — back view.
 35. *Fusus* (*Brachytrema*) *turbiniformis*, p. 25.
 - 35a. — — front view.
 - 36, 36a. *Pileolus plicatus*, p. 60.
 - 36b. — — view of the base and aperture magnified.
 - 36c. — — side view magnified.
 - 37, 37a. *Pileolus lævis*, p. 60.
 - 37b. — — view of the base and aperture magnified.

* *Incorrectly printed as Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, b.*





PLATE I

- 1. *Trichostema* *sp.* 10
- 2. *Trichostema* *sp.* 11
- 3. *Trichostema* *sp.* 12
- 4. *Trichostema* *sp.* 13
- 5. *Trichostema* *sp.* 14
- 6. *Trichostema* *sp.* 15
- 7. *Trichostema* *sp.* 16
- 8. *Trichostema* *sp.* 17
- 9. *Trichostema* *sp.* 18
- 10. *Trichostema* *sp.* 19
- 11. *Trichostema* *sp.* 20
- 12. *Trichostema* *sp.* 21
- 13. *Trichostema* *sp.* 22
- 14. *Trichostema* *sp.* 23
- 15. *Trichostema* *sp.* 24
- 16. *Trichostema* *sp.* 25
- 17. *Trichostema* *sp.* 26
- 18. *Trichostema* *sp.* 27
- 19. *Trichostema* *sp.* 28
- 20. *Trichostema* *sp.* 29

PLATE X.

Fig.

1. *Trochus Bunburyi*, *p.* 63.
 - 1*a.* — — magnified three times.
 - 1*b.* — — back view.
2. *Trochus spiratus* ? *var.*, *p.* 106, and Plate XIII, fig. 6.
 - 2*a.* — magnified.
 - 2*b.* — front view.
3. *Trochus Dunkeri*, *p.* 61.
 - 3*a.* — — magnified.
4. *Trochus Ibbetsoni*, *p.* 62.
 - 4*a.* — — magnified.
5. *Trochus pileolus*, *p.* 63.
 - 5*a.* — — magnified.
 - 5*b.* — — another example.
6. *Pleurotomaria clathrata*, *p.* 79.
 - 6*a.* — — magnified three times.
7. *Trochus anceus*, *p.* 63.
 - 7*a.* — — specimen magnified.
8. *Trochus plicatus*, *p.* 61.
 - 8*a.* — — magnified.
9. *Pleurotomaria pagodus*, *p.* 77.
10. *Trochotoma discoidea*, *p.* 84, upper surface.
 - 10*a.* — — magnified.
 - 10*b.* — — side view.
 - 10*c.* — — costæ magnified.
11. *Pleurotomaria obesa*, *p.* 79.
12. *Pleurotomaria discoidea*, *p.* 78.
13. *Pleurotomaria composita*, *p.* 80.
 - 13*a.* — — portion magnified.
14. *Pleurotomaria scalaris*, *p.* 77.
15. *Trochotoma obtusa*, *p.* 83.
 - 15*a.* — — front.
 - 15*b.* — — back view.
16. *Trochotoma conuloïdes*, *p.* 82.
17. *Trochotoma tabulata*, *p.* 83.
 - 17*a.* — — front view.
- 18*a.* *Trochotoma obtusa*?, *p.* 83, base.
 - 18*b.* — — surface magnified.
- 19*a.* *Trochotoma extensa*, *p.* 83.
 - 19*b.* — — back view.
20. *Trochotoma acuminata*, *p.* 82.

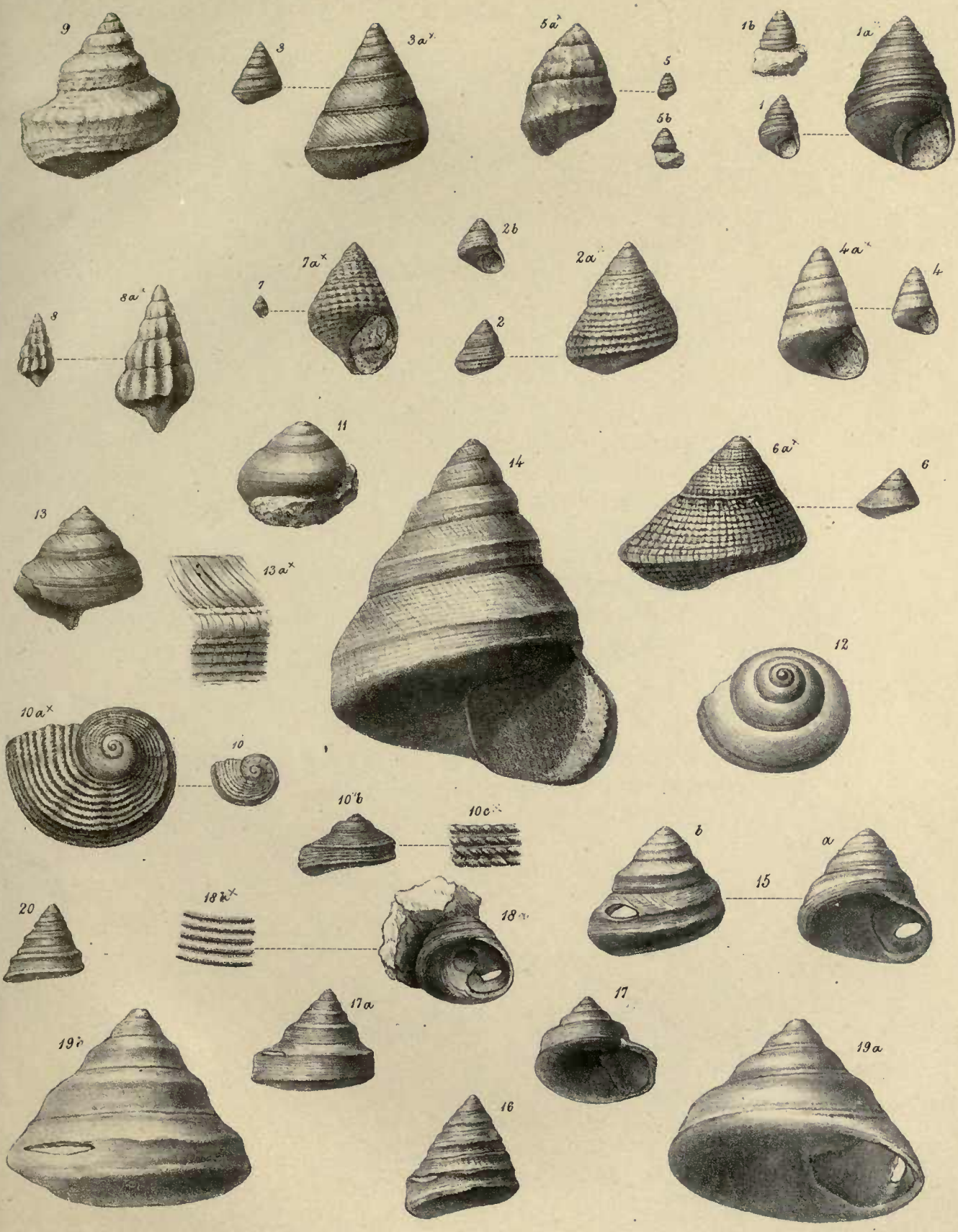






PLATE XII.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Fig. | | |
| 1, 1a. | Patella rugosa, p. 89, | variety with large costæ. |
| 1b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface of figs. 1, 1a. |
| 1c, 1d. | — — | variety with fine costæ. |
| 1e. | — — | magnified portion of the surface of figs. 1c, 1d. |
| 1f, 1g. | — — | the young shell. |
| 2, 2a. | Patella paradoxa, p. 90. | |
| 2b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 3, 3a. | Patella sulcata, p. 90. | |
| 3b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 4, 4a, c, d. | Patella eingulata, p. 88. | |
| 4b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 5, 5a. | Patella striatula, p. 91. | |
| 5b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 6, 6a. | Patella Roemeri, p. 91. | |
| 6b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 7, 7a. | Patella Aubentonensis, p. 91. | |
| 7b. | — — | magnified portion of the surface. |
| 7c, 7d. | — — | the young shell. |
| 8, 8a. | Patella arachnoidea, p. 92. | |
| 8b. | — — | portion of the surface magnified. |
| 9, 9a. | Patella suprajurensis, p. 92. | |
| 10, 10a. | Patella nana, p. 93. | |
| 11, 11a. | Patella inornata, p. 93. | |
| 12. | Umbrella? Hamptonensis, p. 95. | |
| 12a. | — — | the surface magnified three times. |
| 13, 13a. | Deslongchampsia Eugenei, p. 94, | magnified twice. |



TABLE VIII

1. Introduction (1957-1960) (1)

2. Theoretical background (1961-1965) (1)

3. Experimental methods (1966-1970) (1)

4. Results (1971-1975) (1)

5. Discussion (1976-1980) (1)

6. Conclusions (1981-1985) (1)

7. Acknowledgments (1986-1990) (1)

8. References (1991-1995) (1)

9. Appendix (1996-1999) (1)

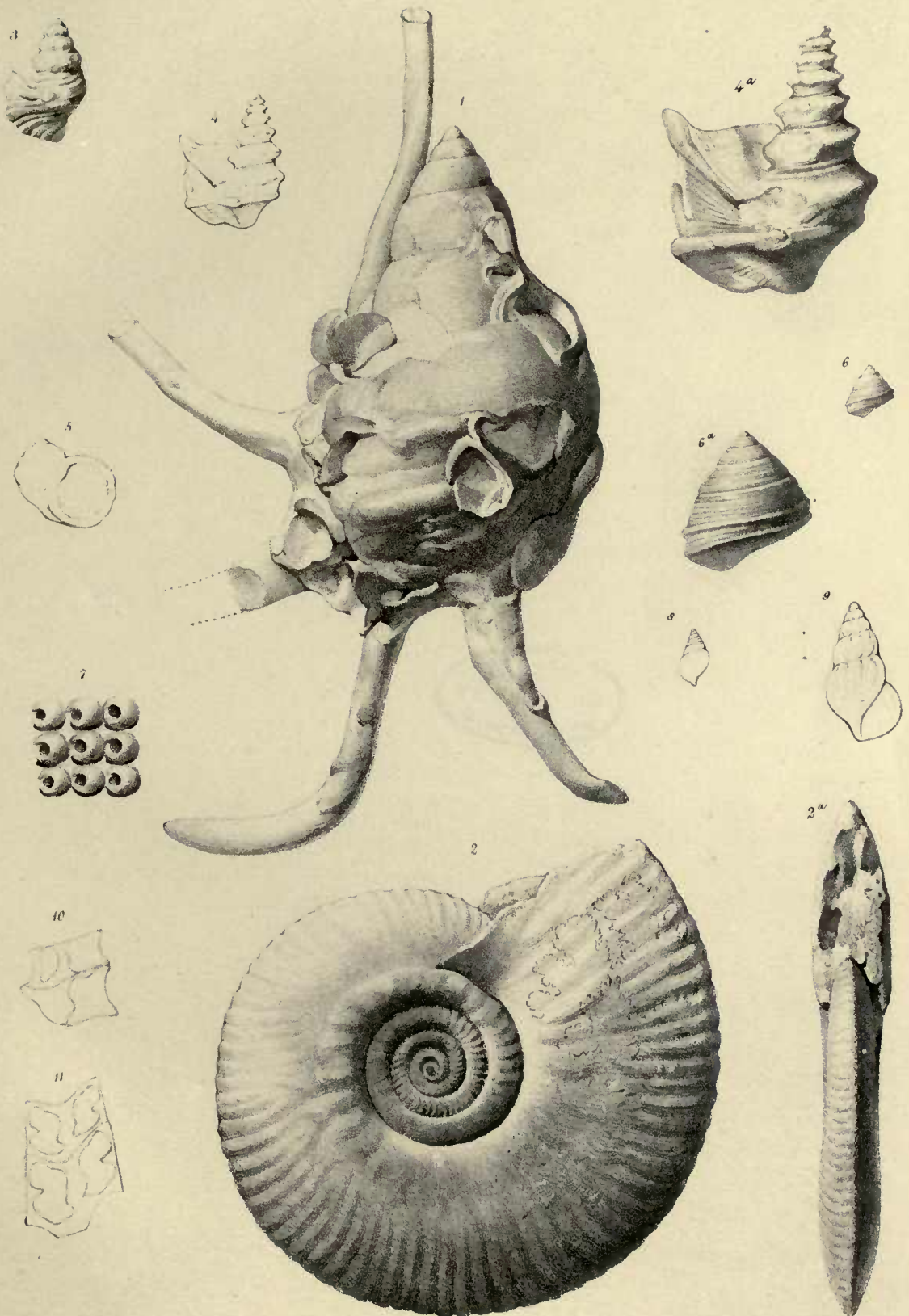
10. Index (2000-2005) (1)

11. Glossary (2006-2010) (1)

PLATE XIII.

Fig.

1. *Pteroceras Wrightii*, *p.* 105. (In Dr. Wright's collection.)
2. *Ammonites gracilis*, and Plate I, fig. 3, *pp.* 12 and 105.
- 2*a.* — — front view. (In Prof. J. Buckman's collection.)
3. *Alaria paradoxa*, and Plate III, figs. 9, 10, *p.* 20.
4. *Alaria pagoda*, and Plate III, fig. 18, *p.* 18.
- 4*a.* — — magnified view.
5. *Neritopsis varicosa*, and Plate XI, fig. 20, *p.* 106.
6. *Trochus spiratus*, and Plate X, fig. 2, *var.*, *p.* 106.
- 6*a.* — — magnified view.
7. *Trochus squamiger*, and Plate IX, fig. 34, *p.* 62. Magnified view of a portion of the surface.
8. *Ceritella unilineata*, and Plate V, fig. 13, *p.* 38.
9. *Rissoina?* *acuta*, and Plate IX, fig. 9, *p.* 53.
10. *Nerinea Eudesii*, and Plate VII, fig. 6, *p.* 33. Section of interior.
11. *Nerinea Voltzii*, and Plate VII, fig. 11, *p.* 32. Section of interior.





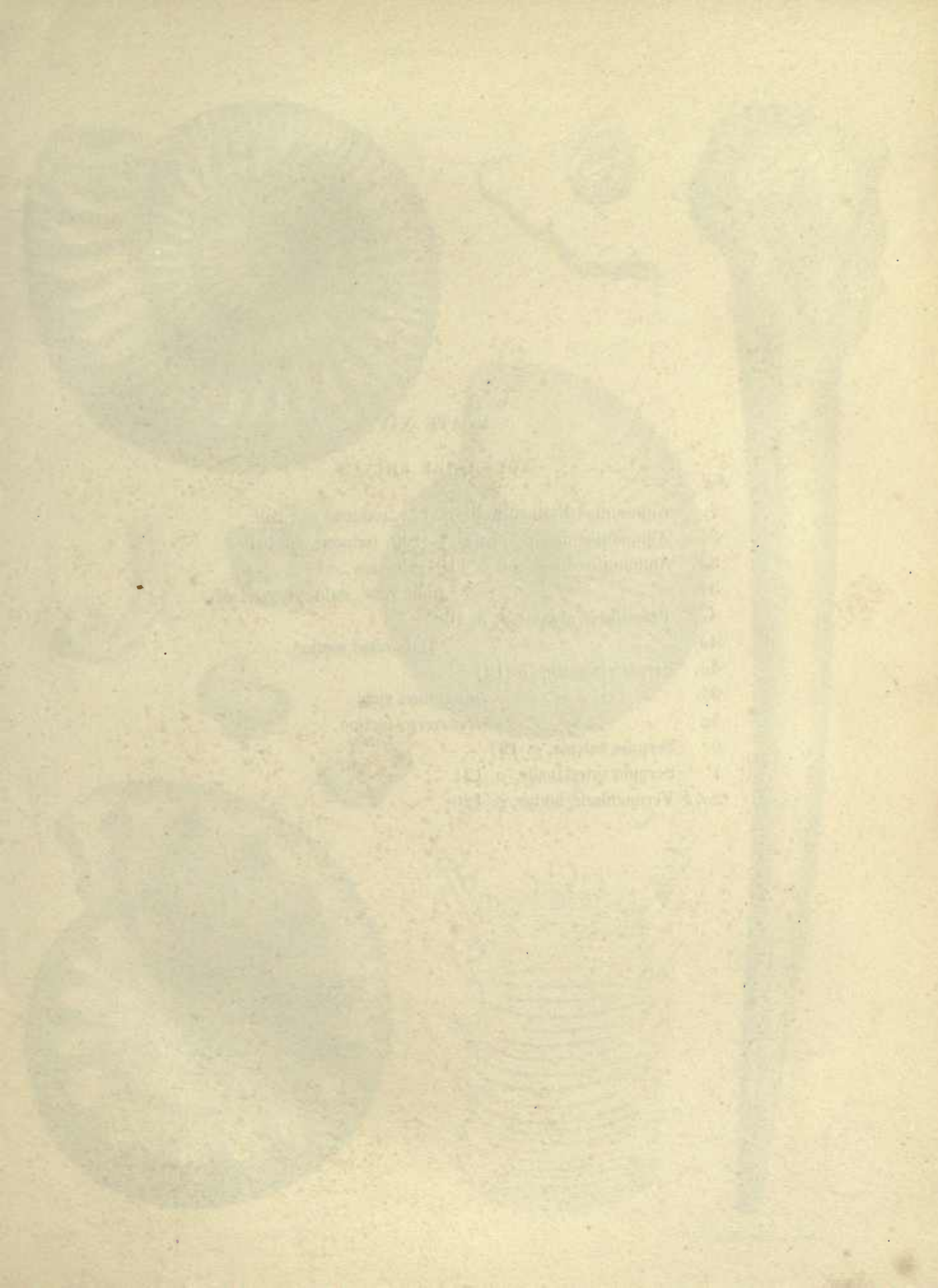


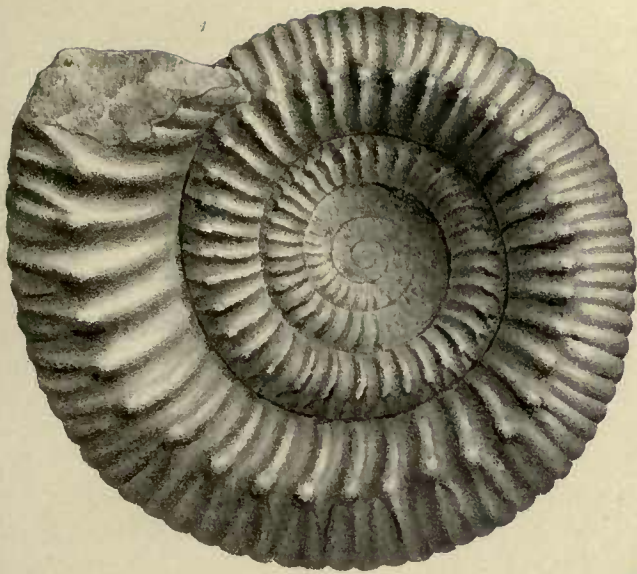
PLATE XIV.

YORKSHIRE SHELLS.

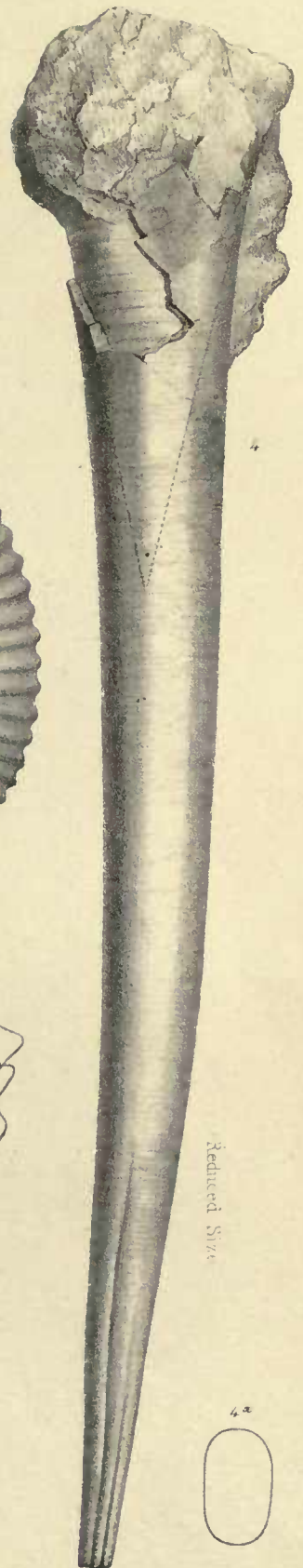
Fig.

1. Ammonites Braikenridgii, *p.* 111, reduced one half.
2. Ammonites macrocephalus, *p.* 109, reduced one half.
- 3*a.* Ammonites Blagdeni, *p.* 110, side view.
- 3*b.* — — front view, reduced one half.
4. Belemnites giganteus, *p.* 108.
- 4*a.* — — transverse section.
- 5*a.* Serpula plicatilis, *p.* 121.
- 5*b.* — — magnified view.
- 5*c.* — — transverse section.
6. Serpula sulcata, *p.* 121.
7. Serpula intestinalis, *p.* 121.
- 8*a, b.* Vermicularia nodus, *p.* 120.

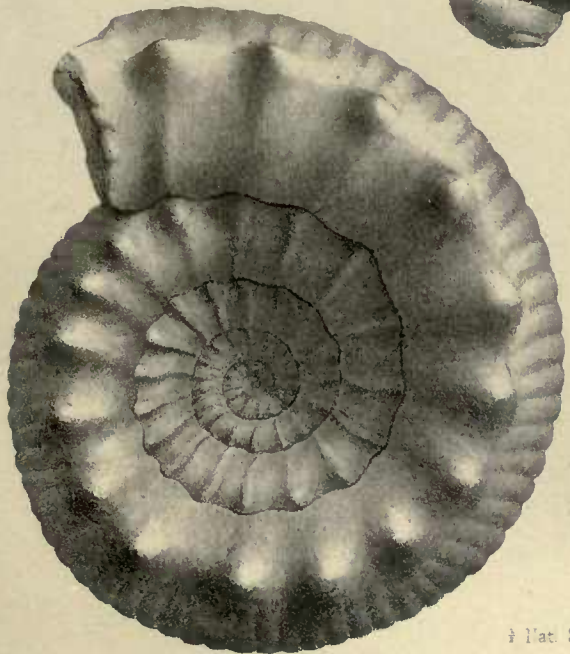
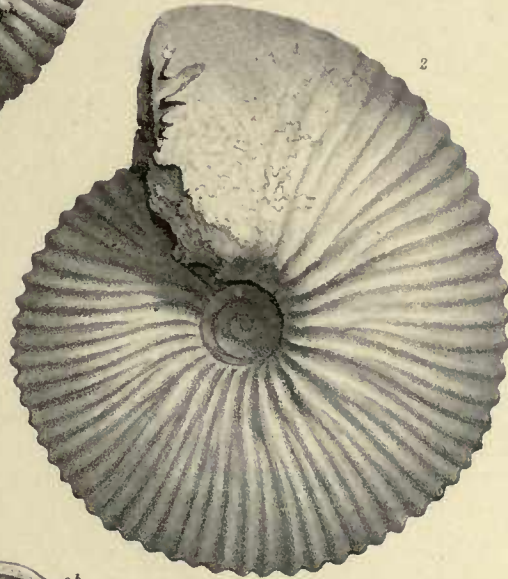
1 Nat Size



1/2 Nat. Size



Reduced Size



1/2 Nat Size

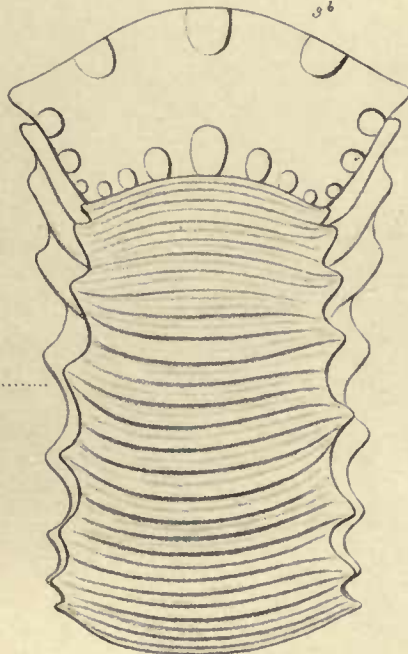




PLATE XV.

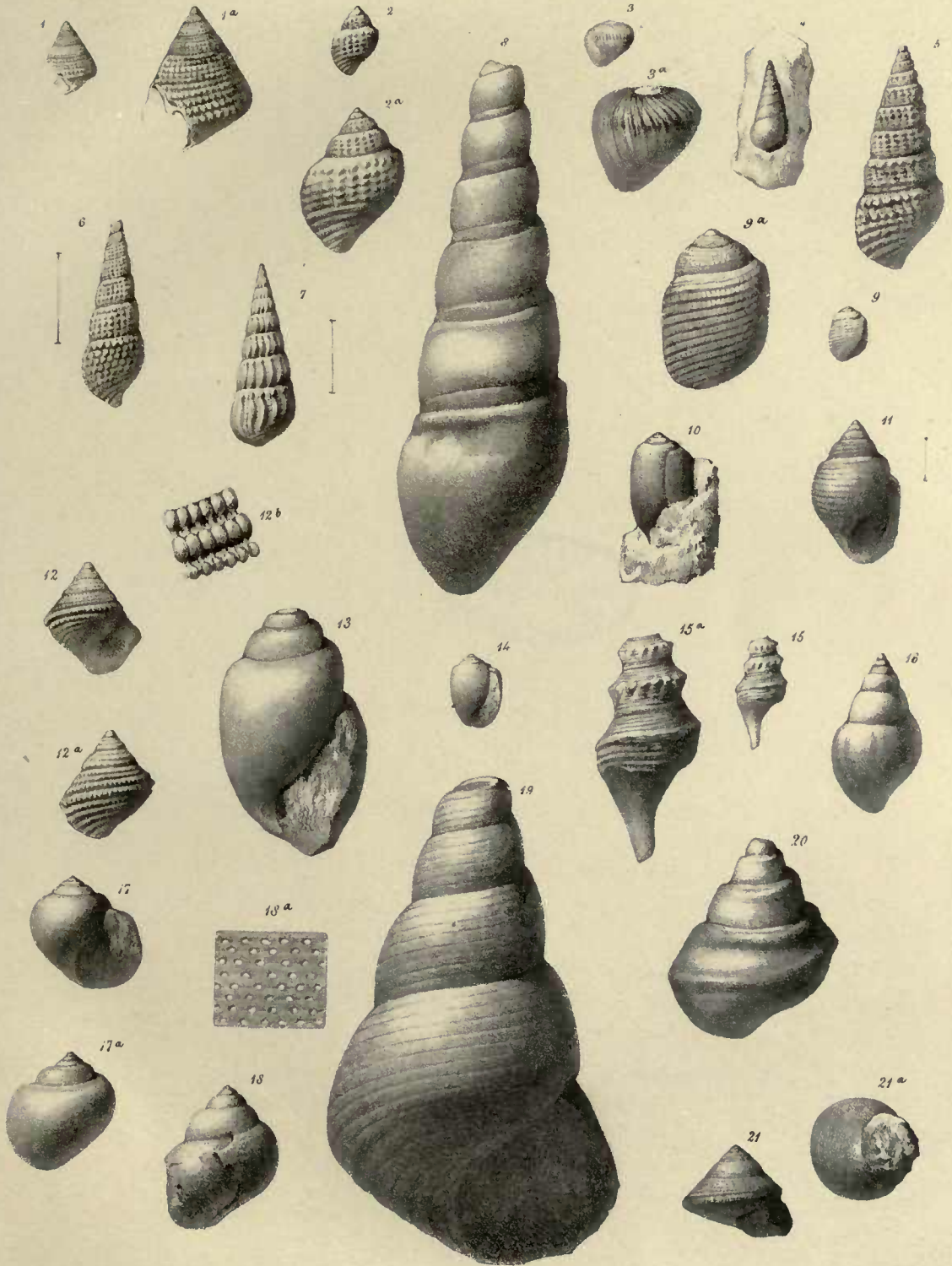
YORKSHIRE SHELLS.

- Fig.
1. *Trochus monilitectus*, *p.* 116.
 - 1a. — — magnified view.
 2. *Turbo elaboratus*, and Plate IX, fig. 27, *p.* 116.
 - 2a. — — magnified view.
 3. *Nerita pseudocostata*, *p.* 114.
 - 3a. — — magnified view.
 4. *Eulima levigata*, *p.* 114.
 5. *Cerithium Beanii*, *p.* 112.
 6. *Cerithium gemmatum*, *p.* 115.
 7. *Chemnitzia*? *vetusta*, *p.* 114.*
 8. *Chemnitzia*? *Scarburgensis*, *p.* 115.
 9. *Actæon Sedgvici*, *p.* 118.
 10. *Actæonina glabra*, *p.* 120.
 11. *Actæon pullus*, *p.* 118.
 12. *Turbo Phillipsii*, *p.* 117.
 - 12a. — — back view.
 - 12b. — — surface magnified.
 13. *Actæonina gigantea*, *p.* 119.
 14. *Actæonina tumidula*, *p.* 120.
 15. *Alaria composita*, *var.* *Phillipsii*, and Plate III, fig. 5, *p.* 111, and *p.* 18.
 - 15a. — — magnified view.
 16. *Phasianella latiuscula*, *p.* 117.
 17. *Natica adducta*, *p.* 112, front view.
 - 17a. — — back view.
 18. *Natica punctura*, *p.* 112.
 - 18a. — — surface magnified.
 19. *Phasianella striata*, *p.* 118.
 20. *Natica* (*Euspira*)? *cincta*, *p.* 113.
 - 21, 21a. *Trochus*? *Leckenbyi*, *p.* 115. (In Mr. Leckenby's collection.)

* In this figure the costæ near the suture are too much indented.

YORKSHIRE SHELLS

PL. XV





A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE,

CHIEFLY FROM
MINCHINHAMPTON

AND
THE COAST OF YORKSHIRE.

BY
J. MORRIS, F.G.S. AND JOHN LYCETT.

PART II.

BIVALVES.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

1853.

A MONOGRAPH

MORNING FROM THE GREAT OCEAN

MINOR HISTORY

THE COAST OF YORKSHIRE

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

BY

RICHARD



LONDON



A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE.

PART II.
BIVALVES.

UPON a general review of the Oolitic Lamellibranchiate Mollusks, it will be found that a very large proportion consists of shells whose hinges may be arranged under one or other of the following two groups, each of which has various generic modifications. The first consists of a lengthened hinge plate, having a parallel series of transverse or oblique teeth, as exemplified by *Arca*, with its sub-genera *Cucullæa*, *Nucula*, *Leda*, *Macrodon*, *Isoarca*, *Limopsis*. The second kind of hinge is altogether destitute of teeth, and comprises the several genera of fossil *Myadæ*, as *Pholadomya*, &c., *Mytilus* with *Modiola*, *Lithodomus*, *Pinna*, *Trichites*, and *Thracia*. Deducting these, together with the forms whose hinge possesses only a ligamentary fossa, as *Lima*, *Pecten*, *Hinnites*, *Plicatula*, and those in which the ligament is inserted in distinct pits, as *Gervillia*, *Perna*, &c., it will be found that shells with hinge teeth constitute only a minority, and that the great family of the *Veneridæ*, though numerous with respect to individuals and number of species, pertains only to few genera. Experience has led us to distrust many generic names which have been given to these fossils, as *Pullastra*, *Donax*, *Tellina*, *Amphidesma*, *Chama*, *Lutraria*, *Sanguinolaria*, *Mactra*, *Gastrochæna*, and *Spondylus*; *Panopea* is also a genus to which a very heterogeneous assemblage of testacea has been referred; *Plagiostoma* has by common consent fallen from the list of genera, the Oolitic species being now referred to *Lima*. Nor has it in any one instance been ascertained that any of the Oolitic bivalves have spoon-shaped processes corresponding to those of the recent *Mya* and *Lutraria*. The shelly beds of the Great Oolite appear to have been accumulated in a sea not sufficiently tranquil to become the habitat of the *Myadæ*; the entire family were gregarious, but in the shelly Oolite we rarely discover a single valve of *Arcomya*, *Ceromya*, or of *Homomya*, the other genera of *Myadæ* being absent altogether. The crypts of *Lithodomus* prove that genus to have existed in great profusion, although it is very rare that the shells are found in the perforations themselves, neither can they be

detected in the substance of the valves of *Trichites*, although few shells of that genus, or of the adult specimens of *Crassina*, can be found, which are not bored or even honey-combed by their perforations, a fact which should teach us that the numbers of fossil specimens do not afford in every instance a sure indication of their former actual numbers. The *Trigoniæ*, which hold so important a position in the Oolitic testacea, are represented in the shelly beds by a great profusion of individuals; nevertheless, these beds do not appear to have possessed conditions favorable to the development of the several species; three occur abundantly in their earliest stage of growth, but in proportion as they increase in size, their numbers diminish, so that adult specimens are comparatively rare. In the species referred to *Pteroperna* (a sub-genus of *Avicula*), will be found some interesting forms serving to connect *Avicula* and *Pterinea* with the *Polyodontæ*, the hinge being somewhat identical with that of *Macrodon*; it occupies a conspicuous position in the Oolitic system. Another new generic form which remains to be exemplified is *Tancredia*, (*Hettangia*, Terquem;) although of small dimensions, and destitute of ornament or remarkable figure, it is nevertheless the genus which, by the constantly recurring force of numbers, most strongly dwells upon the recollection of those who have with their own hands cleaved the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

On the other hand, in the muddy deposits which are associated with the Great Oolite, the family of *Myadæ* were tolerably abundant, if we may judge from the numerous species of *Pholadomya*, *Panopæa*, and its allied genera, *Pleuromya*, *Arcomya*, *Homomya*, which are found in the beds of indurated marl, intercalated with or overlying some portions of the shelly Oolite, throughout an extensive area; whilst many of the shells, the *Pholadomya* especially, retain the normal position in which they appear to have lived.

BIVALVIA, Linn.—LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, Blainv.

OSTREA, Linnæus, 1758.

General Character. Shell adherent, inequivalve, foliaceous, irregular; umbones separated, slightly diverging; ligament internal, placed in a deep grooved trigonal pit, beneath the umbones. Muscular impression nearly central.

OSTREA RUGOSA, Goldf. Tab. I, fig. 4.

OSTREA RUGOSA, Goldf. Petref., tab. 72, fig. 10.

Testá ovatá, valvá inferiore profundá concentricè rugosá, margine inferiore plicato; superiore subconvexá, undulatá-rugosá.

Shell ovate; inferior valve deep, with concentric rugose plications, the lower margin plicated; the upper valve slightly convex, rugose, and undulated.

The typical form of this shell, which we have provisionally referred to *O. rugosa*, Goldf., has a considerable resemblance to *O. acuminata*; but the attached surface is

usually much larger, and the entire form is more irregular; it may be regarded as forming a passage between the crescentric figure of that shell and the less oblique species, with radiately plicated surfaces and margins; it was eminently gregarious, and most abundant upon the flaggy beds or tile stones of the Forest Marble; in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite it is much less common, and the specimens are usually small.

Localities. The vicinity of Tetbury and Cirencester in the Forest Marble; Minchinhampton Common in the Great Oolite.

OSTREA ACUMINATA, *Sow.* Tab. I, fig. 1, 1a.

- OSTREA ACUMINATA, *Sow.* Min. Conch., t. 135, f. 2 not 3, 1816.
 — — *Roemer.* Verst. Oolith., ii, p. 25, t. 18, f. 16.
 — — *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 192.

Testá ovato-elongatá, interdum subcrescenticá; valvá inferiore convexa, umbone obliquo, acuminato; valvá superiore subplaná, ovatá, tenui.

Shell ovately elongated, frequently subcrescentric, with concentric plications; umbones oblique, acuminated; the smaller valve flattened, thin, ovate.

This little species exhibits a full share of the varieties of form proper to the genus; in the marls and subordinate beds of hard rag in the Fuller's-earth, the valves constitute a considerable portion of the entire deposit, and in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite it occurs in great profusion; in France and the Jura it occupies a similar position, and in equal prominence.

Localities. Bath, Minchinhampton, and numerous other localities throughout the course of the Fuller's-earth and Great Oolite.

OSTREA COSTATA, *Sow.* Tab. I, fig. 5, 5a.

- OSTREA COSTATA, *Sow.* Min. Conch., t. 488, f. 3, 1825.
 — — *Goldf.* Petref, t. 72, f. 8.
 — — *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 190, t. 18, f. 18, 1851.
 — — *Deshayes.* Traité Element., t. 53, f. 10—12, 1850.
 KNORRIL, (*Voltz.*) Zieten Wurtt., lx, t. 45, f. 2.

Testá parvulá, obliquá, ovali, valvá inferiore profundá costatá; umbone affixo, costis dichotomis radiatá; superiore planá subradiatá.

Shell small orbicular, or obliquely oval, the attached valve deep with numerous branched and somewhat rounded ribs, upper valve flat, margin undulated.

Mr. Sowerby remarks that the "branching, rounded ribs upon the under surface define this neat little oyster." It is one of the miniature productions of the Ancliff Limestone.

Localities. In the Cornbrash and Forest Marble of Wiltshire and Somerset; and in the Great Oolite of Ancliff, Wiltshire, and in Gloucestershire.

OSTREA GREGAREA, Sow., var. Tab. I, fig. 2, 2a.

OSTREA GREGAREA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 111, f. 1 and 3, 1815.

— — Goldf. Petref., t. 74, f. 2.

— — Bronn. Leth. Geog., p. 188, t. 18, f. 16, 1851.

— PALMETTA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 111, f. 2?

Testá crassá, ellipticá, incurvatá costatá, valvá inferiore sub-carinatá, affixá, superiore convexo-planá, costis numerosis, rugosis, subacutis radiantibus vel distichis.

Shell oblong, irregular, curved, costated, with unequal convex valves, the beaks slightly produced and incurved; costæ numerous, rugose, diverging.

The specimens figured, are referred to the *O. gregarea*, Sow., a social species which occurs abundantly in the Coralline Oolite of Westbrook, Wiltshire, and near Weymouth in Dorsetshire. The shells referred to this species in the Great Oolite are not generally in good condition, and vary in form and plaiting; some specimens presenting the characters of *O. solitaria*, Sow., others resembling the young state of *O. flabelloides*, Lamarck.

Localities. Minchinhampton, and in the Oolite of Lincolnshire; Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

OSTREA SUBRUGULOSA. Tab. I, fig. 6, 6a.

? Var. of OSTREA ACUMINATA, Sow.

Testá subtrigoná, incurvá, concentricè rugosá; valvá inferiore convexá, sulcis furcatis irregulariter radiantibus ornata; valvá superiore sub-planá; apicè obliquo sub-acuto.

A somewhat trigonal incurved shell, concentrically imbricated or rugose, and with irregular diverging small furrows on the convex valve; the umbone incurved and obtuse; smaller valve flat and nearly smooth.

A very common and characteristic species of the upper portions of the Great Oolite in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, where it occurs in sandy and clayey beds, which may probably represent the Forest Marble. It bears a general resemblance to the *O. acuminata*, Sow., of which it may prove to be only a variety from difference of habitat, but is distinguished by the more convex form and furrowed surface of the larger valve.

Localities. In the Oolite of Kingsthorpe, Thrapston, Oundle, &c., Northamptonshire; and near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

OSTREA SOWERBYI. Tab. I, fig. 3, 3a.

OSTREA ACUMINATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 135, f. 3 not 2.

Testá depressá, elongatá, curvatá rugosá, concentricè lamellosá; valvá inferiore sub-convexá, superiore planá; umbone obtuso.

A depressed elongated and slightly-curved shell, marked by concentric lamellæ at distant intervals. The umbones are nearly equal in size, broad, and obtuse. The larger valve is rather convex; the smaller valve flat, or sometimes a little concave.

This species is considered to be distinct from the *O. acuminata*, which is more regular, symmetrical, and incurved. It is very abundant in certain marly deposits belonging to the upper portion of the Great Oolite in Northamptonshire.

Localities. Sharnbrook and near Bedford; Blisworth, Kingsthorpe, Yardley and Aynhoe, Northamptonshire; Sapperton, Gloucestershire.

Sub-Genus—EXOGYRA.

Shell with the umbones involute.

EXOGYRA AURIFORMIS, *Goldfuss*. Tab. I, fig. 7.

EXOGYRA AURIFORMIS, *Goldfuss*. Petref., t. 86, f. 5.

— — — *Buckman*. In Geol. of Cheltenham, p. 69.

? OSTREA OBSCURA. *Sow*. Min. Con., t. 488, f. 2?

Testá ovato-suborbiculari depressá, valvá minore planá, inferiore subconica; umbonibus minutis involutis; laminis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus.

Shell ovately-orbicular, depressed, the smaller valve flattened, the larger subconical with a large adhering surface; umbones very small and involute; laminæ of growth concentrical, very delicate, and irregular.

This pretty species is sufficiently distinct from the contemporaneous species; it was collected by Professor J. Buckman, in a bed of yellow clay at Sevenhampton Common, and he has kindly placed it at our disposal.

Locality. Sevenhampton Common near Cheltenham.

PLACUNOPSIS. *Nov. Gen.*

Testá suborbiculari, inæquivalvis, irregulari, tenui, non-auriculatá; valvá majore convexá, subobliquá, umbone depresso, submarginali; lineis radiantibus undulatis ornatá; margine cardinali brevi subrecto. Valvá minore planá integrá, interdum affixá. Cardo dentibus nullis, foveá parvá transversá interná. Impressio musculari magno (biloba)? elliptica, subcentrali.

Shell suborbicular, inequivalve, irregular, very thin, without ears; the larger valve convex, rather oblique, its umbo depressed and submarginal, the surface ornamented with undulated radiating lines; hinge-margin short, nearly straight. The smaller valve is flat, destitute of any foramen, and not unfrequently is affixed by its surface to other bodies. Hinge without teeth, with a small mesial transverse internal groove to contain the ligament. Muscular impression large (bilobed?), elliptical, subcentral.

This genus in its figure and character of the surface presents a considerable resemblance, both to *Anomia* and *Placuna*, but although possessing certain features of affinity to each of these forms, it is not the less separated from them by other characters of some importance. It is so irregular, that scarcely two specimens have exactly the same figure, so that the longer diameter may be either lateral or otherwise; notwithstanding this irregularity, however, it will be observed that the posterior or left side of the convex valve

is more produced, and has more convexity than the other; the substance of the test is papyraceous, and the surface of the convex valve often displays markings, which prove that for a considerable period these shells were attached to other bivalves by the surface of the flat valve, but that valve has never actually been observed attached, and it is very commonly preserved with the outer surface destitute of any traces of having been adherent. Judging therefore from the varying dimensions of the specimens, it does not appear that it adhered at any particular stage of its growth, but that it was only occasionally attached. From *Placuna* it is distinguished by the absence of internal diverging teeth; it is never auriculated, as in *Posidonia*, and the position of the hinge groove is very different; in *Posidonia* it forms a depression in the hinge plate, lengthened laterally, but in our genus it is transverse. The form occurs throughout the Oolitic rocks of England, exemplified by several species, which have usually been referred either to *Anomia* or to *Placuna*,—an erosion which not unfrequently occurs at the thinnest part of the valves where the muscular impression is situated, having apparently been mistaken for the foramen of an *Anomia*.

PLACUNOPSIS JURENSIS, *Roem. Sp.* Tab. I, fig. 8, 8a b.

PLACUNA JURENSIS, *Roemer.* Verst. Nord. Deutsch. Ool., p. 16, t. 16, f. 4.

ANOMIA JURENSIS, *Morris.* Cat. Brit. Fos., p. 105, 1843.

Testá orbicularis, irregulari, papyraceá, sublamellosá; valvá convexá, umbone obtuso, depresso, submarginali; lineis radiantibus nodosis, laminis concentricis impressis. Valvá alterá planatá, umbone parvo depresso, lineis radiantibus undatis et tenuissimis.

Shell orbicular, irregular, very delicate, somewhat lamellose; convex valve with the umbo, submarginal, obtuse, and depressed; radiating lines knotted, fine, numerous, waved and irregularly impressed with the concentric laminae. The other valve flattened or irregularly concave, its umbo small and depressed, the surface ornamented with numerous irregular radiating knotted lines.

In numerous instances this species attached itself by the flat valve to *Pectens*, *Lima*, and *Trigonia*, whose characteristic markings although scarcely, if ever, indicated on the interior of either valve, appear distinctly impressed upon the outer surface of the convex valve, almost obliterating the ornamented structure proper to the valve, so that the surface of the *Placunopsis* seems like a delicate tissue or veil spread over the *Trigonia* or *Pecten*. What renders this fact the more remarkable is, that the species of *Lima*, *Pecten*, and *Trigonia*, are very abundant, and are invariably found free from other attached shells. The valves of this delicate shell are abundant in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and occur likewise, though more rarely, in the Fuller's-earth and Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire; but care is required to detach specimens, as it breaks with any trifling concussion.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common and Bisley Common in the Great Oolite.
Leckhampton Hill and Nailsworth in the Inferior Oolite.

PLACUNOPSIS SOCIALIS. Tab. I, fig. 9, 9a.

Testá parvá ovato-orbiculari, valvis valde inæqualibus et irregularibus, lineis radiantibus subtilissimis confertis; plicis concentricis paucis irregularibus.

Shell small, ovately orbicular, with the valves very unequal and irregular; the umbones are marginal but very depressed, and scarcely distinguishable; the surface is covered with extremely fine densely arranged radiating lines, which are commonly visible under a magnifier upon the convex valve, and very rarely in the flat valve; the concentric plications are few, strongly marked and irregular.

This little shell is usually coloured with tints varying from lake to indigo and brown; it occurs throughout all the shelly beds of the Great Oolite in the Minchinhampton district; and towards the middle of the series in the soft shelly Oolite or oven stone, it is peculiarly abundant and gregarious, the largest specimens having a diameter of about 7 lines; although it does not exhibit any marks of having been attached or compressed, the figure of the valves is even more irregular than in *P. Jurensis*.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

PLACUNOPSIS ORNATUS. Tab. I, fig. 11, 11a.

Testá parvá, ovato-orbiculari subplaná, fragili, umbonibus sub-marginalibus depressis, costulis radiantibus numerosis equalibus et regularibus, aliisque interstitialibus tenuissimis, costulis spinis fistulosis, numerosis, depressis ornatis.

Shell small, ovately orbicular, transverse, compressed, irregular, very thin; umbones sub-marginal, depressed, radiating costæ elevated, rounded, numerous, equal and regular, with interstitial and very fine striæ; the costæ are ornamented with numerous depressed fistulous spines.

The radiating costæ are elevated and undulated, and the numerous depressed fistulous spines which ornament them render it a pretty object under the magnifier; the character of the surface altogether is very similar to that of *Ostrea spondyloides*, (Schloth, Goldfuss, t. 72, fig. 5,) but that species pertains to the *Muschelkalk*. The other valve has not been recognised.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

PLACUNOPSIS RADIANS. Tab. I, fig. 10.

Testá parvá sub-orbiculari, umbone parvá, depresso, sub-marginali, lineá cardinis subrectá; costulis radiantibus rotundis distantibus et fistulosis, interstitialibus lævigatis; plicis concentricis distantibus.

Shell small, sub-orbicular; umbo small, depressed, sub-marginal, hinge line nearly straight; radiating costæ rounded, elevated, rather irregular, distant, with fistulous plications upon their surfaces; the interstitial spaces are smooth; the concentric plications are few and distant; the general convexity of the shell is moderate, but the convex valve is unknown: not unfrequently near to the border a second series of costæ commence, but

which have no particular reference to the size of the shell. The large distant radiating costæ will distinguish this from *P. ornatus*, to which it is nearly allied.

**Locality.* Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs rarely in the soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking.

PECTEN, *Lamarck.*

PECTEN, *Rumphius, Chemn., Bolten, &c.*

JANIRA, *Schum, D'Orb.*

NEITHEA, *Drouet.*

Gen. Char. Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral, eared, hinge margin straight, surface with radiating ribs, lines or other elevations: hinge destitute of teeth, but having a central triangular pit containing the cartilage, muscular impressions one in each valve, large, sub-central.

PECTEN VAGANS, *Sow.* Tab. I, fig. 12, 12a.

PECTEN VAGANS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 543, figs. 3, 4, 5, 1826.

— SULCATUS, *Young and Bird.* Geol. Yorks. 333, t. 9, f. 9.

Testá ovatá sub-compressá, sub-æquivalvi, lamellis imbricatá, costis raris regularibus (10—11), valvæ sinistræ angustis, squamis squamosis magnis, regularibus; dextræ costis latis confertim lamello-imbricatis; auriculis magnis inæqualibus lineatis.

Shell ovate, rather flattened, nearly inequivalve, with imbricated lamellæ; costæ few, regular (10—11), and narrow, with regular elevated squamous folds in the left valve; the right valve undulated with wide depressed costæ crossed by densely arranged imbricated lamellæ; auricles large, unequal, lined.

This shell, although so very abundant and well known, has nevertheless been confounded with another very distinct species by Goldfuss, tab. 90, fig. 8, where an elongated and convex shell, with few squamous costæ, has unfortunately received this appellation; this latter shell, which is from the Lias of Bavaria, has only a remote resemblance to *Pecten vagans*. The costæ of the left valve are regular, symmetrical, and have the elevated plicæ upon their surface regularly and rather closely arranged, the interstitial spaces are narrow and slightly impressed with the plications; the surface of the other valve is nearly destitute of costæ, and exhibits them faintly only and near to the border. It is rare in the Upper Ragstones of the Inferior Oolite, but very abundant throughout the Fuller's-earth and Great Oolite, and is usually accompanied by *Ostrea acuminata* and *Avicula echinata*. It occurs also in the Cornbrash near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

PECTEN WOODWARDII. Tab. I, fig. 20.

Testá æquivalvi suborbiculari, convexá, auriculis magnis inæqualibus, tenuissimé striatis; costis magnis radiantibus rotundis arcuatim divergentibus (circa 40 in ambitu), interstiis angustis conformibus.

Shell equivalve, suborbicular, convex; auricles large, unequal, and finely striated; costæ large rounded, radiately diverging (about 40 in the circumference), interstitial spaces narrow and conformable.

The anterior auricle is very large, the posterior one small; the costæ are regular, rounded, and closely arranged, the convexity of the valves is so considerable that the diameter through both is nearly equal to the lateral diameter. The general aspect is sufficiently distinct from all the associated species; *Pecten arcuatus*, which has the costæ similarly disposed, has a figure much less convex and orbicular, and the interstitial spaces are punctated.

Locality. This species is not unfrequently found in the white stone of Bussage and Eastcombs, bordering upon Bisley Common, and we are not aware that it has been found at any other locality.

The name from Mr. S. P. Woodward, of the British Museum, to whom it is dedicated.

PECTEN PEREGRINUS. Tab. I, fig. 14.

? Var. of PECTEN VAGANS, Sow.

Testá inæquivalvi, ovato-orbiculari, auriculis magnis inæqualibus costellatis; valvâ sinistrâ subplanâ, costis radiantibus angustis, plicatis (circa 9), intervallis inæqualibus, nonnunquam costulis interstitialibus evanescentibus hinc et inde dispositis. Valvâ dextrâ convexâ lamellis tenuissimis concentricis imbricatis, et sulcis magnis radiantibus (circa 10).

Shell inequivalve, ovately orbicular, auricles large, unequal and costellated; left valve rather flattened, radiating costæ (about 9) arranged at irregular distances, narrow, nearly equal, with small and irregular plications; there are likewise two or three small interstitial lines or elevations upon the anterior side of the valve. Right valve convex, with very fine concentric and imbricated lamellæ; radiating sulcations (about 10) large and rather irregular.

The irregular distances at which the four anterior costæ of the left valve are placed, their narrow figure and small plications, will serve to distinguish it from *Pecten vagans*, the great convexity and obliquity of the other valve will equally distinguish it from *Pecten fibrosus*. It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

PECTEN RETIFERUS. Tab. I, fig. 15, 15a.

Testá ovato-orbiculari, convexo-planâ, auriculis magnis subæqualibus reticulatis; lineis radiantibus elatis numerosis, irregularibus, aliis concentricis et elatis paucioribus decussatis.

Shell ovately orbicular, moderately convex, auricles large, nearly equal and reticulated; with radiating lines, elevated, numerous and somewhat irregular, crossed by others elevated and rounded but of unëqual size and more distant.

The surface is crossbarred and somewhat rugose, the concentric lines in the more

advanced stage of growth being very prominent, unequal, rather irregular, and commonly covered with adherent shells; some slight undulations or irregularities are visible upon both descriptions of lines; young individuals are more depressed and ovate, their lines are very regular and distinct. It occurs not uncommonly in the planking beds throughout the Minchinhampton district, but the surfaces of the valves are frequently much obscured by adherent shells and adventitious matter entangled in the crossbarred surface. Height, 23 lines; lateral diameter, 21 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

PECTEN HEMICOSTATUS. Tab. I, fig. 16.

? Var. of PECTEN VAGANS, Sow.

Testá ovato-orbiculari inæquivalvi subæquilaterá, valvá sinistrá convexá, lineis radiantibus irregularibus et lamellis concentricis crebris ornatá; ætate adulto costis radiantibus magnis (5) distantibus plicis magnis instructis; intervallis latis, costulis minoribus interdum evanescentibus. Valvá dextrá depressá, lamellis concentricis crebris, interdum interruptis, et sulcis radiantibus leviter impressis. Auriculis magnis inæqualibus, costellatis.

Shell inequivalve, nearly equilateral, ovately orbicular, the left valve convex, with numerous irregular radiating lines crossed by closely arranged concentric lamellæ; the adult condition has the valve more convex, with five large elevated plicated and distantly arranged radiating costæ; the intervals are wide, each having a supplementary costa more or less distinctly marked. The right valve is much more flattened, with concentric densely arranged lamellæ, sometimes interrupted, and a few radiating sulcations, which are so faintly impressed, that they are only visible near to the lower border. Auricles large, unequal, and costellated.

The surface of the convex valve in progress of growth undergoes a striking change; in the young state it is beautifully reticulated, but has no indications of the costæ which afterwards distinguish it; the adult shells have a form more convex, with five prominent radiating costæ, of which those at the sides are the smaller; the costæ have a few large irregular plications; it is only shells of the largest size that have a supplementary costa in each of the interstitial spaces. The imbricated lamellæ of the right valve are more prominent than those of *Pecten vagans*, and the sulcations are much less strongly impressed, so that they can only be discovered by a close examination. It occurs not unfrequently in the shelly beds of the formation; but, from the general coarseness of the deposit, the more delicate features of the surface are rarely preserved. The right valve is delicate, and few specimens have been distinguished.

Locality. The Minchinhampton district of the Great Oolite, throughout the shelly beds.



PECTEN PERSONATUS, *Goldf.*? Tab. I, fig. 17.

? PECTEN PERSONATUS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 75, t. 99, fig. 5.

Testá inæquivalvi, æquilaterali, sub-orbiculari, convexo-planá, pellucidá, interné (12—14) costatá; valvá sinistrá costis externis minutis crebris lineis concentricis decussatis; dextrá lævi, auriculis inæqualibus obtusangulis costatis. (*Goldfuss.*)

Shell inequivalve, equilateral, sub-orbicular, slightly convex, pellucid, its inner surface having costæ (12—14), left valve with very numerous external irregular radiating costæ, decussated by closely arranged concentric lines; the right valve smooth, its auricles unequal, obtusely angulated and costated.

It is only when the matrix consists of very fine sediment that the surface markings of this small and delicate shell can be distinguished; it is consequently rarely obtained. The specimens recorded by *Goldfuss* were found in the Inferior (*eisenschüssigen*) Oolite of Grafenburg and Besançon.

This species differs somewhat from the figure of *Goldfuss*, in having the longitudinal striation on the ears more prominent.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons in the Great Oolite; it occurs also in the Inferior Oolite of the same district.

PECTEN ARCUATUS, *Sow.* Tab. I, fig. 18.

PECTEN ARCUATUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 205, f. 5—7, 1818.

— — ? *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 50, t. 91, f. 6.

? Var. of PECTEN LENS, *Sow.*, fide *Bronn* and *Phillips*.

Testá ovato-orbiculari, convexo-planá, æquivalvi, costellis radiantibus confertis, arcuatim divergentibus, hinc inde dichotomis, striis interstitialibus punctatis; auriculis inæqualibus costellatis.

Shell ovately orbicular, slightly convex, equivalve, with radiating, depressed little ribs closely arranged, diverging with a curvature and sometimes dichotomous, the interstitial spaces punctuated; auricles unequal, ribbed.

The radiating ribs are moderately broad, but much depressed, and undulate rather irregularly where they are crossed by the few concentric folds of growth. This species occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Bussage or Bisley Common; Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

PECTEN LENS, *Sow.* Tab. II, fig. 1, 1a.

PECTEN LENS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 205, f. 2, 3, 1818.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 49, t. 91, f. 3.

— — *Zieten.* Wurt., p. 69, t. 52, f. 6.

— — *D'Orb.* In *Murch. Russia, &c.*, ii, p. 476, t. 42, f. 1, 2.

— — *Quenstedt.* Wurt., pp. 337, 538, 544.

— — *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 206, t. 19, f. 7.

? PECTEN ANNULATUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 542, f. 1.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 49, t. 91, f. 2.

Testá obliquá, ovato-orbiculari, plano-convexá, sub-æquivalvi, reticulatá, lineis confertis concentricis et radiantibus arcuatim divergentibus, hinc inde furcatis; auriculis inæqualibus reticulatis.

Shell oblique, ovately orbicular, moderately convex, equivalve, radiating lines narrow, closely arranged, irregular, curving outwards, the interstitial spaces densely punctated or reticulated, occasionally bifurcated; concentric lines irregular; auricles unequal and reticulated.

There does not seem to be any sufficient or constant character which will enable us to separate this species from the *Pecten annulatus* of the Mineral Conchology and of Goldfuss; both have occasionally a certain degree of obliquity; the radiating lines of both are reticulated and bifurcated, becoming almost evanescent in the ultimate stage of growth; in the latter condition, the concentric elevated lines become constant, are much more prominent than the radiating lines, and do not furnish any peculiar or characteristic feature, we are therefore inclined to reunite the two species, and regard the annulated form to be merely a variety of the present one. Next to the *Pecten vagans*, this ranks as the most abundant *Pecten* of the Great Oolite, its vertical range is likewise remarkable, as it is found throughout the rocks of the entire Oolitic system; but attains its greatest development of size in the Coralline Oolite of Malton.

Localities. Wherever the Great Oolite is fossiliferous.

PECTEN ANNULATUS, *Sow.* Tab. I, fig. 13.

? Var. of PECTEN LENS.

PECTEN ANNULATUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 542, f. 1, 1826.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 91, f. 2.

— OBSCURUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 205, f. 1.?

Testá ovato-orbiculari, sub-æquivalvi, convexo-planá, striis radiantibus subtilissimis, inæqualibus arcuatim divergentibus, lineis aut lamellis concentricis distantibus interruptis; auriculis inæqualibus striatis.

Shell ovately orbicular, nearly equivalve, rather depressed, radiating striations very fine, unequal, densely arranged, and diverging, the striations are broken and interrupted by prominent concentric lamellæ, which are rather distantly arranged; auricles unequal, striated.

The apical portion of the shell is destitute of the concentric lamellæ, which commence abruptly and continue to the lower border of the shell. It occurs commonly in the Cornbrash, Forest Marble, and in the upper portion of the Great Oolite; but is not found in the shelly beds of the Michinhampton district.

Localities. Near Cirencester, and at Sapperton Tunnel, Gloucestershire; in the upper beds of the Great Oolite, at Blisworth, Kingsthorpe, and other places in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire; it occurs also in the Stonesfield Slate.

PECTEN CLATHRATUS, Roemer. Tab. I, fig. 19, 19a.

PECTEN CLATHRATUS, Roemer. Verst. Nordd. Oolith., t. 13, f. 9, 1836.

Testá ovato-orbiculari sub-æquivalvi, tenui plano-convexá; auriculis magnis inæqualibus, valvá sinistrá convexiorá; lineis radiantibus granulosis crebris inæqualibus et irregularibus, lineis concentricis obsoletis decussatis. Valvá dextrá lineis radiantibus remotioribus et irregularibus, lineis concentricis clathrato-nodosis.

Shell ovately orbicular, subæquivalve, thin, rather flattened, auricles very large, unequal, and striated; left valve moderately convex, with radiating densely arranged granulated lines, irregular and unequal, crossed by very obscure closely arranged concentric lines, for the most part obsolete. Right valve more flattened, radiating lines more remote, but unequal and irregular, nodose where they are crossed by regular and distinct lines constituting a finely cancellated surface.

This very delicate and elegant species has the anterior auricles remarkably large; the right valve varies very considerably in the close arrangement of the radiating lines, and in their prominence; the concentric lines are very irregular, unequal, and uncertain in their prominence, so that many specimens which appear shining and smooth to the unassisted vision, disclose, under a magnifier, a very perfect and distinctly ornamented surface. Its entire aspect is sufficiently characteristic to render it easily distinguishable from contemporaneous species.

Height, 18 lines; lateral diameter, 16 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons, in the shelly beds of the formation.

HINNITES, *De France*, 1831.

Gen. Char. Shell ovate, sometimes oblique, irregular, inequivalve; umbones depressed, approximate; auricles unequal, posterior auricle small, sometimes nearly obsolete, anterior auricle produced; left valve convex, right valve flattened, delicate, adherent. Hinge straight without teeth, with a mesial trigonal fossa, as in *Pecten*. The surface is ornamented with radiating, imbricated, or nodulated costæ.

There is usually some degree of obliquity in the valves; the convex valve is never adherent, the other constantly so, which together with its extreme delicacy will account for it having been so rarely discovered.

The shells of this genus have been described as *Spondylus* by Goldfuss, but they are really very distinct from that genus; the extreme delicacy and irregularity of the valves would lead us to the distinction, irrespective of the hinge characters which are equally distinct from those of *Spondylus*.

The finest examples of this genus are found in the Inferior Oolite, both in number, dimensions, and variety of ornament.

HINNITES VELATUS, Goldf., Sp. Tab. II, fig. 2.

PECTEN VELATUS, Goldfuss. Petref., t. 90, f. 2.

— — Roemer. Verst., p. 67.

SPONDYLUS VELATUS, Goldfuss. Petref., t. 105, f. 4.

Testá ovato-orbiculari convexá, auriculá anticá magná costellatá, posticá parvá, sub-obsoletá; costellis radiantibus (circa 30) nodulosis, subæqualibus, distantibus; interstitialibus lineatis; lineis nodulosis irregularibus. Valvá dextrá planatá costellis lineisque ornatá.

Shell ovately orbicular, rather oblique, convex, anterior auricle large, posterior small, nearly obsolete, radiating little costæ (about 30 in the circumference) nodulated, nearly equal, and distantly arranged; the interstitial spaces have unequal and irregular nodulated lines, from one to three, being contained in each space. The right valve is flattened and ornamented in a manner similar to the other.

This species would appear to have a considerable range, both stratigraphically and geographically; it occurs in the shelly freestone beds of the Inferior Oolite, in the Fullers-earth, Great Oolite, Forest Marble, and Cornbrash.

Localities. Leekhampton Hill, the Sapperton Railway Tunnel, the entire Minchinhampton district of the Great Oolite, and in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire.

HINNITES TEGULATUS. Tab. II, fig. 3, 3a.

Testá ovato-orbiculari convexá; valvá sinistrá auriculá anticá magná; posticá subnullá; costellis radiantibus (32—34) tenuibus, regularibus transversé plicatis; plicis vel tegulis concentricis crebris subæqualibus interruptis.

Shell ovately orbicular convex, the left valve with a large posterior auricle, anterior auricle obsolete; radiating little ribs (32 to 34 in the circumference,) fine, regular, and transversely plicated; plications concentric nearly equal, closely arranged but occasionally interrupted.

The radiating little ribs are delicate, regularly arranged, and impressed by the concentric plications, they are prominent about the middle of the valve, and become finer towards the sides; the right valve is unknown. The figure presents an approximation to that of *H. velatus*, but it appears to have more convexity and less obliquity; moreover the character of the surface, with its fine regular distinct radiating ribs, is very different from the irregularity observable in the other species. Height, 10 lines; lateral diameter, 8 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common. Rare.

PLICATULA. Lamarck, 1801.

Gen. Char. Shell adherent, inequivalve, irregular, not eared, umbones terminal and pointed, no external area; ventral margin rounded, and more or less plicated. Hinge with two large diverging cardinal teeth in each valve, the teeth are striated laterally, and there is a conical fossa between them to receive the ligament, which is almost internal.

PLICATULA TUBERCULOSA. Tab. II, fig. 4.

Testá ovato-orbiculari subobliquá, convexo-planá tuberculis obtusis numerosis in lineis radiantibus feré dispositis; umbonibus lævigatis sine tuberculis.

Shell very irregular, ovately orbicular, rather oblique, and depressed with numerous obtuse tubercles, for the most part disposed in radiating imperfect lines, umbonal extremity smooth, destitute of tubercles.

The round blunt warty tubercles have an aspect very different from the spines, either fistulous or pointed, with which the *Plicatulæ*; are for the most part furnished. The tubercles usually increase in size towards the ventral border of the valve, but in a very irregular manner, which, together with the very unequal and irregular surface of the valve, produces a very confused appearance; thus it happens that no two specimens can be found which nearly resemble each other; occasionally, the tubercles may be discovered approximating to the fistulous character; the margins of the valves are plicated in a very irregular manner. It is somewhat rare, but occurs in several of the shelly beds.

The two diameters across the valves are nearly equal, and rarely exceed 10 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

PLICATULA FISTULOSA. Tab. II, fig. 5.

Testá ovato-orbiculari depressá, costulis fistulosis radiantibus irregularibus interstitialibus profundis.

Shell ovately orbicular depressed, costæ radiating irregular, with numerous irregular prominent fistulous spines; interstitial spaces deep.

About 12 or 13 costæ are distributed around the circumference of the valve; owing to the delicacy of the test, it is very rarely that a perfect specimen can be obtained.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

AVICULA, Lam. 1801.

Gen. Char. Shell inequivalve, eared, base transverse, straight, its extremities produced and forming auricles, left valve convex, umbone prominent; right valve smaller, flattened, its umbone depressed, and nearly obsolete. Hinge linear with a small indistinct tooth in each valve beneath the umbones, and a lengthened marginal ligamentiferous area. One rounded subcentral muscular impression in each valve, with a series of smaller ones in a line near the umbones.

AVICULA COSTATA, Sow. Tab. II, fig. 6, 6a.

AVICULA COSTATA, Sow. Min. Con. t. 244, f. 1, 1819.

— — Smith. Strat. Syst., pp. 67, 81.

— — Ib. Strata Ident. Clay over the Upper Oolite, f. 8.

Testá convexá oblique-ovatá, auriculis parvis subæqualibus, umbonibus prominulis, costis (circa 18), radiantibus equalibus rotundis, distantibus, interstitiis planis, latis et lævigatis.

Shell convex obliquely ovate, auricles small, nearly equal, umbones prominent, costæ (about 18), radiating, equal, rounded and distant, the interstitial spaces flattened, wide and smooth.

This shell, so characteristic of the Bradford clay of Wiltshire, occurs very rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and these are of very diminutive size.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

AVICULA ECHINATA, *Sow.* Tab. II, figs. 7, 7a.

AVICULA ECHINATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 243, 1819.

— — *Smith.* Strat. Syst., p. 67.

— — *Ib.* Strata Ident., p. 26; Cornbrash Plate, f. 8.

? Var. AVICULA TEGULATA, *Goldfuss.* Petref., ii, p. 132, t. 121, f. 6.

Testá ovato-obliquá, auriculis equalibus parvis, valvá sinistrá convexá costulis radiantibus numerosis, aliis minoribus interstitialibus alternatis, et lineis transversis decussatis nodis formante. Valvá alterá subplaná, lævigatá, lineis radiantibus tenuissimis subobsoletis.

Shell ovately oblique, auricles equal and small; left valve convex, with numerous radiating ribs, alternating with a smaller series in the interstitial spaces, and decussated by transverse, rather distant, regular lines, which form little knots as they pass over the costæ; the knots are more elevated, and closely arranged upon the anterior side of the shell. The other valve is nearly flat, smooth, with very fine distant and rather indistinct radiating lines.

This species is moderately common in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but the valves are always disunited, and its state of preservation very inferior to specimens obtained from the clay beds of the Fullers-earth, the Bradford Clay, or the Cornbrash, for its vertical range is very considerable.

Localities. Wherever the Great Oolite is shelly. Other geological positions are the Fullers-earth clays, of the Cotteswolds; likewise in the clays of the Cornbrash, the Forest marble, and the Bradford clay of Wiltshire; and also at Pavingham and other places in Bedfordshire.

Sub-Genus—PTEROPERNA.

Testá subæquivalvi inæquilaterá, utraque latere alatá, alá anticá brevi, posticá productá, et marginatá.

Margo cardinalis rectis, plus minusve obliquis, areá ligamenti interná, elongatá, margini externi parallelá.

Cardó dentibus infra umbonem numerosis angustis parallelis et minutis antrorsum vergentibus et costis posticis elongatis margine cardinali parallelis.

Umbones anteriores parvi depressi. Impressiones musculares duæ, in utraque valvis anticis parvis, posticis magnis ellipticis.

Facies externa sulco longitudinali elongato, sub-marginem cardinalem sitam.

Shell nearly equivalve, inequilateral, both extremities winged, anterior wing short, posterior elongated, its extremity marginated.

Hinge margin straight, more or less oblique, ligamental area internal, and nearly parallel with the external margin. Hinge with numerous very small parallel teeth placed beneath the umbones near to the anterior extremity of the shell, and one or two posterior or internal costæ, which are elongated and extend posteriorly nearly parallel with the hinge margin. Umbones anterior, small and depressed. Muscular impressions two in each valve, of which the anterior or byssal are very small; the posterior expanded, elliptical, and not strongly marked. External surface either ornamented or plain, having an elongated longitudinal groove extending posteriorly to the umbo, and parallel with the hinge margin in each valve.

This remarkable Oolitic form replaces and represents the genus *Pterinea* of the Palæozoic formations; its affinities to that genus are so evident, that it is necessary to inquire whether *Pteroperna* should be arranged as a sub-genus of *Pterinea* only, or is entitled to rank as a distinct genus. The principal distinguishing features are internal. In *Pterinea* the posterior elongated accessory ribs or teeth proceed obliquely downwards towards the inferior and posterior extremity of the valves, as far as the border of the large posterior muscular impression, at the anterior side of which they terminate abruptly; the muscular impression is angular, and extends upwards nearly to the hinge margin posteriorly. In *Pteroperna*, on the other hand, the posterior costæ extend along the inner surface of the hinge margin, almost parallel with it, and are consequently placed upon the hinge plate above the muscular impression, which is rounded or elliptical, and placed lower or more nearly to the middle of the posterior surface. As minor points of distinction it may be mentioned, that in *Pterinea* the anterior teeth vary in number from two to four only; but in our typical shell, *Pteroperna costatula*, they are not less than sixteen, and are so minute that they scarcely occupy a greater longitudinal space than those of *Pterinea*. Externally our genus possesses a characteristic feature very convenient for the Palæontologist, who is rarely able to refer to the hinge, and which readily serves to distinguish it both from *Pterinea* and *Avicula*; we allude to the elongated posterior groove, which is always visible upon the surface, and of which the other two forms are destitute. Regarding, therefore, the position of the internal ligamental groove and accessory costæ, together with the form and position of the posterior muscular impression as indicating a corresponding difference in the structure of the animal, when compared with those parts of *Pterinea*, we consider ourselves justified in considering the Oolitic form as a genus distinct from but nearly allied to *Pterinea*.

Pteroperna also presents considerable analogy to the recent genus, *Malleus*.

PTEROPERNA COSTATULA, *Deslongchamps*, sp. Tab. II, figs. 8, 8a, 13, 13a.

GERVILLIA COSTATULA, *Deslongchamps*. Mém. Soc. Liun. du Calvados, 1824; tom. i, t. v, figs. 3—5.

AVICULA POLYODON? *Buvignier*. Mém. Soc. Philomath. Verdun, 1845, pl. iv, fig. 16.

Testá obliquá, lineá cardinali recto, clongato, postico valde producto et emarginato, valvá sinistrá modico convexo, valvá dextrá subplaná, umbone depresso, latere postico in utraque valvá curvato aut excavato.

In ætate juniore, valvá sinistrá convexo-brevi, costulis radiantibus (6—8) elatis, acutis subundulatis, et inæqualibus cum lineis transversis interstitialibus regularibus et tenuissimis.

In ætate adulto, valvá sinistrá sine costulis aut striis cum laminis incrementi paucis, distantibus. Valvá dextrá semper lævigatá.

Shell oblique, hinge line straight, elongated, very much produced posteriorly and emarginated, left valve moderately convex, right valve more flattened, the umbo depressed; posterior side in each valve curved, its margin concave.

This species occurs under the following conditions of growth:—

In the young state, the left valve is very convex and short, having radiating costæ (6—8) elevated, acute, slightly waved and unequal, the interstitial spaces with regular, transverse, fine, closely arranged lines.

In the adult state, the left valve is without costæ or striæ, having only a few distant lines of growth. Were instances wanting to exemplify the advantage which is derived from the inspection of a large number of specimens in every stage of growth, undoubtedly the present species might be selected for such a purpose, the two extremes of growth presenting an aspect so dissimilar, that until numerous examples of every intermediate grade had been obtained, we hesitated with respect to their specific distinctness or identity; minute specimens occur in great numbers, having a length of only three or four lines; in these the costæ are always very prominent, the number of costæ vary from 6 to 8, they occupy only the middle portion of the valve, the sides being plain. The costæ continue distinct, but less conspicuous, when the shell has attained a diameter of 16 or 18 lines, but the costæ have then become waved, irregular, and unequal; beyond these dimensions, the valve is either plain, or has only faint indications of costæ, crossed and interrupted by laminæ of growth; but even in the ultimate stage of growth, when the hinge line has attained the length of five inches or upwards, and the test has acquired a considerable degree of thickness, the left valve has never so smooth a surface as the other, the last faint indication of its having previously possessed a sculptured surface. The specimens figured by M. Deslongchamps and M. Buvignier have only a very remote resemblance to each other, and tend to illustrate the foregoing remarks; *Gervillia costatula* is stated by the former author to have only four or five costæ, but the smaller number is probably owing to the less perfect state of the specimen, or to accident; in the

young state, the shell is thin and delicate, more especially the right valve; the latter is consequently comparatively rare; and M. Deslongchamps had not recognised it in Normandy, when he published his description of *Gervillia costatula* in 1824; at that period so few species of *Gervillia* were known, that the usual character of the surface could not be considered as ascertained, nor likewise the limits to which any variation in the hinge was restricted; but now that a considerable number are recorded, it will be found that in few instances where the hinge of *Gervillia* has been disclosed has a sculptured surface been coincident with it: the hinge of *Gervillia costatula* given by M. Deslongchamps, differs somewhat from our own, and from the figure of M. Buvignier; but as it is still more unlike the hinge of *Gervillia*, we might from the hinge alone conclude that it had been incorrectly allocated. The shell figured by M. Buvignier, though very imperfect, is readily recognised as our own species in the ultimate stage of growth, and having a degree of obliquity greater than is usual. It occurs in all the shelly beds of the Minchinhampton district, but specimens of the ultimate stage of growth have only been obtained in the planking of Minchinhampton Common. The same species, or one nearly allied to it, has also been procured, rarely, in the free-stone beds of the Inferior Oolite in the same district.

Localities. Minchinhampton; Ranville near Caen, Normandy; St. Mihiel, France.

PTEROPERNA PYGMEA, *Dunker*, Sp. Tab. II, fig. 11, 11a.

AVICULA PYGMEA, *Koch and Dunker*. Norddeuts. Ool. Versteinerungen, t. 3, f. 6.

Testá parvá, subæquivalvis, ovato-obliquá, concentricè idque obsolete striatá; alá anticá rotundatá, sinuatá, posticá excavatá; umbonibus prominulis.

Shell small, subæquivalve, ovately oblique, concentrically, but obsolete striated; anterior wing rounded and produced, its lower border sinuated, posterior wing excavated by a longitudinal furrow; umbones rather large and prominent, rising higher than the hinge line.

The right valve has a somewhat flatter surface than the other, and exhibits very slight traces of one or two longitudinal costæ; the transverse lines are not usually preserved, and are visible only upon a portion of one of our specimens.

Locality. It occurs somewhat rarely in the soft Oolite which overlies the Weatherstone Beds at Minchinhampton Common.

PTEROPERNA EMARGINATA. Tab. II, fig. 10.

Testá subplaná, ovato-clongatá et obliquá, valvá sinistrá lævigatá, striis concentricis subobsolete; alá anticá parvá, posticá emarginatá. Valvá dextrá ignotá.

Shell rather flattened, ovately elongated, and oblique; left valve smooth, with concentric and nearly obsolete striæ; anterior wing small and pointed, posterior emarginated. Right valve unknown.

The degree of obliquity and flatness is much greater than in the associated species, and the anterior wing is smaller; some traces of an elongated groove are visible upon the posterior wing of the left valve.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it is very rare, and occurs in the bed of soft shelly Oolite which overlies the Weatherstones.

GERVILLIA, *DeFrance*, 1820.

Gen. Char. Shell subæquivalve or inequivalve, inequilateral, elongated, transverse; hinge margin usually straight, lengthened, and oblique; umbones small, oblique, anterior, contiguous, rarely terminal; hinge linear, marginal, with many oblong parallel, but rather distant and irregular pits in each valve, placed transversely to the hinge line; internal hinge teeth parallel, oblique, placed anteriorly, or beneath the transverse sulci.

The increased number of species exhibit characters which render it necessary to arrange them under two sections.

a' Shell subæquivalve, margins of the valves regular.

b' Shell very inequivalve and irregular, more or less contorted; margins of the valves close fitting, but sinuated.

Section *a'* comprises the usual well-known subæquivalve species.

Section *b'* has for examples *G. monotis*, Deslong., *G. Hartmanni*, Goldf., and *G. tortuosa* the *Gastrochæna tortuosa* of Phillips.

Section *a'*.

GERVILLIA ACUTA, *Sow.* Tab. III, fig. 12, 12*a*.

GERVILLIA ACUTA, *Sowerby.* Min. Conch., t. 510, fig. 5, 1826.

— LANCEOLATA, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 115, fig. 9.

? — ACUTA, *Phillips.* Geol. York., tab. 9, fig. 36, 1835.

? — SILIQUA, *Deslongchamps.* Mem. Soc. Linn. Calvados., t. 4, 1824.

Testá lanceolatá in vertice convexá, margine cardinali perobliquo depresso, umbonibus angustis acutis foveolis (3) quadratis. (Goldfuss.)

Shell lanceolate, slightly curved, subæquivalve, anterior side moderately convex, posterior side compressed and attenuated; hinge margin very oblique, with three quadrate hinge pits; umbones attenuated, anterior auricle acute and pointed, posterior auricle forming an obtuse angle with the border beneath it; folds of growth irregular, strongly marked. Compared with *Gervillia monotis*, the valves will be found less contorted or more nearly equivalve, the hinge border shorter, and the posterior auricle is not produced as in that species; in common with other species, the right valve is thinner, smother, and more flattened than the other.

Localities. It occurs in the Stonesfield slate of the Cotteswolds (Buckman). In the slaty Oolite of Collyweston, Northamptonshire.

GERVILLIA SUBCYLINDRICA. Tab. III, fig. 13, 13a, b.

? Var. of GERVILLIA ACUTA, Sow.

Testá subæquivalvi, elongatá, subcylindricá, marginè cardinali majis obliquo; umbone in valvâ sinistrâ obliquo, prominulo, antico; valvæ dextræ umbone depresso, acuto. Cardio fovcolis 3 aut 4, dentibus internis tribus obliquis, anticis.

Shell subæquivalve, elongated, subcylindrical; hinge line very oblique, lengthened, and nearly straight; umbo in the left valve oblique, prominent, but not terminal; right valve with the umbo depressed and acute; hinge with three or four marginal pits, and three oblique, anterior, and internal hinge teeth.

Without care this shell may be confounded with *G. aviculodes*, Goldfuss, t. 115, f. 8, but upon comparison the latter shell will be found wider, and the umbones straighter, and more acute; the hinge line also is inclined at a smaller angle, the general figure being less elongated and cylindrical. From *G. siliqua*, Deslongchamps, the very different inclination of the hinge line and straighter form will distinguish it.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs somewhat rarely in the planking.

GERVILLIA BATHONICA. Tab. II, fig. 15.

Testá oblongá, planatá, subæquivalvi, umbonibus terminalibus acutis, margine cardinuli recto, obliquo, (plerumque ad angulum 45 gradum inclinantis,) latere antico recto interdum subexcavato, basi curvatá; fovcolis (9) oblongis, æqualibus et regularibus; dentibus cardinis internè duobus, obliquis, anticis.

Shell oblong, flattened, subæquivalve; umbones terminal and acute; hinge line straight, oblique, (for the most part inclined at an angle of 45 degrees,) anterior side straight, sometimes rather excavated, base rounded; hinge pits oblong (nine in number), equal and regular; internal hinge teeth two, anterior, and oblique.

The figure varies so considerably, that but for the inspection of a considerable number of examples of all stages of growth, they would probably be separated into at least two species, hardly two specimens, indeed, can be found exactly alike in the figure of the anterior margin, the angle at which the hinge is inclined, the degree of convexity in the valves, or in the general length of the figure.

The terminal position of the umbones together with the straight or even slightly concave figure of the anterior margin gives to it very much the figure of *Perna*, but the large oblique internal teeth in the hinge, and absence of the anterior hiatus or corrugation, effectually separates it from that genus.

Its habits were eminently gregarious, and in certain layers of the white stone at Bussage and Eastcombs, it occurs in great numbers to the exclusion of nearly every other species; but even in these circumstances, the valves are very rarely found in apposition,

and the usual length is about an inch; it occurs, however, in all the shelly beds of the Minchinhampton district.

In examining approximate species it will be found that the figure is less quadrate than *Perna quadrata*, Phillips; the terminal umbones separate it from *Gervillia acuta*, Goldfuss; and from *Perna mytiloides*, Goldfuss, the straightness of the hinge line is a point of distinction.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

GERVILLIA OVATA, Sow., Sp. Tab. II, fig. 12, 12a.

AVICULA OVATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 512, f. 2, 1826.

Testá ovato-obliquá, convexá et lævigatá, valvá sinistrá convexá, umbone obliquo, mediano, margine cardinali brevi, subrecto, margine antico rotundo; auriculis submellis, valvá dextrá plano-convexá, umbone parvo. Sulcis cardinis externé tribus, magnis, distantibus et irregularibus; dentibus cardinis interni subobsoletis.

Shell ovate, oblique, convex, smooth; left valve with the umbo oblique, nearly mesial; hinge line nearly straight, short, the anterior extremity rounded, auricles small; right valve more flattened, the umbo small; external sulci of the hinge three, large, wide, distant and irregular; internal hinge teeth scarcely distinguishable.

The valves are always separated and delicate, the test being usually but imperfectly preserved; the younger specimens are shorter in proportion, and the hinge line exceeds half the length of the valves; but in others of large dimensions it is less than half the length. Owing to its delicacy it is seldom that the hinge can be exposed, but independently of this, it entirely wants the anterior hiatus and corrugation which exists in *Avicula* and *Perna*, from the latter genus, indeed, the character of the surface is different, and it does not possess the squamous structure of the *Pernæ*.

Localities. The whole of the Minchinhampton district, in the shelly beds of which it is moderately common, more especially about the middle of the shelly series. Also at Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.

Section b'.

GERVILLIA MONOTIS, Deslongchamps. Tab. II, fig. 14, 14a, b.

GERVILLIA MONOTIS, Deslongchamps. Mem. Soc. Linn. Calvados, tom. i, 1824, t. 5, f. 2.

Testá elongatá, subarcuatá, valvá sinistrá convexá; umbone antico, subterminali; laminis incrementi impressis; valvá dextrá planá, interdum concavá, umbone terminali, depresso et acuto; margine cardinali obliquo in auriculo postico acuto, producto. Cardine foveis (5) subremotis, dentibus interni duobus, magnis, anticis.

Shell elongated, somewhat bow shaped, left valve convex; umbo anterior, oblique, almost or completely terminal, prominent, and impressed with laminæ of growth; right

valve flat, sometimes concave, its umbo terminal, depressed, and acute; hinge line very oblique, elongated posteriorly, and produced into an auricle. Hinge with five large and rather remote sulci; internal teeth two, large and anterior, margins of the valves sinuated.

This species forms a link connecting two very dissimilar groups of *Gervillia*; it possesses the characteristics of the second or contorted group in a more modified form than *G. Hartmanni*, Goldfuss, or *G. tortuosa*, the *Gastrochaena tortuosa* of Phillips; these two latter species pertain to the Inferior Oolite, and the present one to the Great Oolite. The degree of contortion varies considerably in individuals; the young specimens have a very lengthened hinge line; the lines of growth are strongly marked upon the left valve, and there are two short obscure ribs diverging from the umbo, these, however, disappeared in the progress of growth, and the posterior extremity became more produced.

The right valve is more delicate, and is found more rarely than the other; the same circumstance occurs likewise in Normandy, where M. Deslongchamps had not seen the right valve when he described this species. It ranks as one of the most abundant and characteristic bivalves of the Great Oolite; it occurs indifferently in all the shelly beds.

Localities. Minchinhampton; Normandy.

GERVILLIA CRASSICOSTA. Tab. II, fig. 9.

Testá valde obliquá, elongatá, convexiusculá, auriculo antico rotundato, postico truncato et brevi; costis radiantibus subundatis, elatis majoribus 8, alternatim minoribus, et cum striis transversis numerosis, indentatis, latero postico elongato: valvá dextrá ignotá.

Shell very oblique, elongated, convex, anterior auricle rounded, posterior auricle short and emarginated; radiating costæ slightly waved, elevated, the larger 8 in number, distant, and alternating with as many smaller, and impressed with numerous rather indistinct transverse striæ: posterior and inferior extremity elongated and slightly acuminate: right valve unknown.

Of this rare species we have only obtained three examples; the hinge border is much shorter than in *Pteroperna costatula*, the posterior wing being but little produced; the whole contour of the shell is very oblique, and the larger costæ are very prominent; the greater degree of obliquity, convexity, and alternation of the costæ, readily serve to distinguish it from *P. costatula*.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

GERVILLIA RADIANIS. Tab. VI, fig. 10.

Testá magná crassá inæquivalvi valde contortá, valvá sinistrá arcuatá, umbone magno incurvo, valvá dextrá oblique-concavo, umbone depresso; margine cardinali elongato subhorizontali, auriculis prominulis; lateribus lineis radiantibus paucis obscuris; aliis concentricis dense dispositis.

Shell large, very thick, inequivalve, very much contorted, the left valve very convex,

arched, with the umbo large and incurved; right valve oblique and concave, its umbo depressed; hinge margin elongated, nearly horizontal, with prominent auricles; the surface of the convex valve has a few obscure radiating lines decussated by others, which are concentric, irregular, and very densely arranged.

The general aspect has a considerable resemblance to *Gervillia Hartmanni* (Goldfuss), but it is more contorted than that shell; the valves are shorter, the diameter through them is greater, and the hinge line is so much less oblique as to be nearly at right angles to the axis; owing to this figure and the length of the hinge line, the posterior auricle projects considerably.

Locality. Morcot, Rutlandshire.

INOCERAMUS. *Park*. 1811.

INOCERAMUS, CATILLUS, MYTILOIDES, *Brong.*

Gen. Char. Shell inequivalve, sub-equilateral, ovately trigonal, umbones prominent, incurved; hinge straight, nearly horizontal, consisting of a series of transverse parallel teeth in each valve; substance of the test fibro-lamellar.

INOCERAMUS? OBLIQUUS. Tab. VI, fig. 12.

Testá ovato-obliquá subdepressá, subæquivalvi, umbonibus prominulis subæqualibus, margine cardinali brevi obliquo, margine anteriore et inferiore curvato, posteriore subsinuato; lateribus plicis concentricis elatis, angustis inæqualibus et irregularibus, interdum sub-acutis.

Shell ovate, oblique, rather depressed, subæquivalve, umbones prominent, nearly equal, hinge margin short, oblique, anterior and inferior margins gracefully rounded, posterior border slightly sinuated; the sides of the valves concentrically plicated; the plications are elevated and narrow, irregular and unequal, sometimes acute; the substance of the shell is thin. It is more oblique, wider, and less pointed than the *I. cinctus* from the Oolite of Ireland, and more depressed than any other Oolitic species with which we have compared it; the valves are thin, frequently in opposition, and are more or less compressed and distorted; the surface is smooth, shining, and is destitute of any striations.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter through both the valves about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Locality. Morcot, Rutlandshire.

INOCERAMUS FITTONI. Tab. IV, fig. 14.

? INOCERAMUS AMYDALOIDES, *Goldf.* *Pet.*, t. 115, f. 4.

Testá tenui ovato-acutá depressá: margine cardinali obliquo posteriore subrecto; umbonibus subacutis, rugis concentricis inæqualibus et irregularibus.

A somewhat oval, depressed, and thin shell, with the hinge margin oblique, and rather prominent umbones; surface irregularly undulated.

A shell presenting considerable resemblance in form to *I. amydaloides*, Goldf., but we have only been enabled to compare it with casts of that species which is found in the Lias of Germany.

Locality. Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, where it occurs but rarely.

PERNA, Brugière, 1791.

Gen. Char. Shell flattened somewhat irregular, with terminal depressed umbones, hinge linear marginal, with numerous parallel ligamental pits; byssal sinus anterior placed a little beneath the umbones, and slightly gaping, its margins thickened; muscular impression oval and situated rather posteriorly; texture of the shell fibro-lamellar.

PERNA RUGOSA. Tab. III, fig. 1.

? PERNA RUGOSA, Goldf. Petref. 2. t. 108, f. 2.

Testá subquadrátá, complanátá, rugosá, tenui, umbonibus acutis, lineá cardinali horizontali; laminis superficiei scabris irregularibus.

Shell subquadrate, flattened, rugose, thin, with acute umbones, hinge line horizontal and of moderate length; laminæ of the surface rough and irregular.

The general figure possesses a considerable resemblance to *P. rugosa*, Munst. (Goldf. Petref., t. 108, fig. 2.) our specimen is, however, more compressed, and the umbones less prominent, the test is also somewhat thin. The tenuity of the test affords a striking contrast to several massive Inferior Oolite species, whose general contour is not very dissimilar.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs very rarely in the bed of coarse planking. The *P. quadrata*, Phil. is probably identical with this species.

LIMA, Brug., 1791.

PLAGIOSTOMA, Sp., Sow.

Gen. Char. Shell subequivalve, inequilateral, oblique, aurited, hinge margin oblique, thickened within, forming a transversely flattened plate, in which and beneath the umbones is a triangular depression, destined to receive a ligament which is partly internal.¹

¹ In an interesting communication read before the Linnean Society of alvados, (December, 1830,) Professor E. Deslongchamps stated the general reasons for uniting the species of *Plagiostoma* to *Lima*. In this memoir, not yet fully published, M. Deslongchamps described seventeen species of *Lima* from the Jurassic strata of Calvados, and arranged them under four sections:—

1. Margins of the valves entire, not serrated, lunule distinct: *L. gigantea, heteromorpha.*
2. Margins of the valves sinuato-dentate, lunule distinct: *L. sulcata, variabilis, radiata, punctata.*
3. Margin of the valves serrated, lunule distinct: *L. elliptica, lucida, pulchella, uniaurita, typus, lævis, semistriata.*
4. Margins of the valves sinuato-angular, no lunule: *L. alternans, duplicata, gibbosa, exigua.*

It may be conveniently divided into the following groups :

- a. Species with the umbones divergent, having between them a triangular area, borders of the valves rounded, lunule distinct and gaping.
- b. Umbones approximate, borders of the valves rounded, lunule small and closed.
- c. Species more flattened and elongated, or chisel shaped, the borders of the valves truncated, lunule gaping, its borders folded backwards.
- d. Umbones approximate, borders of the valves truncated anteriorly, lunule closed.

Our Great Oolite species will be found to contain examples of each of the foregoing groups.

LIMA DUPLICATA, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. III, fig. 6, 6 a.

PLAGIOSTOMA DUPLICATA, *Sow. Min. Con.*, t. 559, f. 3, 1827.

? — PECTENOIDES, *Zieten. Wurt.*, p. 92, t. 69, f. 2.

LIMA ALTERNICOSTA, *Buvignier. Geol. de la Meuse*, p. 22, t. 18, f. 11—13.

Testá convexá oblique-ovatá, anticè abrupti truncatá ad cardinem angustatá, postici rotundatá, auriculis parvis subæqualibus; costis 25—28 angulatis, carinatis, sulcis conformibus in imo sulcorum costá minimá ornatis, costis tenuissime transversè striatis.

Shell convex, obliquely ovate, anterior side abruptly truncate, narrow towards the hinge border, posterior border rounded, auricles small, nearly equal; costæ 25—28, angulated, elevated, the angle being crested with a very fine carina, interstitial spaces wide, conformable, each having a single very fine costa, the costæ and their carinæ are finely and densely striated transversely.

The costæ and sulcations are large upon the middle of the shell and become regularly smaller towards the sides, becoming ultimately only so many fine lines. It is distinguished from *Limea duplicata*, an Inferior Oolite species, by the more oblique form and less elevated and acute costæ. The *Lima alternicosta* of Buvignier, from the Ferruginous Oolite, in the Oxfordian strata of the Department of the Meuse, does not appear to differ from our species in any essential character, except that the figure he has given is somewhat more than usually oblique.

It is one of the most common bivalves in the formation, but it is not often that the fine longitudinal carina upon the costæ is preserved. Height, 14 lines; length, 9 lines.

Localities. The entire Minchinhampton district of the Great Oolite, also in the Bradford Clay, Forest Marble, and Cornbrash of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

(c.) LIMA PECTINIFORMIS, *Schloth.* Tab. VI, fig. 9.

OSTRACITES PECTINIFORMIS, *Schloth. Petref.*, p. 231, 1820.

OSTREA PECTINIFORMIS, *Zieten. Wurt.*, p. 62, t. 47, f. 1.

LIMA PROBOSCIDEA, *Sow. Min. Con.*, t. 264, 1821.

— — *Goldfuss. Petref.*, p. 88, t. 103, f. 2.

— PECTINIFORMIS, *Bronn. Leth. Geog.*, p. 214, t. 19, f. 9, 10, 1851.

Testá convexá suborbiculari subæquilaterali, concentricè lamelloso-rugosá; costis (11—14,) convexis nodosis tubuliferis, canalibus conformibus, auriculis anterioribus sinuosis hiantibus, lunulá nullá. (Goldfuss.)

Shell convex suborbicular, nearly equilateral with concentric rugose lamellæ; costæ (11—14,) convex, with nodose and elevated prominent fistulous plications, interstitial spaces conformable; anterior auricles sinuated and gaping, no lunule.

This shell is well known as a constant fossil of the upper ragstones of the Inferior Oolite; it likewise occurs occasionally in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and is always very imperfectly preserved, most commonly, only the outer cast remaining, but it never attains the dimensions of the Inferior Oolite specimens, and would seem therefore to have degenerated both in size and thickness.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

(d.) LIMA CARDIFORMIS, Sow. Tab. III, fig. 2, 2 a.

PLAGIOSTOMA CARDIFORME, Sow. Min. Con., t. 113, f. 3, 1815.

Testá convexá, oblique ovato-orbiculari; anticè truncatá, costis crebris (circa 52—56), convexis æqualibus, canalibus angustis, lineis transversis regularibus crassiusculis, lunulá excavatá.

Shell convex, oblique, ovately orbicular, anterior side truncated, costæ numerous (about 52—56,) convex, equal, the interstitial spaces narrow, with transverse, regular, and prominent lines, lunule excavated.

The shell is moderately lengthened, the longitudinal always exceeding the lateral diameter, the degree of convexity though varying is considerable, the diameter through both the valves being about equal to two thirds of the length of the shell, the umbones are but slightly curved, and the lunule is but moderately excavated, the valves are closed at their anterior borders, or leave when united the least possible fissure, the hinge border slopes obliquely from the umbones on each side, and the auricles are small; the umbones are but slightly separated, the ligamental area being very contracted. The costæ are regularly rounded, and so closely arranged, as to leave the interstitial spaces deep and narrow, the surface (more especially in older specimens,) are rendered rugose by the transverse striæ, but in this feature, and likewise in the elevation of the ribs, there is much variety, but the number of the ribs is very constant, and assists to distinguish it from *Lima notata*, Goldfuss, in which they are much less numerous, and the interstitial spaces considerably wider, and the convexity of the valve is less; in other respects there is a considerable general resemblance between the two forms. This is the most universally distributed *Lima* of the formation, occurring in every variety of rock, whether composed of sandstone, clay, or shelly limestone.

Locality. Minchinhampton and Sapperton.

(c.) LIMA LUCIENSIS, *D'Orbigny*. Tab. III, fig. 4.

LIMA LUCIENSIS, *D'Orbigny*. Prodrôme de Paléontologie, p. 313, 1850.

Testá plano-convexá, oblique elongatá, umbonibus acutis depressis, approximatis, auriculis magnis subæqualibus; costis (10 aut 11) magnis plicatis, interstitialibus conformibus.

Shell compressed or rather convex, obliquely elongated, umbones nearly straight, pointed, and approximated, auricles large, nearly equal and costated longitudinally, the anterior auricle corrugated and gaping. Costæ upon the back of the shell (10 or 11) large, plicated, rounded, with large conformable interstitial spaces.

This species has less obliquity than is usual with the *Limæ*, and this character will always serve to distinguish it from *Lima angusta*, Buvignier, t. 18, f. 27, which occurs in the middle portion of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire, the character of the costæ in that species is very similar but more curved, the shell is always very oblique, its anterior side or lunule being concave. Compared with *Lima substriata*, Goldfuss, our species is much more elongated, has fewer costæ, and has not the distinctly raised murications or plicæ by which the costæ of that species are ornamented. It is somewhat rare, but occurs in several of the shelly beds.

Locality. The Minchinhampton district.

(d.) LIMA GIBBOSA, *Sow*. Tab. III, fig. 7, 7 a.

LIMA GIBBOSA, *Sow*. Min. Con., t. 152, 1817.

— — *Bronn*. Leth. Geog., 213, t. 19, f. 11, 1851.

— — — Index Palæont., p. 645, (not Goldf.?)

Testá convexá ovato-subobliquá, elongatá, fornicatá, umbonibus magnis approximatis, dorso costato; costis (11—13) elevatis acutis, canalibus conformibus; striis tenuissimis, transversis decussatis.

Shell ovate, slightly oblique, convex, elongated, ribbed, umbones large and contiguous, back of the shell with acute, elevated costæ from 11 to 13 in number, with conformable interstitial spaces; the entire surface has very fine transverse striæ.

The sides of the shell are destitute of costæ, the smooth surface being about equal in extent to that which is costated. This species is perfectly distinct from the *Lima gibbosa* of Goldfuss, which is more oblique, the costæ are curved, they extend even upon the posterior sides of the valves, and their number is more than twice as great as in our own or Sowerby's species. In the shelly beds of the Great Oolite it occurs very rarely in single valves, and never equalling half the size which it attains in the Inferior Oolite, but in the seams of clay which are associated with Stonesfield slate, casts are found of the full dimensions, and with the valves in apposition.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Ancliff, Wiltshire.

(b.) LIMA SEMICIRCULARIS, *Goldf.* Tab. III, fig. 3, 3 a.

LIMA SEMICIRCULARIS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 101, f. 6.

PLAGIOSTOMA SEMICIRCULARIS, *Quenstedt.* Wurt., p. 477.

Testá convexá, oblique semicirculari, anticè truncatá, costulis crebris æqualibus convexis, canalibus interstitialibus angustioribus concentrice confertim striatis, lunulá plano-concavá.

Shell moderately convex, obliquely semicircular, anterior side straight, truncated, ribs closely arranged, very numerous, convex, the interstitial spaces more narrow, and impressed with very delicate striæ; lunule flattened, or slightly excavated, umbones approximated, pointed, auricles small, hinge border straight.

This species has some general resemblance to young specimens of *Lima cardiformis*, but may be distinguished from it by the more elongated, depressed, and less oblique form, and more especially by the more pointed and depressed umbones, the costæ also, contrary to that species, are often slightly undulated, and the lines of growth form two or three prominent rounded elevations. The average size is about an inch in length. It is moderately abundant in the shelly beds.

Locality. The whole of the Minchinhampton district.

(c.) LIMA OVALIS, *Sow.* Tab. III, fig. 5, 5 a.

PLAGIOSTOMA OVALIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 114, f. 3, 1815.

LIMA OVALIS, *Goldf.* Petref., t. 101, f. 4.

Testá convexá oblique ovatá, anticè truncatá, costulis convexis æqualibus crebris, sulcis interstitialibus transversim lineatis, lunulá concavá.

Shell ovate, moderately convex, umbones pointed, auricles very small, anterior border nearly straight, the side steep and rounded, posterior border curved nearly in a semicircle; costæ convex, but very densely arranged, equal and marked with extremely delicate transverse striæ, the interstitial spaces are very narrow and punctated.

The costæ are equal and waved, but so fine as scarcely to be traced without the aid of a magnifier, the auricles in size are reduced almost to nothing. The general dimensions nearly accord with *Lima semicircularis*, but it is more convex and oblique, the anterior side being more steep and rounded.

Locality. It is not very abundant, but occurs throughout the shelly beds of the formation over the Minchinhampton district, and likewise at Ancliff.

(d.) LIMA IMPRESSA. Tab. III, fig. 8, 8 a.

Testá convexá obliquá, ovato-orbiculari, anticè truncatá, costulis depressis, irregularibus sulcis angustis interstitialibus undulatis, punctis crebris impressis, et striis transversalibus tenuissimis notatis. Striis incrementi paucis distantibus.

Shell convex oblique, ovately-orbicular, anterior side truncated, costæ depressed, of

irregular width, with very narrow and waved interstitial sulcations, which are impressed with densely arranged punctures; the surface of the shell has likewise very fine transverse striæ. Striæ of growth few and distant.

This shell is moderately convex, the lateral and longitudinal diameters are nearly equal, the umbones approximate and the auricles are small, the substance of the test is thin, and the surface, except in young specimens, is usually distorted or crushed, so that it is nearly impossible to obtain a large specimen which has not suffered in the process of fossilization. The longitudinal elevations are so slight as scarcely to be considered costæ, their surfaces are smooth, shining, and so much flattened, as scarcely to impress a sensible convexity to the touch. The numbers of the irregular costæ vary from 40 to 48, they are equally distinct upon every part of the shell, a feature which will always distinguish it from *Lima gigantea*, and analogous species. *Lima leviusculá*, Deshayes, approximates to our species, but is destitute of the dense punctations which mark the interstitial spaces; the interstitial sulcations are likewise evanescent upon the middle of the valves, which is not the case with our shell. *Lima aciculatá*, Goldfuss, approaches this species in the character of its markings, but it is much more flattened, and the costæ are regular and more numerous.

This species is nearly as abundant as the *Lima cardiiformis*, which it everywhere accompanies, but very frequently only in a crushed condition; it is shorter than the other and scarcely so convex.

(d.) LIMA BELLULA. Tab. III, fig. 9.

Testá ovato-obliquá, lævigatá; anticè convexá, abruptè truncatá posticè subcompressá, rotundatá; auriculis parvis inæqualibus; lunulá magná excavatá; superficie striis radiantibus tenuibus, nonnunquam obsoletis; striis anticis distinctis subdistantibus, posticis crebris evanescentibus.

Shell ovate, oblique, smooth; anterior side convex, abruptly truncated; posterior side rather compressed, its margin rounded; auricles small, unequal; lunule large and deeply excavated; the surface is ornamented with very delicate radiating striations, which anteriorly are distinct and rather distantly arranged, posteriorly they become much more closely arranged and are usually indistinct.

The general aspect of this species is shining and smooth, so that it is only upon close examination that it is discovered to have radiating striations; in young specimens these are always more or less visible, but in specimens of advanced growth only a few traces of the anterior striations remain. The concentric lines of growth are usually strongly marked and efface the striations.

With advance of growth some change is observable in the contour of the shell, it becomes more transverse and nearly orbicular.

Specimens from the Great Oolite of Lincolnshire do not attain to one third the linear dimensions of others from the Inferior Oolite of the Minchinhampton district, but it does not occur in the Great Oolite of Gloucestershire.

Localities. Barnack, Northamptonshire; Ponton, Lincolnshire; Culver Hill, on the western side of Minchinhampton Common, in the Inferior Oolite.

PINNA, *Linn.* 1758.

Gen. Char. Shell longitudinal, wedge shaped, acute anteriorly, truncated and gaping posteriorly; umbones straight, terminal and pointed; hinge lateral, linear, and without teeth; ligament marginal, linear, elongated, and partly internal; muscular impressions two, the anterior or byssal one minute, the posterior large. Substance of the shell thin, structure fibro-lamellar, composed of two layers, of which the exterior one is fibrous, the interior lamellar.

PINNA AMPLA, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. IV, fig. 14.

MYTILUS AMPLUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 7, 1812.

PINNA AMPLA, *Goldfuss.* Pet., t. 129, f. 1.

— — *Deshayes.* Lam. An. s. Vert., 2de ed., vii, p. 68, 1836.

— — *Bronn.* Index Palæont., p. 977.

Testá mytiliformi, mediocrè gibbosá, costellatá; costellis irregularibus, subplanis, undulatis, plurimis dichotomis aut confluentis et nodosis, striis transversis crebris et laminis incrementi impressis: umbonibus obtusis plerumque costellatis.

Shell triangular, moderately gibbose, longitudinally costated; costellæ numerous, very irregular, waved, for the most part bifurcated, confluent, knobbed and impressed with transverse striæ, which are very fine and closely arranged, and likewise by the laminae of growth which are irregular. The hinge is straight, short, oblique, forming an angle of 45 degrees with the anterior border, the umbones are obtuse and usually costellated.

The radiating little ribs are but slightly elevated; they are tolerably distinct upon the anterior part of the shell, but posteriorly, where the folds of growth are larger, they become very irregular, confluent, or vanish altogether, a change exactly similar to that exhibited in the progress of growth of some recent *Pinnas*; in fact, well-preserved specimens of *Pinna ampla* are sometimes obtained, which are quite destitute of the longitudinal costellæ, and retain only the folds of growth. The substance of the test is thicker than is observed in recent shells of this genus.

It occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but more frequently in the Stonesfield slate of Gloucestershire.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in Great Oolite; Sevenhampton Common, in the Stonesfield slate; Wiltshire, in the Cornbrash.

In the Stonesfield slate of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, and also in the Oolite of Mitford, Somersetshire.

PINNA CUNEATA, *Phillips*. Tab. VI, fig. 11.

PINNA CUNEATA, *Phillips*. Geol. Yorksh. i, t. 9, f. 17, 1835.

Testá elongatá, subcurvatá, quadriquetrá, latere antico convexo, postico compresso, margine acuto et excavato; superficie lineis undulatis radiantibus subnodosis aliis concentricis decussatis.

Shell elongated, somewhat curved, four sided, anterior portion convex, its margin convex, posterior portion compressed, its margin acute and excavated; the entire surface with undulating knotted radiating lines crossed by others concentrically disposed.

The concentric lines are very irregularly disposed, being much more closely arranged and indistinctly marked as the shell increased in size, at first they are not more numerous than the radiating lines. Length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, basal diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter through both the valves, 13 lines. In Gloucestershire, it occurs only in the upper division of the Inferior Oolite.

Localities. In the slaty Oolite of Easton and Collyweston, Northamptonshire, and in Lincolnshire; in the Cave Oolite of Yorkshire.

TRICHITES, *Lhwyd*, 1699.

TRICHITES, *Plot*, 1676; *Lhwyd*, 1699; *Guetard*, 1750; *Defrance*, 1828;
Pictet, 1845; *Lycett*, 1850; *Deshayes*, 1851.

TESTA INCERTI GENERIS, *Woodward*, 1723.

PINNIGENE, *Deluc*, 1799.

CATILLUS, Sp., *Pusch*, 1836.

PINNA, Sp., *Deshayes*, 1835.

PINNIGENA, *D'Orbigny*, 1851.

Gen. Char. Shell of fibrous structure, thick, inequivalve, inequilateral, subquadrate, the valves anteriorly forming a prominent and somewhat pointed apex curved obliquely forwards. The left or larger valve convex and very thick, its apical extremity hollowed internally, and forming with the corresponding portion of the other valve a funnel-like cavity, which is more or less open at its extremity; the right valve is thinner and flattened, or sometimes somewhat concave; the margins of the valves are very irregular and sinuated, but fit closely together all round, and there is always a large flexure upon the posterior side of the shell, forming a wide depression in that portion of the larger valve and a corresponding elevation in the smaller valve. The hinge border is very irregular and sinuated, it is nearly horizontal, lengthened, and internally without teeth, or any testaceous thickening. The interior side of the larger valve is much thicker than the other, its border is excavated beneath the apex, and is somewhat corrugated. The muscular impression is single, large, subcentral, and strongly impressed, its circumference has concentric step-like ridges. Ligament probably linear and subinternal, as in *Pinna*.

The individuals of a species vary much in the convexity of the valves and in the

character of the surface, so that species are not easily discriminated; the costæ, nodules, or other elevations which are occasionally present upon the surface, become indistinct or even vanish altogether; but their broad flexure upon the posterior side and their irregular sinuous hinge border are invariably conspicuous.

The structure of the test consists of closely-packed perpendicular fibres of a columnar aspect, which are traversed transversely by calcareous laminæ of extreme tenuity, parallel to each other, and sometimes of a colour different from the rest of the shell; they occur at very uncertain distances, appearing in the sections as so many fine lines, these thin laminæ give both to the external and internal surfaces of the valves a perfectly smooth appearance, and in some sections a dozen or more of them may be counted, they indicate successive additions of thickness to the test during the growth of the animal. The muscular impression exhibits the mode of growth in a very clear manner, the necessary addition of perpendicular fibres around its circumference producing a sudden elevation, or step like surface at the border of every successive zone of increase. The position of the muscular impression is rather posterior to the centre of the valves, or nearer to the posterior and superior border; there may also usually be observed upon the inner surface of the flat valve, at a little distance from the anterior border and parallel to it an elongated swelling, or rounded prominence, having exactly the contour of the outer border, and exhibiting the appearance of having formed the outer border at a former stage of growth, a feature precisely similar to that which is observed in certain oysters. The irregular swellings upon the surfaces of the valves do not coincide with the surface of the interior, sections of the thicker specimens often exhibit this circumstance in a very striking manner, and likewise a general irregularity and inequality in the thickness of the test; the inner surfaces of the valves, though smooth, are singularly uneven, and it is not uncommon to observe an occasional thickness in the test of seven or eight lines, terminate towards the posterior border in a considerable degree of tenuity and delicacy. It would seem that the transverse laminæ, whatever may have been their original structure, impeded fracture only to a very limited extent, for we find that in most cases the fracture is directly across all the laminæ, occasionally indeed the fracture has been arrested at the surface of one of the laminæ, and has followed the plane of its surface for some distance, an indication that its structure was lamellar. The fibrous structure then was very fragile, in the fossil state, fracture in the direction of the fibres takes place upon any slight concussion, however thick may be the test; and with the living shells the same circumstance seems to have obtained, for in the majority of instances, *Trichites* acquired its fossil state in the condition of fragments only, and these occur in such numbers, both in the Great and Inferior Oolite, as to indicate that this genus occupied a very prominent position amongst the marine fauna of the lower Oolitic epoch. The valves of *Trichites* (more especially the older and thicker specimens), are perforated, and sometimes literally honeycombed with little crypts of *Lithophagidæ*, in which, occasionally, the valves of the shells may be discovered; these perforations are a constant feature pertaining to *Trichites*, from whatever formation or bed

it is obtained, and a little search discloses the crypts in such extraordinary numbers, as to indicate that the *Lithophagidæ* then existed in a force which would not have been expected from the small number of instances in which their tests are preserved. In the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, the convex valve of *Trichites* is usually covered, and even loaded with small adherent oysters; but through these masses the perforations of the *Lithophagidæ* are found to have passed, a sufficient proof that the operations of the latter mollusks commenced posterior to the occupation of the adherent shells, and leading to an inference that the latter may have pertained to the living examples of *Trichites*. Our Great Oolite examples of the genus convey but a very inadequate idea of the magnitude which it sometimes attained; the upper division of the Inferior Oolite has disclosed sections of the valves upwards of two feet in length, and two inches in thickness. A shell imbued with such peculiar fragility, must have been unfitted to exist upon the bed of a littoral deposit exposed to the attritions and accidents to which such a position must have been incident, but in which, nevertheless, we find their remains; it seems more probable that they lived like the *Myadæ*, buried and defended in mud or sand, and that it was only by the denuding action of currents that their shells became exposed, and rolled with other fragmentary bodies.

In seeking for the generic forms allied to *Trichites*, we are reminded of the *Catilli*; the structure of the shell is alike in both genera, and the general figure is not very dissimilar, but the regularity of one contrasts with the irregularity of the other; the character of the surface more especially is distinct, the regular concentric folds of the *Catilli* have no affinity with the nodose and laminated surface of *Trichites*, nor can the recurved solid umbones and thick crenulated hinge plate of the former genus find any similitude with the *Pinna* like termination of *Trichites*. But if the character of the apex be allowed to resemble that portion of *Pinna*, we may search in vain for any other point of affinity with that genus; the structure of the shell in each differs materially; in *Pinna* it consists of two distinct layers, the external one of which is fibrous, but the internal is that of ordinary shell or nacreous, a structure tending to obviate the fragility which pertains to the fibrous structure of the outer layer, and very much resembling a method practised in the mechanical arts, for giving increased strength to thin layers, in substances whose fibres pass in different directions; by this contrivance, a shell very thin is made to possess a considerable degree of elasticity and strength; the other particulars, in which *Pinna* differs from *Trichites*, embrace every remaining generic character, as the equivalve form, its regularity, the gaping truncated posterior extremity, and lastly, the muscular impressions, of which *Pinna* has two. The preceding comparison with *Pinna* has been made in consequence of several authors, who confessedly had acquired only a very imperfect knowledge of *Trichites*, having classed the *Pinnigene* of Deluc, with *Pinna*, under the name of *Pinna Saussurei*.

It is now known that *Trichites* is abundant in the Oolitic rocks of England, and is found over extensive areas, but it is not confined to one of the Oolitic formations merely, as

there are other species which are nearly unknown to science; these circumstances, it is trusted, will sufficiently incite the industry of local collectors, and that ere long our knowledge of this obscure form will be augmented. On referring to the earliest notice of *Trichites*, we find that it dates even to the period when fossil shells were regarded as mere sports of nature, as the product of a supposed plastic power possessed by inorganic matter. Dr. Plot, in his 'Natural History of Oxfordshire, 1676,' applied the term *Trichites* to fragments of these shells, and figured a specimen in pl. 7, fig. 7; these he regarded merely as mineral curiosities. To Lhwyd is due the merit of having discovered their true position in the animal kingdom, and their distinctness from all known shells of Mollusca. He described in his 'Lithophylacii Britannici,' several species from the Coralline Oolite of Oxfordshire, a fact the more remarkable, when it is remembered that more than a century afterwards the majority of systematic writers omitted the genus altogether from their works, or confessed their imperfect acquaintance with it. In Woodward's 'Catalogue of British Fossils, 1723,' it seems to have been confounded with the *Catilli* of the cretaceous rocks, and is placed with the "Testæ incerti generis." Guettard recognised it in the Oolite rocks of Normandy, and mentioned it under the name of *Trichites*.

Deluc, in the great work of Saussure, 'Voyages dans les Alpes,' i, p. 192, made it a new genus, under the name of *Pinnigene*, and figured a species which has not been recognised in this country; he does not seem to have been aware of the identity of *Pinnigene* with the *Trichites* of Lhwyd. The article *Trichites*, in the 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles,' tom. lv, contributed by DeFrance, contains a digest of all the information which had been acquired respecting this obscure form. Deshayes, in the 2d edition of Lamarck, 'Anim. s. Vert.,' tom. vii, p. 68, refers Deluc's species to *Pinna*, under the name of *Pinna Saussurei*, but states however that he had never seen a perfect specimen. Pusch, in his 'Polens Paleontologie, 1835,' page 45, offers some remarks upon fragments which he had detached from the rocks of the middle Oolite at Brzegi and Koritrice, but having no knowledge of the entire form, he refers the fragments to *Catillus*. Pictet, in his 'Traité Élémentaire de Paléontologie,' allows the generic value of *Trichites*, and reproduces the figures of Deluc reduced in size. Lastly, the reader is referred to a notice of this genus in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History for 1850,' p. 347, by one of the authors of this monograph.

TRICHITES NODOSUS, *Lycett*. Tab. III, fig. 11.

TRICHITES NODOSUS, *Lycett*. Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., 1850, p. 347, t. 10.
 — — *Bronn*. Leth. Geog., p. 221, t. 20, f. 1, 1851.

Testá subquadrátá, convexá, valvis valdè inæqualibus, valvá sinistrá convexá, valvá dextrá concavá; valvis varicibus subradiantibus irregularibus interdum dichotomis. Valvá minorá nodis nonnullis irregularibus. Apices valvarum attenuatæ et obliquæ.

Shell subquadrate, convex, the valves very unequal, the left valve being very convex or

gryphoid, the right valve somewhat concave; the valves ornamented with irregular varices, sometimes dichotomous, and imperfectly radiating. The smaller valve has a few unequal nodules upon the varices. Apices of the valves oblique and attenuated.

The thickness of the larger valve is moderate, the smaller valve is rather thin; specimens vary much in the convexity of the larger valve and in the varices, the latter being sometimes not distinguishable; the apices are much produced, attenuated, and curved forwards, more especially that of the larger valve. The almost constant manner in which the larger valve is loaded with adherent shells is a considerable obstacle to the determination of species, this, together with some variation in the figure of the valves, suggests doubts which are only to be removed by a comparison of numerous specimens.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; opposite diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter through both the valves, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, where it is not unfrequent; Scar Hill, near Nailsworth, in the freestone of the Inferior Oolite, where it occurs very rarely.

In the Great Oolite of Comb Down, near Bath. (Museum of Practical Geology, presented by Mr. S. P. Pratt.)

MYTILUS, *Linn.*, 1758.

MYTILUS et MODIOLA, *Auct.*

Gen. Char. Shell longitudinal, oblique; umbones terminal or subterminal. Hinge lateral, linear, and without teeth, ligament marginal and somewhat internal, muscular impression elongated, club shaped, and placed somewhat laterally; anterior impression very small.

MYTILUS SOWERBYANUS, *D'Orb.* Tab. IV, fig. 1.

MYTILUS SOWERBYANUS, *D'Orb.* Prod. Pal. i, p. 282, 1850.

MODIOLA SOWERBYANA, *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 233, t. 15, f. 13, 1851.

— Plicata, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 248, f. 1, 1819.

— — *Zeiten.* Petref., t. 59, f. 7, 1835.

MYTILUS Plicatus, *Goldf.* Petref., p. 175, t. 130, f. 12, 1840.

Testá elongatá, soleniformi, anticè angustá, obtusá, posticè dilatatá, angulo obliquo tenui bipartitá, parte inferiore et anticá lævigatá, superiore et posticá arcuatim plicatá.

Shell elongated, pod-shaped, anterior part narrow and obtuse, posterior dilated, divided into two portions by a thin oblique angle, inferior and anterior part smooth, superior and posterior part with numerous curved folds.

The hinge margin is very much elongated and slightly curved, the inferior border is slightly concave and acute. The short costæ upon the superior border are parallel, oblique, and are impressed with numerous densely-arranged curved lines, which upon the lower portion of the shell are parallel with the inferior border.

Our Great Oolite specimens must be considered as a variety of this well-known shell, they are much attenuated at the anterior extremity, and unusually expanded and compressed at the posterior extremity. It occurs rarely in the Stonesfield Slate, and has not been observed in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. In the slaty beds at Minchinhampton Common; Stonesfield, Oxfordshire. Also in the Upper Marly deposits of the Great Oolite at Felpersham, Bedfordshire, and Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

M. D'Orbigny has changed the generally known name given to this species by Mr. Sowerby, as Gmelin had previously described a recent species under the name of *Mytilus plicatus*.

MYTILUS (MODIOLA) TENUISTRIATUS, *Munst.* Tab. IV, fig. 6.

MYTILUS TENUISTRIATUS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 131, f. 5, 1840.

— — — *Buckman.* Geol. Cheltenham, p. 69, t. 3, f. 3.

Testá ovato-cordatá, fornicato tenuissime concentricè striatá, umbonibus terminalibus arcuatis, margine cardinali recto, brevissimo, dorso alto angusto, latere inferiore cordato, anticè subventricosó. (*Goldfuss.*)

Shell ovately cordate, short, very convex; umbones terminal acute and curved forwards, hinge border straight and short, dorsal surface very much elevated and narrow, inferior border sinuous, its anterior portion rather ventricose; concentric striations regular, fine, and closely arranged.

This is a short, obtuse shell, and the convexity of the valves is so considerable that the diameter through them, when in apposition, is nearly equal to their length; the striations are very delicate, and the test thin.

Locality. For this pretty species we are indebted to the kindness of Professor James Buckman, who collected it in a bed of yellow Clay at Sevenhampton, together with numerous other testaceous relics, which though numerous in species, are for the most part badly preserved. It is probable that this stratum, which can be traced for two miles and upwards, is a subordinate local deposit of the Great Oolite; at Sevenhampton, it is situated 22 feet above the Stonesfield Slate.

MYTILUS TUMIDUS. Tab. IV, fig. 5.

Testá arcuatá, inflatá, striatá concentricè rugosá, margine cardinali curvato, margine inferiore concavo, umbonibus terminalibus obtusis, crassis.

Shell curved, inflated, with rugose concentric striæ, hinge margin curved, inferior margin arched or concave, umbones terminal, obtuse, and thick.

The dorsal surface is very elevated, narrow anteriorly, and more flattened posteriorly; the convexity of the valves is so considerable that the diameter through both is equal to

half the length of the shell, and is greater than the height; the general form is therefore narrow, very convex, and curved elliptically.

It occurs very rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

MYTILUS PULCHERRIMUS, *Roemer, var.* Tab. IV, fig. 12, 12 a.

MODIOLA PULCHERRIMA, *Roemer.* Verst., p. 34, t. 4, f. 14, 1836.

— — — *Koch and Dunker.* Beitr. Oolith., t. 6, f. 7, 1837.

MYTILUS PULCHERRIMUS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., p. 177, t. 131, f. 9.

Testá ovato-fornicatá, umbonibus postmedianis retusis, margine cardinali recto, laterc inferiore convexo, posticè subretuso, lineis radiantibus crebris supernè crassioribus concentricis decussatis.

Shell ovate, with an elevated dorsal ridge, umbones postmesial, extended backwards, hinge margin straight, inferior side convex, with radiating lines closely arranged upon the superior side, and decussated by very fine concentric lines, which form knots where they cross the longitudinal elevations.

The general figure is subquadrate, the height being equal to half the length, and the diameter through both valves is a little less than the height; the usual length is about four lines; the test is delicate and fragile.

Localities. All our specimens have been obtained in the bed of the soft Shelly Oolite, which at Minchinhampton Common underlies the planking. It is moderately rare. Ancliff, Wiltshire, (Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby's Collection.)

MYTILUS SOLENOIDES. Tab. IV, fig. 4.

Testá prælongá, ellipticá, concentricè rugoso striatá, anticè vix angustatá, obtusá, posticè paulum depressá et dilatatá; margine cardinali subrecto, margine inferiore in medio subsinuato.

Shell elongated, elliptical, gibbose, with rugose concentric striæ, anterior extremity rather narrow and obtuse, posterior extremity more depressed and dilated, hinge margin nearly straight, inferior margin sinuated.

The general aspect has a considerable resemblance to *Mytilus plicatus*, but it is much more gibbose, the diameter through both the valves being upwards of one third of the length, and it is destitute of the posterior plicæ, which distinguish that species; the concentric striæ are very prominent and irregular.

Modiola elongata, Koch and Dunker, which is probably *Modiola scalprum*, Sowerby, is also less gibbose.

Locality. The Slaty Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, rare.

MYTILUS SOLENOIDES, var. SUBRENIFORMIS. Tab. IV, fig. 11.

Testá crassá subdepressá aut subreniformi, lævigatá, umbonibus obliquis terminalibus, margine superiore arcuato, margine inferiore excavato aut subsinuato, plicis incrementi paucis irregularibus.

Shell thick, rather depressed, or kidney-shaped, smooth, umbones oblique, depressed, terminal, superior margin curved, inferior margin excavated or somewhat sinuated, folds of growth few and irregular.

The two extremities of the shell are nearly equally rounded and convex, an obscure and obtuse dorsal ridge extends in a curved direction from the umbones to the posterior and inferior extremity; the superior side of the shell has a considerable convexity, and the inferior or ventral side is compressed.

We have only obtained two specimens of this species, which occurred in the soft shelly Oolite which underlies the planking.

Height, 6 lines; length, 14 lines; diameter, through both the valves, 6 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

MYTILUS FURCATUS, Goldf., var. BATHONICUS, nob. Tab. IV, fig. 9, 9 a.

MYTILUS FURCATUS, Goldfuss. Petref., t. 129, f. 6.

— — Roemer. Nordd. Ool., p. 33, t. 18, f. 38.

? MODIOLA ASPERA, Phillips. Geol. York., t. 11, f. 9.

Testá ovato-acutá, inflatá, umbonibus acutis, margine cardinali subrecto obliquo, latere inferiore abrupto, costis crebris subpapillosis interdum dichotomis, lineis incrementi paucis magnis irregularibus.

Shell ovately acute, very convex, with terminal acute umbones; hinge border straight, or rather oblique, anterior border steep and excavated; costæ numerous, closely arranged and indented with concentric striations, producing a papillary surface, the costæ are waved and occasionally dichotomous. The specimens rarely show the imbricated costæ.

The larger and indented costæ distinguish it from *M. asper*, Sow. It is not uncommon in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and varies in length from 3 to 16 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

MYTILUS ASPER, Som. Tab. IV, fig. 8.

MODIOLA ASPERA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 212, f. 3, 1818.

Testá cuneatá gibbosá, arcuatá longitudinaliter striatá, lineis numerosis radiantibus furcatis, imbricatis; umbonibus incurvis subacutis, margine cardinali arcuato, posteriore subrecto.

An elongated arched gibbous and longitudinally striated shell, with rather small and curved beaks; striæ numerous, furcate, and minutely imbricated.

Mr. Sowerby remarks, "the small and nearly flat posterior lobe leaves the beaked end of this *Modiola* so small as to give it much of the contour of a *Mytilus*, the depth of the two valves together is greater than the width, and the length is twice the depth. The roughness of the striæ proceeds from minute elevated scales, that are most conspicuous near the margin of the shell, and are nearly obliterated towards the beaks."

It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and likewise in the marl bed of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotswolds.

Localities. Forest Marble of Wiltshire; upper marly beds of Great Oolite, at Felmersham, Bedfordshire; Blisworth, Northamptonshire, &c.; Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite; near Nailsworth and Cheltenham in the Inferior Oolite.

MYTILUS LONSDALEI. Tab. IV, fig. 3.

Testá ovato-oblongá, lævigatá; anticè latá, subdepressá, posticè convexiore, angulo obliquo formante; umbonibus gracilibus incurvis, margine cardinali obliquo, curvato, margine inferiore subsinuato; laminis incrementi conformibus tenuibus.

Shell ovately oblong, smooth; anteriorly wide and depressed, posteriorly more convex, divided from the anterior portion by an oblique and obtuse angle, which passes from the umbo to the infero-posterior extremity; umbones slender, incurved; hinge border oblique and curved, inferior border slightly sinuated; the surface has numerous delicate irregular laminae of growth.

The general figure has some resemblance to *Modiola subæquiplicatá*, Roemer, Verst., tab. v, fig. 7, but the latter shell has greater convexity, the umbones are less attenuated and the oblique angle formed by the anterior depressed surface is less distinct. It has also some resemblance to *M. imbricata*, Sow., but is distinguished by the posterior portion being less expanded and the general form more elongated.

Length, 16 lines; height, 7 lines; diameter, through both the valves, 6 lines.

Localities. Sapperton railway tunnel, in the Great Oolite. In the Cornbrash of Wiltshire it is abundant.

MYTILUS COMPRESSUS, Goldf. Tab. IV, fig. 7.

MYTILUS COMPRESSUS, Goldfuss. Petref., t. 131, f. 11.

MODIOLA COMPRESSA, Portlock. Geol. Report, p. 122.

Testá ovatá subconvexá, concentricè striatá; umbonibus subanticis, compressis, margine cardinali recto, latere inferiore convexo-plano, posticè subcompresso prorsum rotundato.

Shell ovate, rather convex, concentrically striated; the umbones subterminal and compressed, hinge margin straight; inferior side moderately convex, posterior side rather compressed and rounded.

The anterior extremity is narrow and somewhat compressed, the posterior much

wider and more expanded, the concentric striæ are very numerous and distinct, the folds of growth are few and irregular.

Height, 7 lines; length, 11 lines; diameter, through both the valves, 4 lines.

Localities. It occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, at Minchinhampton, and more frequently in the slaty or clay beds of the formation, as in the Bradford clay, near Cirencester, and the Stonesfield slate of Oxfordshire.

MYTILUS IMBRICATUS, *Sow.* Tab. IV, fig. 2.

MODIOLA IMBRICATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 212, f. 1, 3, 1818.

Testá ovato-reniformi convexá concentricè striatá, umbonibus subterminalibus arcuatis, dorso anticè angusto, posticè planiusculo, margine cardinali recto, parte anticá lateris inferioris brevi ventricosá.

Shell ovately reniform, convex, concentrically striated, umbones subterminal, curved, the dorsal convexity is narrow towards the anterior part, and more expanded posteriorly; the hinge border is straight, its length rather exceeding one third that of the entire shell. The concentric lines are very numerous, irregular, strongly marked and imbricated, those near to the posterior side being the most conspicuous.

Proportions of a medium sized specimen: Length, 21 lines; height, 10 lines; diameter, through both the valves, 9 lines. The largest specimens acquire dimensions one half greater.

This is by very much the most abundant *Mytilus* of the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but the greater number of examples do not exceed 12 lines in length, and the valves are constantly disunited.

Localities. Great Oolite, at Minchinhampton; Stonesfield slate of the same district; Bradford Clay and Forest Marble, near Cirencester; also in the upper marly beds of the Great Oolite, in Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Lincolnshire.

MYTILUS SUBLÆVIS, *Sow.* Tab. IV, fig. 19.

MYTILUS SUBLÆVIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 439, f. 3, 1823.

— — *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 236, t. 19, f. 14.

— — *Goldf.* Petref. ii, p. 170, t. 129, f. 3.

? MYTILUS JURENSIS, *Roemer.* Oolith., p. 89, t. 4, f. 10.

? — EDULIS, *Young and Bird.* Geol. Yorksh., t. 7, f. 10.

Testá arcuato-cuneiformi, lævigatá, umbonibus terminalibus, acutis, dorso anticè angusto et convexo, posticè expanso, margine superiore arcuato, inferiore concavo.

Shell curved and cuneiform, smooth, umbones terminal, acute, the back of the shell anteriorly narrow and convex, posteriorly expanded, superior margin curved, inferior margin concave with steep sides; lines of growth few, distant, regular, and strongly marked.

The hinge border is curved, and equal to half the entire length of the shell, the terminal umbones are remarkably acute, without any expansion upon the lower side. It is tolerably abundant in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Dimensions of a medium sized specimen : Length, 23 lines ; height, 12 lines ; diameter, through both the valves, 9 lines.

Locality. The whole of the Minchinhampton district ; Felmersham, Blisworth, &c. ; in the marly deposits belonging to the upper portion of the Great Oolite.

MYTILUS BINFIELDI. Tab. IV, fig. 10.

Testá ovatá subarcuatá concentricè striatá, umbonibus obtusis, dorso fornicato, margine cardinali recto, latere inferiore abrupto antice convexo.

Shell ovate, superior side compressed, inferior side elevated, with terminal obtuse umbones, hinge margin rather oblique, the greatest convexity is about the middle of the valves, the lower margin is straight, and the general aspect of the shell is smooth.

It occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

Named in compliment to Mr. W. R. Binfield, who has assiduously collected the fossils of the Oolite.

LITHODOMUS, Cuvier, 1817.

Gen. Char. Shell elongated, subcylindrical, anterior extremity rounded and convex, posterior extremity more attenuated, margins of the valves close all round ; umbones anterior, terminal, pointed ; hinge without teeth, ligament internal linear, and placed in a lengthened groove.

Lithodomus perforations are extremely common in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite ; they are not, however, confined to the surface of any particular bed, but occur indifferently throughout a considerable thickness of shelly rock, and the more massive bivalves often exhibit their perforations, more especially *Trichites* and *Astarte subquadrata* ; the number of these perforations proves that the *Lithodomi* existed in great profusion, and contrasts singularly with the paucity of the specimens preserved ; we may infer from this fact, that a very qualified degree of dependence should be placed in the number preserved of certain thin and fragile bivalves, as representing the actual number of individuals which existed in the seas of the Oolitic period. The valves which occur in the shelly detritus are well preserved, others which remained in the hollow oval crypts are uniformly very tender and imperfect, they can scarcely be said to be fossilized ; the crypts themselves are for the most part empty, or contain only a little hardened mud ; when, however, the crypts are filled with calcareous spar, it is probable that the living animals themselves were entombed in the deposit.

LITHODOMUS INCLUSUS, *Phil.* Tab. IV, fig. 13, 13 a.

MODIOLA INCLUSA. *Phil. Geol. York.*, i, t. 3, fig. 20, 1835.

— — *Deslongchamps. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand*, 1838, pl. 9, f. 39, 40.

Testá parvá, subellipticá, convexá, umbonibus subanticis, margine postico compresso, producto et curvato, striis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus, lineis incrementi paucis, distantibus.

Shell small, delicate, subelliptical, tumid, umbones anterior, nearly terminal, posterior margin compressed, produced, and curved; concentric striæ fine and irregular; lines of growth few, and distant.

This delicate little shell occurs in all the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, more especially in the beds of soft Oolite which underlies the planking, where the numerous cylindrical crypts sometimes contain it; the cavities themselves filled with calcareous spar, elongated and pyriform, are not uncommon; the general figure is much more tumid than is observed in the *Lithodomi* generally. The diameter through both the valves somewhat exceeds the height, and is equal to two thirds of the entire length, which latter rarely exceeds six lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Bisley Common; Ancliff, Wiltshire. It occurs also in the Coralline Oolite of Yorkshire (Phillips).

LITHODOMUS PARASITICUS, *Deslongchamps, Sp.* Tab. IV, fig. 15, 15 a.

MODIOLA PARASITICA, *Desl. Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand.*, 1838, t. 9, f. 44—46.

LITHODOMUS PARASITICUS, *D'Orbigny. Prod. Paléont.*, p. 312, 1850.

Testá parvá, tenui, obliquá, costis radiantibus magnis paucisque ornatá, interstiis angustis, umbonibus terminalibus acutis.

Shell small, thin, oblique, lengthened, with terminal acute smooth umbones, the middle and posterior portions of the shell are ornamented with a few large radiating costæ, the interstitial spaces narrow and deeply depressed; the absence of decussating plications, and the acute apex readily distinguishes it from *Mytilus pulcherrimus*, the only contemporaneous allied species. It has occurred very rarely both in the shelly Great Oolite and Stonesfield Slate.

Localities. Minchinhampton; Langrune, Normandy.

Professor E. Deslongchamps records a curious fact connected with the occurrence of this species in Normandy: in a block of stone containing about twenty individuals, each of them occur within the valves of another species, the *Modiola (Lithodomus) inclusa*, which had previously effected their perforations in the limestone. The Rev. H. Jelly has described a somewhat analogous case, as occurring in the Bath Oolite, in which two or three individuals of a species of *Modiola* lie encased in the valves of a *Lithodomus*, that had perforated a coral.

ARCA, *Linn.*, 1758.ARCA RUDIS, *Sow.* Tab. V, fig. 12.EUCULLEA RUDIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 447, f. 4, 1824.

Testá oblongá, subcylindricá, umbonibus magnis antemedianis approximatis, margine cardinali elongato, marginibus aliis arcuatis, costis radiantibus numerosis anticis et medianis acutis, posticis magnis irregularibus subdistantibus, nodosis, lineis concentricis decussatis.

Shell oblong, subcylindrical, umbones large, contiguous, and placed anterior to the middle of the valves, hinge border elongated, the other margins rounded; radiating costæ acute, elevated upon the anterior and middle portions of the valves, much larger, irregular, more distant and nodose upon the posterior side, decussated by numerous concentric lines.

The posterior side of the shell is rather compressed, and has four or five very prominent irregular knotted costæ; the concentric lines are very fine, and for the most part indistinct. It occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the formation.

Height, 6 lines; length, 12 lines; diameter through both the valves, 6 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons; Ancliff, Wiltshire.

ARCA PULCHRA, *Sow.* Tab. VI, fig. 6.ARCA PULCHRA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 473, f. 3, 1824.

Testá ovato-oblongá, convexá, umbonibus antemedianis subdistantibus, margine cardinali elongato, margine infero parallelo, arcá angustá, lateribus costalis radiantibus crebris subequalibus, striis concentricis tenuissimis indentatis.

Shell ovately oblong, convex, umbones anterior, separated, hinge margin elongated, with the inferior margin of the valves parallel to it, arca narrow; the sides of the valves are ornamented with densely arranged radiating little ribs, these are rather unequal in size, but radiate in every direction, and are indented by fine closely arranged concentric striations.

The example of this species figured in the 'Mineral Conchology,' represents the immature stage of growth in which the concentric striations are scarcely distinguishable, and the general form has not acquired the full degree of convexity. In the description of *Arca pulchra*, Mr. Sowerby states that it is "nearly twice as wide as long; the striæ are very uniform and close together; the valves are rather flat in the middle;" and further remarks—"Although there is hardly any appearance of a sinus in the margin, this is placed as an *Arca* because it has no transverse elongated teeth in the hinge, those nearest the extremities being longitudinal; it is, however, one of the links that unite the two genera."

Localities. The shelly beds of the Great Oolite throughout the Minchinhampton district; Ancliff, Wilts; Ponton, Lincolnshire.

ARCA KILVERTI. Tab. V, fig. 10.

Testá oblongá aut subrhomboidali, umbonibus medianis contiguís; lateribus compressis; basi arcuatá; superficie bipartitá sulco lato; costulis radiantibus (circa 50) subnodosis, lineis concentricis crebris decussatis.

Shell oblong or subrhomboidal, umbones moderately large, mesial, and contiguous; the sides of the shell compressed, the lower margin curved; the surface divided into two parts by a wide superficial sulcation; radiating lines or costæ (about 50) slightly nodose, and decussated by fine, closely arranged concentric lines.

Upon the sides of the shell the costæ are more widely separated, and the interstitial spaces sometimes disclose a smaller rib. It ranks as one of the more rare Great Oolite forms, the figure nearly agrees with *Arca bipartita*, Roemer, 'Nordd. Ool.,' tab. 14, fig. 12; but that species is destitute of the concentric lines.

Height, 3 lines; length, 6 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

Named in compliment to Mr. Kilvert, of Bath.

ARCA TENUITEXTA. Tab. V, fig. 9.

Testá parvá, ovato-oblongá, umbonibus obliquis antemedianis subdistantibus; marginibus rotundatis; dorso convexo, superficie mediano sulco lato impressá; lineis radiantibus crebris minutis aliis concentricis decussatis.

Shell small, ovately oblong, umbones oblique, anterior to the middle of the valves, and separate; hinge margin of moderate length, its extremities rounded, base slightly sinuated by a wide but superficial sulcation which descends from the umbo; the entire surface is covered with radiating, closely arranged, depressed, very fine lines, crossed by others concentric and closely arranged.

The general figure has a considerable degree of convexity, and the hinge margin is very short; the radiating and concentric interstitial spaces are so minute that they resemble fine punctuations. It ranks as one of the smallest and most rare of the Great Oolite *Arcacea*; it is found in the planking and contemporaneous white stone of Bussage.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

ARCA PRATTII. Tab. V, fig. 3.

Testá subrhomboidé, umbonibus antemedianis contiguís, aréa angustatá; latere antico margine rotundo, latere postico producto, angulo obliquo declivi; costulis radiantibus

tenuissimis crebris, costulis posticis majoribus subnodosis; lineis incrementi paucis distantibus.

Shell subrhomboidal, umbones compressed, placed anterior to the middle of the valves, and contiguous; area narrow; anterior portion with the margin rounded, posterior side more lengthened, with an angle passing obliquely from the umbones to the infero-posterior extremity; radiating costæ very fine and closely arranged, the costæ posterior to the angle are larger and nodose; lines of growth few and distant.

The usual figure is compressed, and the posterior angle is acute, but there is much variation in the convexity of the valves. The *Arca funiculosa*, Goldfuss, tab. 121, fig. 13, has a general resemblance to it, but differs in having regular distinct concentric lines.

It is the most common *Arca* in the Great Oolite, and occurs throughout all the shelly beds.

Height, 8 lines; length, 15 lines; diameter through both the valves, 6 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton, in the Great Oolite; Ancliff, Wiltshire. Leckhampton Hill near Cheltenham, in the shelly free stone of the Inferior Oolite; also in the Oolite of Ponton, Lincolnshire.

This species is dedicated to S. P. Pratt, Esq., F.R.S.

ARCA EUDESII. Tab. V, fig. 6, 6 a.

Testá oblongá, subcompressá; umbonibus obliquis, acutis, antemedianis distantibus, areá latá; latere antico margine rotundo; latere postico producto carinato longitudinaliter plicato, plicis 3 latis profundis; dorso costulis radiantibus crebris inæqualibus nodosis; striis concentricis frequenter obsoletis; basi rectá.

Shell oblong, rather compressed, umbones oblique, acute, anterior to the middle of the valves, and distant; area large; anterior side with the margin rounded, posterior side with an obtuse carina more produced, and having upon the surface posterior to the carina three large strongly-marked longitudinal plications; the dorsal surface has very fine radiating costæ densely arranged, knotted, and unequal; concentric striæ very faintly traced; inferior margin straight.

The less convex form will distinguish it from *Arca trisulcata*, Goldfuss, the figure is nearly that of his *Arca fracta*, but that shell is destitute of the posterior longitudinal plications, it is scarcely so wide as *Arca lata*, Dunker, and more compressed upon the dorsal surface; that species would likewise seem to want the large posterior folds. It occurs very rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Height, 7 lines; length 14 lines; diameter through both the valves, 7 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Langrune, Normandy.

This species is dedicated to Professor Eudes Deslongchamps, of Caen, who has obligingly forwarded to us, for comparison, many interesting shells from the Great Oolite of Normandy.

ARCA ÆMULA, *Phil.* Tab. V, fig. 17.

ARCA ÆMULA, *Phil.* Geol. Yorksh., i, t. 3, f. 29, 1835.

Testá subrhomboidéá, vel oblongá, inæquilaterali, convexá, umbonibus obliquis antemedianis distantibus; latere antico convexo, latere postico elongato, obtusi carinato et compresso; superficie sulco lato mediano; basi subrectá; lineis radiantibus crebris minutis nodosis, plicis concentricis paucis interruptis: superficie posticá excavatá, plico unico obliquo mediano et sulcis duobus conformibus parallelis.

Shell subrhomboidal or oblong, inequilateral, convex, umbones oblique, placed anterior to the middle of the valves and separated by a moderately wide area; anterior side convex, posterior side elongated, obtusely carinated and compressed; the dorsal surface with a wide and slightly oblique depression which is not always distinct; basal margin straight; radiating lines closely arranged, fine, minute, and knotted, interrupted by a few concentric plications; the surface posterior to the obtuse carina is concave, has a mesial oblique plication which is bounded upon each side by a sulcation.

The greater number of examples have not preserved the lines which ornament the surface, but the posterior plications are always distinctly shown. In the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, the species occurs in a dwarfed or rather in an immature form, which would scarcely be identified, but for the aid of specimens from other localities; it occurs well preserved in the shelly roc stone of Leckhampton Hill, and likewise in the Ponton Oolite, at both of which places it attains its full dimensions.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons. Ponton, Lincolnshire.

ARCA ÆMULA, *Phil.* var. TRANSVERSA. Tab. V, fig. 8.

A shell which we consider to be only a variety of *A. æmula* requires a separate notice, it is more elongated and subcylindrical, the mesial or oblique depression upon the dorsal surface is usually distinctly marked, and the shell never acquires the dimensions of the typical form, the length of the largest specimens not exceeding 10 lines.

The more mesial position of the umbones will serve to distinguish this shell from young examples of *Macrodon Hirsonensis*, to which in other respects it has a considerable resemblance; it is more elongated and cylindrical than any other of the contemporaneous *Arcacea*.

It occurs not uncommonly throughout the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but the delicate features of its surface are seldom well preserved.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

ARCA RUGOSA? var. of ARCA PRATTII. Tab. V, fig. 2.

Testá subrhomboidéá, convexá, anticè rotundá, posticè compressá, angulo obliquo acuto; umbonibus depressis approximatis, antemedianis lineis radiantibus crebris undulatis subnodosis et imbricatis; plicis concentricis rugis, irregularibus subundulatis; basi subsinuatá.

Shell subrhomboidal, convex, anterior side rounded, posterior side much compressed,

with an oblique sloping acute angle; umbones depressed, approximate, placed anterior to the middle of the valves, radiating costæ closely arranged undulated, slightly nodulated and imbricated; concentric folds numerous, rugose irregular and somewhat undulated; base sinuated.

This species is exceedingly irregular both in its general figure and convexity, the portion of the shell posterior to the carina is excavated and compressed, the lines upon its surface are much knotted; *Arca Prattii* approximates to it but is less convex, and in that species the lines are not nodose, neither has it the concentric undulating plications and sinuous base which distinguishes the *Arca rugosa*. It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

ARCA MINUTA, *Sow.* Tab. V, fig. 11 a; Tab. VI, fig. 19.

CUCULLÆA MINUTA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 447, f. 3, 1824.

Testá parvá trapeziformi, convexá, umbonibus acutis submedianis, subdistantibus, arcá magná lævigatá obliquá; lateribus striis crebris radiantibus plicis incrementi interruptis.

Shell small trapeziform, convex, with acute and rather distant umbones, area large, smooth, sloping obliquely, the sides of the valves with densely arranged radiating striations, broken by the concentric plications of growth.

The figure of this little shell varies considerably in the size of the area, and in the general convexity, the posterior angle is strongly marked, rather acute and slightly concave; the striations are only visible under a magnifier; from two to ten lines appear to be the amount of variation in length. It is not common, and is usually badly preserved, its range is throughout the Great Oolite and Bradford clay of Gloucestershire.

Localities. Minchinhampton; Ancliff, Wiltshire; Langrune, Normandy.

Sub-Genus—MACRODON, *Lycett.*

MACRODON, *H. E. Strickland and J. Buckman.* Geol. of Chelt., 1845, p. 98.

Testá subrhomboidéá, umbonibus anticis subremotis, arcá cardinali modicè latá lævigatá, margine cardinali recto valde elongato; latere antico convexo crasso, latere postico compressiusculo, tenui et subtruncato; margine inferiori corrugato, sinuato et hiante. Cardo linearis, dentibus (5—7), anticis, angustis parallelis et obliquis; dentibus posticis plerumque duobus, angustis, longitudinaliter elongatis ad extremitatem posticam testæ productis. Impressio muscularis, anticus elevatus (ut in Cucullæa instructa,) posticus obsoletus.

Shell subrhomboidal, umbones anterior, rather distant, cardinal area moderately wide, smooth, hinge line straight, and much elongated; anterior side rounded and thick, posterior side rather compressed, somewhat truncated and thinner, inferior margin corrugated in its middle part, sinuated and gaping. Hinge linear, teeth (5—7), situated anteriorly, narrow, parallel, and oblique; posterior teeth usually two, narrow, elongated longitudinally

extending nearly to the posterior extremity of the hinge line. Of the muscular impressions the anterior one is elevated upon a raised internal projecting ledge, as in *Cucullæa*, the posterior impression is indistinct. The general figure is that of *Byssarca*, the umbones which are rather small, are placed near to the anterior extremity of a very lengthened hinge line, the corrugation in the ventral border and hiatus are strong points of resemblance to that genus. The dental characters present an approach to those of *Cucullæa*, but in lieu of diverging from the central or subumbonal portion of the hinge line, as in that genus, they are all turned in one direction inclining posteriorly. Another external feature should be noticed, which it possesses in common with some other of the *Arcacæ*, viz.: there is a depression upon the back of the shell, extending obliquely from the umbo to the middle of the lower border. In generic value, this form will take rank with *Cucullæa* and *Byssarca*, but whether the two latter should be regarded, of generic or only of subgeneric value, as considered by some authors, is a subject which we will not discuss; Palæontologists, however, will perceive the convenience of separating the present form from others of the *Arcacæ*.

MACRODON HIRSONENSIS, *D'Archiac*, Sp. Tab. V, fig. 1, 1a, b, c.

CUCULLÆA ELONGATA. Phil. Geol. York., i, t. 11, f. 43, 1835.

— — Goldfuss. Pet., t. 123, f. 9, 1840.

— HIRSONENSIS, *D'Archiac*. Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr., t. v, t. 27, f. 5, 1843.

Testâ in ætate juniore costatâ, costis radiantibus, regularibus, et imbricatis, ætate progredienti costis plerumque obsolete, cum laminis incrementi magnis, paucis et rugis.

Shell in the young state costated; costæ radiating, elevated, regular and imbricated; with increase of growth the costæ gradually disappeared, and the surface was rendered rugose by large folds or laminæ of growth, which are usually few and distant; they become corrugated near to the hiatus in the lower border, as in *Byssarca*.

The aspect of this shell changed so much during the progress of growth, that without a regular series for comparison, the larger and smaller specimens would probably be separated into distinct species; the figure given in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' Pt. 1, t. 11, fig. 43, accurately represents the shell in its young state; the costæ are then sharply defined, perfectly regular, and it has not acquired the laminæ of growth which subsequently disarranged the regularity and continuity of the costæ; the figure of Goldfuss, t. 12, fig. 9, is rather more elongated than is usual, it is of middle size, and the costæ are still visible; the figure of *D'Archiac*, t. 27, fig. 5, though beneath the middle size, represents the stage of more advanced growth, in which the costæ are obliterated, and the lower border becomes corrugated. Sometimes, however, traces of the costæ are visible even upon shells of the largest size, and on the other hand, small shells may be found smooth. The cast figured under the name of *Macrodon rugosus*, by Professor Buckman, in the 'Geology of Cheltenham,' plate 5, fig. 5, appears to represent another species which has a few distant and strongly-marked radiating costæ.

Localities. It occurs abundantly in the Minchinhampton district, but is chiefly found in the planking of Minchinhampton Common; it occurs likewise more rarely in the Inferior Oolite of the same district. Ponton, Lincolnshire.

Height of the largest example, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of the hinge line, 5 inches.

Sub-Genus—CUCULLÆA, Lam., 1801.

Gen. Char. Shell inequilateral ventricose; umbones large, distant, separated by a ligamental area. The posterior surface with an oblique angle more or less prominent; the margins of the valves close all round. Hinge linear straight, teeth radiating obliquely from beneath the umbones. Muscular impressions two, of which the anterior one is supported by an elevated plate or ledge, projecting from the side of the shell; the posterior impression is rounded and faintly marked.

CUCULLÆA CONCINNA, *Phil.* Tab. V, fig. 7.

CUCULLÆA CONCINNA, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 123, f. 6? 1840.

— — *Phil.* Geol. York., i, t. 5, f. 9, 1835.

? CUCULLÆA SUBLEVIGATA, *Zieten.* Wurt., p. 75, t. 56, f. 3, 1834.

Testá ovato-rhomboideá, convexá, umbonibus antemedianis magnis depressis approximatis; latere antico brevi margine rotundo; latere postico acute-carinato obliquo declivi; superficie striis concentricis regularibus crebris; lateribus costis radiantibus paucis et prominentibus.

Shell ovately rhomboidal, convex, umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, large, depressed, and nearly touching each other; anterior side short, its margin rounded; posterior side with an acute carina sloping obliquely; the surface has closely arranged, regular and very fine concentric striations; the sides of the shell have a few radiating prominent costæ, those upon the anterior side are four, elevated and distant.

Our specimens agree with the figure of Phillips, but differ somewhat from that of Goldfuss, which has fine radiating lines; it is probable, therefore, that the latter is a distinct species.

It occurs not uncommonly in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

CUCULLÆA GOLDFUSSI, *Roemer.* Tab. V, fig. 4, 4a.

CUCULLÆA GOLDFUSSII, *Roemer,* 1836. Nordd. Ool., p. 104, t. 6, f. 18.

Testá trapeziformi convexá, concentricè subrugosá, anticè rotundatá, angustatá, posterius angulo rotundo cordato-compressá margine postico oblique truncato; umbonibus crassis prominulis incurvis, areá lanceolatá 5—6 striatá. (Roemer).

Shell trapeziform convex, the surface with irregular concentric rugose plications, anterior side short, convex, its margin rounded, posterior side with an oblique obtuse angle, the side posterior to the angle compressed and truncated; umbones large, incurved, and almost touching each other; area lanceolate, of moderate size, with 5 or 6 striæ.

This species has some resemblance to *Cucullæa oblonga*, Phillips, but it is less elongated, the umbones are more compressed, and it is destitute of all radiating lines; the more oblique form, compressed umbones, and longer posterior side, will distinguish it from *Cucullæa cucullata*, when the surface markings of that species are not distinguishable.

Height, 16 lines; length, 21 lines; diameter through both the valves, 14 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons, where it occurs in all the shelly beds.

CUCULLÆA CUCULLATA, *Goldfuss*. Tab. V, fig. 5.

CUCULLÆA CUCULLATA, *Goldfuss*. Petref., p. 148, t. 123, f. 7, 1840.

Testâ ovato-rhomboidæ, ventricosâ, umbonibus antemedianis approximatis, latere postico compresso-declivi, concavo, carinato lævi; lineis concentricis confertis et radiantibus subtilissimis. (*Goldfuss*.)

Shell ovately rhomboidal, ventricose, umbones placed anterior to the middle of the shell, oblique, and somewhat separated; posterior side with an oblique obtuse carina, posterior to which is a flattened or slightly concave surface; the inferior margin is curved; the lines both radiating and concentric are closely arranged, very fine, but irregular and unequal, the part posterior to the carina or angle being destitute of lines; the plications of growth are faintly marked, few, and distant.

The finely reticulated surface is usually most distinct in young specimens, those of more advanced growth being nearly smooth. It occurs throughout the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but is not abundant. It likewise occurs in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton, and near to Nailsworth in Gloucestershire.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

NUCULA, *Lam.*, 1801.

Gen. Char. Shell transverse, inequilateral, ovately oblong; hinge linear, separated in the middle by a fossa or oblique channel; teeth numerous, elevated, narrow, or frequently comb-like; umbones contiguous, curved posteriorly; ligament partly internal, inserted in the central fossa or canal.

NUCULA VARIABILIS, *Sow.* Tab. V, fig. 13, 13a.

NUCULA VARIABILIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 475, f. 2, 1824.

— — Phil. Geol. York., vol. i, t. 9, f. 11, 1835.

NUCULA SUBGLOBOSA, *Roemer.* Verst. Oolith., t. 6, f. 7, 1836.

Testá parvá, læviusculá, ovatá, convexá, obliquá, umbonibus anticis, latere antico brevissimo, latere postico, oblique declivi, basi ellipticá curvatá, lineis concentricis irregularibus tenuissimis.

Shell small, smooth, ovate, convex, oblique, umbones anterior, anterior side very short, posterior side lengthened, its border obliquely sloping, base curved elliptically, lines concentric, irregular, and very fine.

This small shell is common throughout the shelly beds of the Minchinhampton district, where its figure is much less variable than in the specimens from Ancliff, which are figured in the 'Mineral Conchology,' so that it is not easily mistaken for any other contemporaneous species.

Localities. Ancliff and Minchinhampton.

NUCULA WALTONI, Tab. V, fig. 14.

Testá parvá ovatá subcompressá, umbonibus acuminatis, anticis, latere antico rotundo, postico elongato et subrostrato.

Shell small, ovate, rather compressed, umbones acute and anterior; anterior side short and rounded, posterior side elongated and somewhat rostrated.

The figure has some resemblance to *N. acuminata*, but the anterior side is much more produced, the posterior extremity more pointed; there is a kind of obtuse ridge, extending posteriorly from the umbo to the inferior and posterior extremity, and the junctions of the valves posteriorly are compressed, and the surface is very smooth. It is very common in the Clays of the Fullers-earth and likewise in the Bradford Clay, having the valves in apposition; in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite it occurs very rarely, and the valves are disunited.

Localities. The Cotswold Hills, at various localities in the Fullers-earth; the Tetbury Road Railway Station, in the Bradford Clay; Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite.

This species is dedicated to that indefatigable collector, Mr. Walton of Bath.

LEDA, *Schumacher*, 1817.

NUCULA (pars), *Lam.*

LEMBULUS, *Risso*, 1826.

DACROMYA, *Agass.*, 1840.

Gen. Char. Shell inequilateral, umbones small, contiguous, anterior side convex, its margin rounded; posterior side attenuated, posterior slope lengthened, and excavated; teeth numerous parallel, separated in the middle by a fossa, structure of the test fibro-lamellar.

LEDA MUCRONATA, *Sow.*, Sp. Tab. VI, fig. 7.

NUCULA MUCRONATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 476, f. 4, 1824.

Testá parvâ subrhomboidali, rotundatâ, convexâ concentricè sulcatâ, posticè mucronatâ.

Shell subrhomboidal, rounded, convex, concentrically sulcated, posteriorly mucronated.

Two thirds as long as wide, very minute; the posterior side is drawn out in the form of a flattened spine, and is distinguished from the other portion of the shell by being flatter. (Sowerby.)

The figure of this shell is copied from the one given in the 'Mineral Conchology.'

Locality. Ancliff, Wiltshire.

LEDA LACHRYMA, *Sow.*, Sp. Tab. V, fig. 15, 15a.

NUCULA LACHRYMA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 476, f. 3, 1824.

— — Phil. Geol. York., i, t. 11, f. 14, 1835.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 125, f. 10, 1840.

NUCULA CAUDATA, *Köch and Dunker.* Beit. Nord. Ool., p. 31, t. 2, f. 7, 1837.

? LEDA ACASTA, *D'Orb.* Prodrom. Paléont., i, p. 275, 1850.

Testá ovato-subtriquetrâ ventricosâ, anticè inflatâ, posticè elongatâ attenuatâ, umbonibus antemedianis, lunulâ declivi ellipticâ, marginatâ, angulo cardinali obtuso; lateribus striis concentricis remotiusculis interdum obsoletis.

Shell ovately subtriquetral, ventricose, anterior side inflated, posterior side lengthened and attenuated, umbones anterior to the middle of the shell, lunule elliptical, sloping obliquely and marginated, the cardinal angle obtuse; the sides of the shell with regular concentric striations, rather remote, and faintly impressed, sometimes undistinguishable.

The few specimens which have been obtained agree with the figure in the 'Mineral Conchology,' rather than with that of Goldfuss, which is more produced posteriorly; the apparent absence of striations in the specimen figured by Sowerby has induced D'Orbigny to regard the striated figure of Goldfuss as distinct, but whoever has examined the half-obliterated striations of the Great Oolite specimens will be convinced of the fallacy of such a distinction. The figure 15a represents the smooth variety from Ancliff, which has been kindly lent to us for comparison by Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons; Ancliff; it is rare.

LIMOPSIS, *Schacci*, 1827.

TRIGONOCÆLIA, *Nyst*, 1834.

PECTUNCULINA, *D'Orbigny*, 1850.

Gen. Char. Shell smooth, transverse, ovately oblong or subquadrate, umbones mesial depressed, contiguous; hinge curved, teeth raised, numerous, minute, placed in a parallel series, which is separated in its middle portion by a triangular depression. Ligament

nearly internal, placed in the trigonal fossa beneath the umbones, margins of the valves entire.

The smooth valves, mesial cardinal fossa, subquadrate form, and entire margins distinguish it from *Pectunculus*. The general character of the hinge presents an approximation to *Limea*, Goldfuss, both in the curvature of the series and form of the teeth; the latter genus may in fact be regarded as a representative of *Limopsis* amongst the *Lima*. In *Nucula* the series of teeth form an angle, they are narrow and raised like a comb.

LIMOPSIS OOLITICUS, *D'Archiac*, Sp. Tab. V, fig. 16, 16a.

PECTUNCULUS OOLITICUS, <i>D'Archiac</i> .	Mém. Soc. Geol. Fr., t. v, t. 27, f. 6, 1843.
? — OBLONGUS, <i>Sow</i> .	Min. Con., t. 472, f. 6, 1824.
? — MINIMUS, <i>Sow</i> .	Ibid., t. 472, f. 5.

Testá lævigatá oblongá, convexo-planá, subcompressá inæquilateratá, umbonibus prominulis, obliquis, lateribus oblique truncatis.

Shell smooth, oblong, more or less transverse, convex but somewhat flattened, inæquilateral, umbones prominent, oblique, the sides obliquely truncated, the lower margin lengthened and curved.

This species, which is very abundant, occurs under several varieties of aspect; the hinge line may be nearly straight and angular, or rounded; the figure may differ much in the degree of convexity, and in the length transversely; all the specimens are larger than the Ancliff shells which were figured in the 'Mineral Conchology' under the specific names *P. minimus* and *oblongus*, but which, nevertheless, we are disposed to regard as only varieties of the present species, and to these we might add another variety, which together with a short superior or hinge border, has several irregular folds upon the surface, giving it a rugose aspect. Owing to the great abundance of the species, we are at any time enabled to compare these varying forms, the test being thick, always well preserved, and never compressed. It occurs indifferently in all the shelly beds, and is one of the most common shells of the formation.

The *Limopsis Damhariensis* of Buvignier, 'Geol. de la Meuse,' p. 20, pl. 16, f. 26—29, has some resemblance to our species, but has greater convexity and less angularity of figure.

Localities. The entire formation in the Minchinhampton district; Ancliff, Wiltshire. Eparcy, Langrune, France.

TRIGONIA, *Bruguère*, 1791.

TRIGONIA, <i>Lam.</i> , 1804. <i>Park</i> , 1811. <i>Sow.</i> , 1815. <i>D'Orbigny</i> , 1850.
HIPPOCEPHALOIDES (NUCLEUS), <i>Plot.</i> , 1676.
LYRIODON, <i>Bronn</i> , 1836. LYRODON, <i>Goldfuss</i> , 1838.

Gen. Char. Subtrigonal, rounded anteriorly, truncated posteriorly with an oblique

flattened, or excavated area, which extends posteriorly from the umbo to the infero-posterior extremity, and is separated from the dorsal surface by a ridge or angle, and by a similar division from a small lanceolate space upon the other side, the anterior part of which supports the ligament; umbones recurved, contiguous, usually angulated; the dorsal surface is ornamented with longitudinal or concentric rows of costæ or tubercles. The hinge has four oblong compressed diverging teeth in one valve, the sides of which are grooved transversely, and two similar teeth in the other valve; ligament external, muscular impressions two in each valve, elliptical, and deeply impressed.

In the descriptions of species, we use the term *marginal carina* to indicate the ridge which bounds the area from the other surface of the shell; *inner carina*, the ridge which separates the area from the lanceolate space; the *median carina* is a ridge or line of tubercles which passes longitudinally along the middle of the area.

TRIGONIA SUBGLOBOSA. Tab. V, fig. 21.

Testâ suborbiculari, convexâ, umbonibus prominulis recurvatis; margine anteriore et inferiore rotundato, margine posteriore brevi et concavo; areâ brevi, latâ transversè striatâ, carinis tribus ornatis, carinis tuberculosis, carina marginali tuberculis majoribus; costis numerosis per series angulatis dispositis, posticè magnis et tuberculatis, anticè lævigatis crebris interdum obsoletis.

Shell subglobose, umbones prominent and recurved, the anterior and inferior margins rounded, the posterior margin short and somewhat concave; area short and wide, striated transversely, and ornamented with three tuberculated carinæ, of which the marginal carina has the larger tubercles; the space between the inner carinæ is smooth and short; the other portion of the shell has numerous closely-arranged oblique tuberculated costæ which form a series of angles upon the middle of the shell, the angles being usually greater than right angles. The anterior portions of the costæ pass obliquely downwards to meet the posterior portions, they are smooth, usually undivided, and towards the lower part of the shell become nearly obsolete; their posterior portions are large, forming irregular varices, which are very prominent. It is nearly allied to *Trigonia Goldfussii* in the character of its surface, the chief distinction consisting in the fewer costæ and less acute angle of the latter species; but the figure of the two species is very different. *T. Goldfussii* is much more flattened and less elongated posteriorly, the umbones are not recurved, the figure of the area altogether is more lengthened and straight, and it likewise attains to a larger size than *T. subglobosa*.

Our species occurs rarely both in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite and in the upper part of the middle division in the Inferior Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite; Nailsworth, or Scar Hill, in the Inferior Oolite.

TRIGONIA GOLDFUSSII, *Agass.* Tab. V, fig. 18, 18a.

LYRODON LITTEBATUS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 136, f. 5, 1840.

TRIGONIA GOLDFUSSI, *Agaz.* Mém. sur les Trigonees, p. 35.

? — CUSPIDATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 507, f. 4, 5, (junior.)

Testá plano-convexá, ovato-trigoná, anticè et infernè rotundatá, posticè truncatá; tuberculis per series undulatas dispositis, ad carinam marginalem crassissimis; cariná marginali tuberculis ornatá; areá cardinali transversim striatá; tuberculis nonnullis in cariná interná. (Agassiz, pro parte.)

Shell with a moderate convexity, ovately trigonal, the anterior and inferior borders rounded, the posterior border truncated; umbones not prominent, nearly straight, costæ few, tuberculated, disposed in a series of rows which anteriorly are slightly curved, passing obliquely downwards, posteriorly the costæ are larger, and are curved upwards at a considerable angle; the area is flattened, transversely striated in the young state, but nearly smooth in the adult; the inner carina is slightly tuberculated, and the tubercles upon the marginal carina are more distinct.

The series of costæ posteriorly, which at first are tuberculated and moderately curved, afterwards gradually become large, irregular compressed varices, which are directed nearly perpendicularly downwards, and form a considerable angle at their junction with the posterior portions of the costæ. The inner carina is small and indistinctly tuberculated; the marginal carina is much larger, but has likewise indistinct tubercles, which disappear altogether in the adult state of growth; the area is divided into two parts by a slight longitudinal furrow.

The examples of this species are moderately numerous and of every stage of growth, so that ample materials are afforded for comparison. The surface markings underwent a continuous change throughout the life of the *Mollusk*; in the earliest condition, when the length is only 6 or 7 lines, the surface has a few regular curved and smooth costæ, which form an angle or prominence as they pass over the marginal border (or position of the carina), to the area which they cross, forming so many large plications; when about seven costæ have been perfected, those which succeed begin to have their posterior extremities more curved and indented to form tubercles, the plications upon the area have then degenerated into striations; ultimately these latter become indistinct, and the portion of the area last formed is nearly smooth; the posterior extremities of the costæ gradually become large varices, which are directed nearly perpendicularly downwards, and are imperfectly united to the anterior portions. The minute shell from Ancliff, figured in the 'Mineral Conchology' under the name of *Trigonia cuspidata*, *Sow.*, is probably the present species in its earliest stage of growth.

It will also be perceived, that the young shell very nearly resembles the same stage of *Trigonia Moretoni* the only distinction residing in the more prominent costæ of *T. Goldfussii*. The Great Oolite shells never attain to the magnitude of those figured by

Goldfuss, and the small example figured by him, tab. 136, fig. 5*a*, appears to be another species altogether unlike the young examples of our shell. *Trigonia litterata* of Phillips, 'Geol. Yorksh.,' i, tab. xiv, fig. 11, from the *Lias* of Robin Hood's Bay, is likewise a distinct species, and having the priority, that specific name must be retained for it. *Trigonia Goldfussii*, and more especially young specimens, occur not unfrequently in the coarse bed of planking forming part of the shelly beds of the formation. *Trigonia undulata* from Fromberg, of which M. Agassiz has given two very different figures, would appear to be nearly allied to our species, more especially the shell figured by him, (Etudes Mol. Trigonées, tab. vi, fig. 1,) which exhibits small tubercles upon the carinæ.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

TRIGONIA MORETONI. Tab. V, fig. 19, 19*a*.

? TRIGONIA CONJUNGENS, Phillips. Geol. Yorkshire, i, p. 122.

Testá ovato-trigóná, plano-convexá, umbonibus obtusis recurvis, areá angustá, transversim plicatá; plicis magnis irregularibus; cariná marginali et interná depressis irregulariter subnodulosis; costis per series numerosis (ætate juniore arcuatis, adulto subangulatis,) et tuberculatis, tuberculis posticis magnis crebris confusè dispositis.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather depressed, umbones obtuse, recurved, anterior border rounded, posterior border lengthened and slightly excavated; area narrow, transversely plicated, plications large and irregular; marginal and inner carinæ depressed, rather obscure, (more especially in adult specimens,) irregularly undulated; costæ disposed in a numerous series (about 16), which in the young state are regularly curved, but subsequently become somewhat angulated; they are tuberculated, the posterior tubercles being the larger, closely arranged and much confused or irregular.

In the earliest stage of growth the aspect is so dissimilar that it requires a separate notice, the shell is rather compressed, the costæ are prominent, regular, and smooth, the plications upon the area appearing like continuations of the costæ, which they nearly equal in size, and the oblique divisional line upon the area which replaces the median carina is perceptible.

It is only when five or six costæ have been perfected, that they become indented, the indentations becoming more strongly marked with succeeding costæ, and at length forming distinctly rounded tubercles; during a series of five or upwards, the tuberculated costæ continue to have a regular graceful curvature, but subsequently they become irregular and confluent; posteriorly the tubercles are large, and the costæ are at that part usually bent upwards at a considerable angle. Thus in the adult stage of growth, the surface is always irregular and varies in every individual, even more than is usual in the tuberculated *Trigoniæ*. It would seem to be more nearly allied to *T. impressa* than to any other British species, but it is twice or thrice as large, has greater convexity, the apex is more obtuse, the area has much larger and more distantly arranged plications, neither has

it the distinct and regularly tuberculated marginal carina of that species; the arrangement of the rows of costæ is similar, but the tubercles are larger, and the adult condition more confusedly disposed in our shell.

It occurs in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, in which small specimens are abundant, but adult forms are comparatively rare. The species is respectfully dedicated to Lord Moreton, who has assiduously cultivated geological science.

Localities. The Minchinhampton district in general. Stonesfield slate, Oxfordshire.

TRIGONIA COSTATA, *Sow.*, *Var.* PULLUS. Tab. V, fig. 22, 22a.

CURVIROSTRA NON RUGOSA, *Luid.* Lithoph. Brit., t. 9, No. 714, 1760.

DONACITES COSTATUS, *Schoth.* Petref., i, p. 193, 1820.

LYRIODON COSTATUM, *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., t. 20, f. 4, 1836, 1851.

LYRODON COSTATUM, *Goldf.* Petref., ii, t. 137, f. 3, 1840.

TRIGONIA PULLUS, *Sow.* Min. Conch., t. 508, 1826.

— COSTATA, *Lamarck.* An. s. Vert., vi, p. 64, 1819.

— — *Parkinson.* Org. Rem., iii, t. 12, f. 4, 1811.

— — *Zeiten.* Wurt., p. 78, t. 58, f. 5, 1834.

— — *Roemer.* Oolith., p. 97, 1835.

— — *Agassiz.* Mém. sur les Trigónées, p. 35, t. 3, f. 12—14, 1840.

Testá subtrigóná, umbonibus prominentibus recurvis, acutis, areá magná, plicata et carinatá.

In ætate juniore, cariná marginali acutá et lævigatá, cariná mediá et interná denticulatá.

Ætate adulto areá in valvá sinistrá cariná marginali magná rotundatá et indentatá; cariná mediá et interná distinctá et denticulatá sed parvâ; superficiei inter carinis plicis longitudinalibus densis interdum spinis acutis instructis; areá in valvá alterá sine cariná mediá plicisque longitudinalibus magnis, paucis intertiusque latis et profundis. Costis dorsalibus magnis, lævigatis, elevatis et curvatis, cariná marginali separatis.

Shell subtrigonal, umbones prominent, acute, recurved; area large, longitudinally plicated and carinated, dorsal surface costated. In the young state, the marginal carina is acute and smooth, the inner and mesial carinæ are denticulated. In a more advanced stage of growth, the area in the left valve has a marginal carina large, rounded, and deeply indented, the median and inner carinæ are distinct and denticulated, the spaces between the carinæ have numerous longitudinal plications, which are not unfrequently covered with asperities, or acute spinous elevations. In the right valve, the surface of the area is different; it is divided into two portions, the posterior portion being more depressed than the other, there is no distinct median carina, but the anterior portion of the area has two large indented plications, separated by wide interstitial spaces, ultimately two other plications are added. The longitudinal costæ are large, smooth, and gracefully curved, separated from the marginal carina by a smooth sulcus; the lanceolate space between the inner carinæ has a surface very similar to that of the area. Notwithstanding the frequency

with which this species has been figured and described, the foregoing definition will be found to differ from all which have previously been given; it is founded, however, upon observation of the form in its varieties and stages of growth without stint of examples. It is distinguished from other allied costated species, by characters which are chiefly supplied by the posterior slope, and which are constant and of importance. When from six to eight costæ have been perfected, the marginal carina acquires large denticulations, and subsequently continues to be indented transversely. The distinctly elevated median carina and finely reticulated surface of the left valve are very different from the corresponding parts of the right valve, the area of which has in its middle a longitudinal divisional line which separates the surface into two portions, the posterior portion being more depressed than the other; at first, there appears a kind of median carina, which subsequently is not to be distinguished from the other plications; these large plications do not occupy the entire surface of the area, but have between them, and more especially separating them from the marginal carina, wide and depressed interstitial spaces. Goldfuss states, that the apex of the right valve is more recurved, or advances before the other; this feature has occasionally been observed in specimens from the Cotswolds, it may therefore be regarded not as an accidental but as an occasional feature, which certainly is absent in the majority of specimens. Neither is this character altogether peculiar to the present species of *Trigonia*. A rigid comparison of specimens proves that the minute *Trigonia pullus* of the 'Mineral Conchology' from Ancliff, is only the germ of *Trigonia costata*, not of the typical large Inferior Oolite shell, but of a much smaller variety, which is abundant in the Great Oolite; adult specimens of this variety, which may be called *pullus*, have an equal number of costæ with the typical form, but the figure is less convex; the anterior border is not truncated, both that and the inferior border being regularly rounded. The linear dimensions never attain to half of the large Inferior Oolite form, an inconsiderable number only exceed an inch in length, but specimens of half an inch, or even less, are much more abundant. The peculiar features of the cardinal area above described are persistent in all the varieties of the species, and furnish a ready means of distinguishing it from allied costated forms, such as *Trigonia similis* of Bronn, *T. Meriani*, *monilifera*, *denticulata*, *papillata*, and *suprajurensis* of Agassiz; *T. costata* of Pusch, 'Polens Palæont.,' taf. vii, figs. 1, 2, is regarded by Agassiz as a distinct species, for which he proposes the specific name of *zonata*. *Trigonia costata* would appear to have very frequently been confounded with an abundant Kimmeridge clay species, but in the latter shell the area is alike in both valves, the marginal carina has not large denticulations, the general form is more elongated, the umbones much less recurved, the marginal carina is nearly straight, and the costæ are much more oblique. In the Minchinhampton district the *pullus* variety of *T. costata* is exceedingly abundant, surpassing in numbers those of the other *Trigonias* combined; the valves are usually disunited, and internal casts are never obtained; a length of 20 lines upon the marginal carina appears to be its utmost limit in size.

Localities. Everywhere in the shelly beds of the Minchinhampton district; in the Forest Marble of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

TRIGONIA COSTATA, *Sow.*, var. ELONGATA. Tab. V, fig. 23.

Somewhat rarely an elongated variety of this well-known form occurs in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite; it is somewhat more convex than *T. pullus*, the marginal carina is remarkable for its general straightness and prominence, the costæ are less curved and are disposed with greater obliquity than in the other varieties, and the character of the area has nothing peculiar. It is not distinguishable from a shell from Cutch, figured and described by Mr. Sowerby in the 'Geological Transactions,' 2d ser., vol. v, pl. 21.

TRIGONIA FLECTA. Tab. V, fig. 20.

Testá ovato-trigoná, subcompressá, areá elongatá, planatá, transversè striatá; carinis ejusdem subnullis, superficie costis angustis, horizontalibus rectis, posticè angulo flectis, angulo costarum subrecto.

Shell ovately trigonal, or oblong, rather compressed, area elongated and flattened, transversely striated; carinæ scarcely distinguishable, the middle portion of the area with a longitudinal furrow; the other portion of the shell with narrow straight nearly horizontal costæ, which at their posterior portions are suddenly bent upwards at a right angle, and become nodose, forming short perpendicular varices.

It differs from *T. angulata*, *Sow.*, in the absence of tuberculated carinæ upon the area, in its flatness and in the costæ, which are more closely arranged, and have not the elegant curvature of the Inferior Oolite shell. The general figure is more oblong than *T. Goldfussii* and *T. undulata*, *Agassiz*, to both of which it has a certain resemblance in the character of its surface. It would seem to be rare; we have only met with a single example, which occurred in a rock too hard to permit the perfect exposure of the shell; its position is a bed somewhat shelly and situated a little beneath the Bradford clay.

Locality. The Tetbury Road station of the Great Western Railway.

TRIGONIA DUPLICATA, *Sow.* Tab. VI, fig. 2.

TRIGONIA DUPLICATA, *Sow.* *Min. Con.*, t. 237, f. 4, 1819.

Testá ovato-trigoná anticè rotundatá, posticè productá et rostratá, umbonibus obtusis sub-recurvis; areá angustatá transversá striatá, medio sulco longitudinali, carinis parvis tuberculis minimis instructis; costis serratis ornatis; costulis prioribus concentricis et regularibus, aliis obliquis nonnunquam dichotomis.

Shell ovately trigonal, moderately convex, anterior extremity rounded, posterior extremity produced and rostrated, superior border rather concave; umbones mesial,

obtuse, slightly recurved; area narrow, transversely striated with a mesial longitudinal furrow; carinæ small, with densely arranged minute tubercles; costæ serrated; the first few costæ are regular and concentric, the others are directed obliquely downwards from the marginal carina to the lower border, they are nearly straight, some few are dichotomous and slightly waved, the serrations are irregular or unequal, which gives to the costæ a knotted aspect.

This species is not uncommon (more especially the external moulds), in the bed called *Trigonia grit*, a member of the upper division of the Inferior Oolite; in the Great Oolite it is very rare.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite. The Cotswold hills generally, in the Inferior Oolite.

TRIGONIA IMPRESSA, *Sow.* Tab. V. fig. 24.

TRIGONIA IMPRESSA, *Sow.* Zool. Journal, iii, t. 11.

— — *Prevost.* Ann. Scien. Nat., iv, t. 18, f. 22, 23.

— — *Morris.* Catal. Brit. Foss., p. 103, 1843.

Testá ovato—trigóná subcompressá, anticè productá rotundatá, posticè rectá, obliquá; umbonibus submedianis acutis; costis per series numerosis læviter arcuatis, subundulatis et tuberculatis, costis, anticis, obliquis, angustis, subrectis densè serratis, posticis curvatis, tuberculis parvis crebris; arcá angustá, transversim striatá, striis tenuibus crebris; cariná marginali nodulis parvis regularibus ornatis, cariná interná transversim plicatá; cariná mediá sulco longitudinali.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather compressed, anterior side produced and rounded, posterior side straight, oblique, and compressed, umbones nearly mesial acute and very slightly recurved; costæ disposed in a numerous series which are moderately curved, little elevated, somewhat angulated and tuberculated. The anterior portions of the costæ are narrow and but little prominent; they are nearly straight, but are directed obliquely downward, and are more or less distinctly serrated or indented, but do not form distinct tubercles; posteriorly the costæ are more curved or rather angulated; they rise upwards to meet the marginal carina at a right angle and are distinctly tuberculated, the tubercles being small and closely arranged. The area is rather narrow and distinctly bounded by two carinæ; the marginal carina is small, it has regular elevated tubercles which are rather distantly arranged, the inner carina is plicated, an oblique furrow or line replaces the median carina, the surface of the area has at first a few prominent transverse plications, but these soon degenerate into striations which are fine and densely arranged; the lanceolate space between the inner carinæ is elongated and smooth.

The aspect of this little shell is peculiar, and its features are very persistent—few exceed an inch in length, and from this size to half an inch is its most frequent dimensions; they were eminently gregarious, and are numerous scattered over the thin laminæ of

Stonesfield slate, at very many localities, but have not hitherto been discovered in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Stonesfield, Eyeford, and generally throughout Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, where the Stonesfield slate is present.

TRIGONIA PHILLIPSI. Tab. VI, fig. 1.

Testá ovato-trigóná, convexá, umbonibus submedianis obtusis, subrectis, areá parvâ planatâ; carinâ marginali angustâ, tuberculis parvis, crebris ornatâ, carinâ internâ varicibus subdistantibus; superficie inter carinis plicis crebris transversis et sulco obliquo mediano instructo; valvis lateribus costis concentricis regularibus crebris elevatis, tuberculis parvis densè dispositis.

Shell ovately trigonal, convex, anterior border produced and rounded; posterior border truncated, umbones nearly mesial, obtuse, nearly straight and scarcely recurved, marginal carina nearly straight, narrow, and little elevated, ornamented with minute closely arranged tubercles, inner carina with a few prominent rather distantly placed varices; lanceolate space between the inner carinæ wide and smooth; the surface of the area between the carinæ is flattened, traversed transversely by prominent closely arranged plications, and divided in its middle part by an oblique furrow; the sides of the valves have very numerous elevated narrow concentric regular costæ, which are ornamented with small, equal, densely arranged tubercles.

This elegant shell possesses a considerable general resemblance to *Trigonia striata*, Sow.; like that shell the costæ are regular, concentric, elevated, and are furnished upon their upper surfaces with small tubercles; but the figure is essentially different; *T. striata* has the umbones recurved and pointed, the hinge margin posteriorly much excavated, the marginal and inner carinæ have a graceful curvature, and the posterior side of the shell is considerably produced; none of these features are observable in our species, the hinge margin of which is scarcely concave, the umbones obtuse, not prominent and recurved; the posterior side is likewise so short that the umbones appear to be nearly mesial; the costæ in our species are nearly twice as numerous, equally elevated, and the minute tubercles upon them are rounded and much more densely arranged, so that a little distance from the eye the tubercles are scarcely distinguishable. This comparison can only be made between the specimens themselves, for it happens that nearly all the figures hitherto published of *Trigonia striata* are very unsatisfactory, with the exception only of that in the *Petrefacten* of Goldfuss, which is excellent, and represents the adult condition of that species.

Trigonia Phillipsi occurs in soft Oolite, in the vicinity of Stamford and Denton, Lincolnshire, and has not been recognised in the Great Oolite of Gloucestershire.

Dedicated to Prof. John Phillips, whose philosophic researches have greatly contributed to the advancement of geological science.

TRIGONIA IMBRICATA, Sow. Tab. VI, fig. 8, 8a.

TRIGONIA IMBRICATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 507, f. 2, 3.

Under this name, Mr. Sowerby has figured apparently an immature or young state of a species of *Trigonia* from Ancliff, of which the adult specimens have scarcely been recognised; this small form is shewn in the figure 8a; we believe, however, that the shell represented by fig. 8 belongs to a more advanced stage of growth; the peculiar imbrication of this species noticed by Mr. Sowerby appears to arise from the erosion of the concentric spinose tubercles which ornament the shell.

The young stage of this shell is described in the 'Mineral Conchology,' as being "Transversely oblong, depressed; with five or six concentric, dentated, subimbricated keels upon the rounded anterior side; posterior side obliquely truncated, ribbed. The carinæ upon the surface of this little shell resemble terraces one above the other; each is divided into four or five angular lobes."

Localities. Minchinhampton, (fig. 8, in the British Museum Collection;) Ancliff, Wiltshire.

CARDIUM, Linn. 1758.

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve subcordiform, umbones prominent, contiguous. Hinge with two cardinal and two lateral teeth in each valve; the cardinal teeth are approximate, oblique, crucially inserted, one with the other, lateral teeth remote.

CARDIUM SEMICOSTATUM, Lycett. Tab VII, fig. 6, 6a, b.

CARDIUM SEMICOSTATUM, Lycett. Annals Nat. Hist., 1850.

Testâ parvâ, ovato-orbiculari, convexâ, umbonibus magnis, medianis, concentricè et tenuissimè striatis; latere postico compresso, costulis crebris radiantibus decussatis.

Shell small, ovately orbicular, convex, umbones large, mesial; concentric striæ regular and faintly impressed; the posterior side is compressed, its concentric striæ are crossed by radiating closely arranged ribs.

The figure of this little species is wide towards the ventral border and narrow towards the umbones, the lunule is small or nearly obsolete; the convexity of the valves is moderate, and the flatness of the posterior side produces at its junction with the dorsal surface a well-defined oblique angle. It would seem to be rare in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but the Bradford clay of Wiltshire produces numerous casts of a *Cardium*, which we believe to belong to this species, and which attained a much greater development of growth; casts of this shell are also abundant adjacent to the Tetbury Road Railway station, a locality which is very prolific of the fossils of the Bradford clay.

The height and lateral diameter are about equal, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common in the Great Oolite. It occurs likewise in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite of the same district.

CARDIUM STRICKLANDI. Tab. VII, fig. 5, 5a.

CARDIUM STRIATUM. Geol. Chelt., *J. Buckmann* and *H. E. Strickland*, 1845, p. 97.

Testá suborbiculari æquilaterali, ventricosá, umbonibus medianis, contiguís, marginibus, arcuatis; latere postico lineis radiantibus crebris; dorso lineis concentricis crebris regularibus.

Shell suborbicular, equilateral, ventricose; umbones, mesial and contiguous, margins of the valves regularly rounded; surface ornamented with concentric regular small ridges, posterior portion with radiating closely arranged lines.

This small species is very abundant in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, the concentric lines are most elevated and conspicuous in the smallest specimens, in those of the largest size which have a diameter of 10 lines, the lines are nearly or quite obsolete.

Height and lateral diameter equal, diameter through both the valves one third less.

Localities. Every Great Oolite quarry in the Minchinhampton district.

CARDIUM BUCKMANI. Tab. VII, fig. 2.

CARDIUM LEVIGATUM, *Lycett*. Annals Nat. Hist., p. 422, 1850.

Testá sublævi ovato-suborbiculari convexá, umbonibus medianis prominulis incurvis, latere antico rotundo, postico obliquo, sed rotundo, basi arcuatá; striis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus.

Shell smooth, ovately orbicular, convex, umbones mesial, prominent, and incurved, anterior side rounded, posterior side oblique and rounded, base curved symmetrically; dorsal surface, with a few very fine and irregular concentric striæ.

The substance of the test is very thin, and its bad state of preservation together with the variety of the species render it difficult to exemplify it from any one specimen; much finer and more perfect specimens have been procured in the shelly freestone of Leckhampton hill, by the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

Height 22 lines; lateral diameter 24 lines; diameter through both the valves 15 lines. It has occurred in more than one of the shelly beds.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

CARDIUM SUBTRIGONUM. Tab. VII, fig. 3.

Testá subtrigoná, convexá, umbonibus acuminatis contiguís anticis, latere postico elongato oblique declivi, lineis radiantibus undulatis; dorso striis tenuissimis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell subtrigonal, convex; umbones pointed, prominent, contiguous and anterior; posterior side elongated, sloping obliquely with radiating and waved lines; dorsal surface with very fine, concentric, irregular striæ. An ill-defined obtuse angle passes obliquely

from the umbones to the posterior and inferior angle, and forms a boundary to the radiating posterior lines. The posterior side is not excavated or flattened, as in some other trigonal species, but is rather convex.

It occurs very rarely near to the base of the Great Oolite, in a band of hard whitish argillaceous rock, but has not been found in the shelly beds.

Locality. The southern boundary of Minchinhampton Common.

CARDIUM-PES-BOVIS, D'ARCHIAC. Tab. VII, fig. 4, 4a.

CARDIUM PES-BOVIS, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., tom. v, t. 27, f. 2, 1843.

Testá nucleo subtrigóná, convexá; umbonibus magnis incurvis, dorso fornicato, angulo obliquo, acuto carinato; lunulá magná cordatá; latere postico angusto, excavato; dorso lineis longitudinalibus tenuissimis perpendicularibus ornatis.

Shell with the nucleus subtrigonal and convex; umbones large, incurved, dorsal surface with a ridge forming an oblique and acute angle; lunule large, cordate; posterior side narrow and excavated; dorsal surface with longitudinal, fine, perpendicular lines.

The large excavated lunule, fine perpendicular lines, and more erect mesial umbones, distinguish this from our *C. concinnum*, which latter is a much smaller species. It occurs very rarely in a whitish argillaceous rock near to the base of the Great Oolite.

Height, 30 lines; lateral diameter, 28 lines; diameter through both the valves, 22 lines.

Locality. The southern side of Minchinhampton Common.

CARDIUM CONCINNUM. Tab. VII, fig. 7a, b, c.

? CARDIUM MINUTUM, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., v, t. 27, f. 4.

? — PES-BOVIS, *junior.*

Testá ovato-orbiculari, obliquá, umbonibus angulatis incurvis, latere antico rotundo brevi, lunulá parvâ, latere postico compresso aut excavato, angulo obliquo obtusó carinato; dorso costulis radiantibus rotundis crebris, striis concentricis decussatis.

Shell ovately orbicular, oblique; umbones large, angulated, and curved forwards, anterior side rounded, short; lunule small, moderately excavated; posterior side flattened and excavated, bounded by an oblique and obtuse angled carina; dorsal surface with little ribs radiating, closely arranged, rounded, and decussated by regular, numerous, concentric striae.

The posterior surface is ornamented in a manner similar to the other part of the shell, but so much more faintly marked that, in ordinary or not well preserved specimens, it appears smooth. The general figure has a considerable resemblance to the large *Cardium pes-bovis*, but the latter species is much higher, and more nearly equilateral.

Height, 9 lines; lateral diameter, 10 lines; diameter through both valves, 7 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, Bisley Common.

ISOCARDIA. *Lam.* 1799.

Gen. Char. Cordiform, regular, ventricose; umbones prominent, distant, diverging, involute; hinge with two compressed cardinal, and one compressed lateral tooth in each valve; ligament external, bifid, diverging in the direction of the umbones.

ISOCARDIA TENERA, *Sow.* Tab. VII, fig. 1, 1a.

ISOCARDIA TENERA, *Sow.* Min. Con., p. 494, t. 295, f. 2, 1821.

— — *Deshayes.* Traité Élémentaire de Couch., ii, p. 27, t. 24, f. 6, 7.

CEROMYA TENERA, *Agassiz.* Etud. Cat., t. 8—e, f. 1—12, p. 34.

? Var. ISOCARDIA TUMIDA, *Phil.* Geol. Yorksh., i, t. 4, f. 25, 1835.

Testá nucleo subtrigono, inflato; umbonibus medianis, altis antrorsum incurvis; latero antico lato, striis concentricis subtilissimis.

Shell with the nucleus subtrigonal, inflated; umbones mesial, elevated, and curved forwards and inwards; anterior side very wide, rather flattened, giving somewhat a three-sided figure to the nucleus; surface of the test with fine concentric striae.

The convexity of the valves is so considerable that the diameter through both is almost equal to that of the height and length, but the length varies with the stages of growth, the younger forms being more produced laterally and less convex; the posterior side is always rather compressed, and usually exhibits an angle, which passes obliquely from the umbones backwards, but in the more inflated specimens it is obsolete; the valves appear to fit closely at their circumference, and the ventral border is regularly and elliptically curved. The anterior side is very wide, and somewhat flattened, giving a three-sided aspect to the general figure. The nuclei do not display any concentric striae, and we have never found the test preserved.

Locality. It occurs somewhat rarely in the upper beds of the Great Oolite, two miles east of Minchinhampton, but has not been found in the shelly beds of the same formation.

LUCINA, *Brug.* 1791.

Gen. Char. Inequilateral, orbicular, posterior side short or truncated, anterior side more produced. Hinge usually with two small cardinal, and two lateral teeth in one valve, one lateral tooth in the other; ligament external, but deeply excavated. Muscular impressions two in each valve, the anterior one narrow and lengthened, the posterior somewhat rounded; impression of the mantle not sinuated.

LUCINA BELLONA, *D'Orb.* Tab. VI, figs. 18, 18 a.

LUCINA LIBATA, var. TRANSVERSA, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. France, v, t. 26, f. 3.

— BELLONA, *d'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., 1, p. 309.

Testá transversá, ovato-orbiculari, plano-convexá, anticè rotundatá, posticè subsinuatá, umbonibus medianis acutis, margine cardinali subrecto, oblique declivi, lunulá parvâ excavatá; superficie plicis concentricis magnis irregularibus, striis densissimis impressis.

Shell transverse, ovate, rather flattened, anterior margin rounded, posterior margin sinuated; umbones mesial and pointed; hinge margin lengthened, straight, and oblique; concentric folds rather irregular, elevated, and impressed with longitudinal, densely arranged, and very fine striations. An obscure elevation passes obliquely from the umbones to the inferior and posterior border. This shell presents considerable variety in its form and markings; young specimens are much more compressed, and their borders are very acute, the general outline is nearly orbicular, and the concentric plications are very distinct and regular: the adult shell becomes either of a suborbicular and convex, or of a transverse and more depressed form, and in both varieties the concentric elevations are placed at unequal distances; the suborbicular variety has a more excavated lunule, and the umbones are more directed forwards or oblique. The shell figured by M. D'Archiac, belongs to the transverse variety to which our Great Oolite specimens belong, but we are not without examples of the other form. It is absent in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, being found only in mudstones, or a fine calcareous muddy sediment which has become limestone. It occurs very abundantly in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire, associated with *Nerinea*, and a numerous suite of other Mollusks, but is almost absent when the organic *facies* consists of *Terebratulæ*. It reappears in the upper beds of the Great Oolite, forming a numerous colony in a compact marly rock, about one hundred feet above the Fuller's earth, where it is seldom that specimens much better than nuclei can be disengaged.

Dimensions. Transverse variety:—lateral diameter, 31 lines; height, 25 lines; diameter through both valves, 13 lines. Suborbicular variety:—lateral diameter, 26 lines; height, 24 lines; diameter through both valves, 13 lines.

Localities. In Great Oolite, two miles east of Minchinhampton. In Inferior Oolite, along the outer escarpment of the northern and middle Cotswold hills. Also near Stamford, and in other localities in Lincolnshire.

LUCINA BELLONA, var. *Depressa.* Tab. VI, fig. 15.

Testá transversá, subæquilatérá, orbiculatá, compressá et lævigatá; margine superiori anticè subhorizontali posticè recto declivi, striis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell transverse, subequilateral, orbicular, compressed and smooth, superior margin anteriorly produced, and nearly horizontal, posterior margin straight and sloping; base regularly elliptical.

The lateral diameter, in regard to the height, is as eleven to nine; the umbones are nearly mesial, and pointed, but depressed; the concentric striae are very slightly impressed, which gives to the shell a smooth and depressed aspect. It is not very common, but occurs in more than one of the shelly beds of the Great Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

LUCINA CRASSA, *Sow. var.* Tab. VI, fig. 13.

LUCINA CRASSA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 557, f. 3, 1827.

Testá crassá, suborbiculari, plano-convexá, lateribus subæqualibus; umbonibus acutis medianis, cardine marginali recto, obliquo declivi; lunulá parvá obliquá; basi arcuatá, lineis concentricis crebris irregularibus.

Shell convex, suborbicular, the sides nearly equal; umbones acute, mesial; hinge margin straight, oblique, and sloping; lunule small, oblique; base regularly rounded, concentric lines closely arranged and irregular.

The umbones are mesial and curved forwards, so that the anterior side of the shell is less produced than is usual with the genus; the degree of convexity near the umbones is moderate, and less than in *L. obliqua*. It occurs very rarely well preserved in the planking beds of the Great Oolite.

The specimen figured is contained in the collection of the British Museum.

Worn specimens of this species, of which the shell has become thin, and the exterior markings obliterated, are difficult to distinguish from what we consider a distinct species, *L. rotundata*, and which may prove to be only a variety.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

LUCINA ROTUNDATA, *Roemer, sp.* Tab. VI, figs. 14, 14 a.

? ASTARTE ROTUNDATA, *Roemer.* Vers. Oolith., t. 6, f. 12, 1836.

Testá subtransversá, inæquilaterá, oblique orbiculari, concentricè lineatá, convexá, anticè subproductá, complanatá; umbonibus parvis incurvis.

Shell somewhat transverse, inequilateral, obliquely orbicular, concentrically lineated convex, anterior side rather produced; umbones small, incurved.

Specimens vary both in the degree of convexity, and in the proportions between the lateral diameter and the height, but the former measurement always exceeds the latter. The concentric lines or plications are very irregular and faintly marked, so as to give a general smoothness to the surface.

It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and has also been recognised in the upper ragstones of the Inferior Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common in the Great Oolite; Rodborough Hill in the Inferior Oolite.

The figure showing the hinge has been copied from a specimen in the British Museum collection.

LUCINA DESPECTA, *Phil.* Tab. VI, figs. 16, 17.

LUCINA DESPECTA, *Phil. Geol. Yorksh.*, i, t. 9, f. 8, 1835.

— CARDIOIDES, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. France, tom. v, t. 25, f. 6.

— DESPECTA, *junior*, tab. nost. vi, f. 16.

Testá suborbiculari, obliquá, convexá; umbonibus parvis acutis, postmedianis, latere antico producto, postico brevi; superficie lineis concentricis crebris irregularibus.

Shell suborbicular, oblique, convex, anterior side produced, posterior side short; umbones small, acute, situated posterior to the middle of the valves, and curved forwards; the surface with closely arranged, irregular concentric lines.

Having had the advantage (through the kindness of Mr. Bean) of comparing the original specimen (fig 17) figured in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' we are enabled to affirm that *Lucina cardioides*, *D'Archiac* (Mem. Soc. Geol. Fran., vol. v, tab. xxv, fig. 6), represents the young of this species (Tab. VI, fig. 16); in that condition the shell is somewhat more convex, the concentric lines are prominent and less irregular than in the adult condition. *Lucina obliqua*, *Goldfuss*, (*Petref.*, tab. 146, fig. 14,) is probably another synonym of the same species; these synonyms having been occasioned by the figure in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' unaccompanied by any description not having been fully recognized.

The numerous specimens which we have examined present a considerable diversity in figure, depending chiefly upon the varying amount of obliquity; the substance of the test is thick, and in the ultimate stage of growth the concentric plications become both prominent and closely arranged. In the shelly beds of the great Oolite the greater number of specimens are diminutive; in the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite they are much larger.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common in the Great Oolite; Ponton, Lincolnshire; near Nailsworth, in the Inferior Oolite.

CORBIS, *Cuvier*, 1817.

IDOTÆA, *Schumacher*, 1817.

Gen. Char. Shell transverse equivalve, umbones submesial, incurved, contiguous; surface imbricated or cancellated. Hinge, with two narrow triangular teeth, in each valve of which one is bifid, and two lateral teeth, the anterior of which are approximate, the posterior teeth remote. Muscular impressions lunulate, pallial impression simple.

CORBIS LAJOYEI, *D'Archiac.* Tab. VII, fig. 12, 12a, b.

CORBIS LAJOYEI, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., tom. v, t. 27, f. 1, 1843.

Testá crassá, convexá, transversè elongatá, umbonibus magnis medianis; anticè sub-

horizontali producto, posticè subrostrato, attenuato; margine cardinali subrecto, oblique declivi; costis concentricis crebris imbricatis; margine interno integro.

Shell thick, convex, transversely elongated, umbones large mesial; anterior side produced subhorizontal; posterior side more attenuated, slightly rostrated; hinge border nearly straight, elongated, and sloping obliquely; concentric costæ densely arranged, regular imbricated; inner margins of the valves smooth.

A very rare shell readily distinguished from other contemporaneous species by the finer and more densely arranged costæ.

Height 16 lines; length 25 lines; diameter through both the valves 13 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs in the bed of coarse planking.

CORBIS LAJOYEI, *Var. cingenda.* Tab. VII, fig. 11.

Testá ovato-rotundatá concentricè costatá; costis magnis subdistantibus prominulis lamelliformibus; latere antico brevi, marginibus rotundis.

Shell ovately rounded, convex, concentrically costated; costæ rather distant, regular, prominent, lamellar, anterior side short, margins rounded.

The figure is less elongated than in the preceding species, more especially the anterior side; the costæ are much more distantly arranged.

Height, one inch; length, an inch and a quarter; rare.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, in the bed of coarse planking.

CORBIS ASPERA. Tab. VII, fig. 13, 13a.

CORBIS ASPERA, *Lycett.* Ann. Nat. Hist., Dec. 1850, pl. 11, f. 7.

Testá ovato-elongatá, convexá, umbonibus subacutis prominulis, costis concentricis subacutis regularibus distantibus.

Shell ovately elongated, convex, umbones prominent, mesial, rather acute; concentric costæ regular, distinctly arranged, and rather acute.

Compared with *C. cingenda*, the figure is more elongated, the umbones more pointed, and the costæ are more elevated and distantly arranged.

Height, 8 lines, length, 11 lines; but larger specimens occur in the Inferior Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite; the vicinity of Nailsworth, in the Inferior Oolite.

Sub-Genus, SPHÆRA, Sow.

Shell thick, subæquilateral, equivalve, globose, umbones large, contiguous, directed forwards, lunule small, but slightly excavated, ligament external, surface smooth, or impressed only with the folds of growth. Hinge, massive, with two cardinal teeth in the right valve, these are thick and united beneath the umbo; the posterior one is prominent, and placed transversely to the hinge plate, the anterior one is oblique and elongated

forwards, having a pit above it to receive the anterior lateral tooth of the other valve. Left valve with two cardinal teeth, of which the anterior one is prominent, somewhat conical, and disunited from the other, there is also a small approximate anterior lateral tooth. Each valve has likewise a distant posterior lateral tooth, which is not very prominent.

As *Sphæra* has a considerable general resemblance to *Corbis*: we will concisely indicate the features whereby they are distinguished. In *Corbis*, the anterior side is the most prominent; *Sphæra*, is equilateral and oblique. The surface of *Corbis* is always cancellated having a denticulated inner border; *Sphæra*, has its surface smooth, or is marked only with the lines of growth, and the inner margin is acute and smooth. The hinge in the right valve of *Corbis* consists of two narrow triangular teeth placed like the sides of the letter V, the angle being at the umbo, the anterior lateral tooth being separate and distinct; in *Sphæra*, the cardinal teeth are thick, not angular or pointed, and the anterior one forms a thickened oblique, lengthened process, before which there is no lateral tooth. In the left valve the arrangement of the teeth is likewise different; in *Sphæra*, the anterior and larger cardinal tooth is obtusely conical and projecting; in the other genus it is trigonal and depressed, and the anterior lateral tooth is differently situated with respect to the teeth of the other valve. Allowing, then, that *Sphæra* is nearly allied to *Corbis*, there would appear to exist sufficiently distinctive characters to demand their separation subgenerically.

SPHÆRA MADRID. Tab. VII, fig. 14, 14a, b, c, d.

CARDIUM MADRID, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., tom. v, pl. 25, f. 7, 1843.

CORBIS MADRID, *D'Orb.* Prodôme Paléont., i, p. 309.

?CARDIUM INCERTUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, t. 11, f. 5, 1835.

Testá crassá subglobosá, umbonibus magnis obliquis et contiguís. Valvis in ætate juniore levigatis subdepressis; in ætate adulto globoso plicis incrementi rugis, concentricis et irregularibus.

Shell thick, subglobose; umbones large, directed obliquely forwards, and contiguous. In the young state the valves are rather depressed and smooth; in the adult state they become much more globose, and acquire concentric, irregular, and prominent folds of growth.

Considerable variation occurs in the figure of this species, the more globose specimens have the height and length of the valves almost equal, those which are more depressed have a greater length laterally and are nearly smooth; the latter characters are exhibited in specimens from the Inferior Oolite of Leckhampton Hill, where it occurs somewhat rarely. Our species ranks as one of the most abundant shells of the shelly beds of Great Oolite in the Minchinhampton district, and we have also detected it at several positions higher in the series, even to 120 feet above the Fuller's earth.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons, in the Great Oolite; in the shelly roe stone of the Inferior Oolite of Leckhampton Hill; and in the Forest Marble, near Frome.

Genus UNICARDIUM. D'Orbigny, 1847.

Shell thin, convex, ovately oblong; umbones contiguous, depressed; hinge margin elongated, nearly horizontal; margins of the valves rounded, not close fitting, but without any regular aperture. Hinge ligamentary, the ligament being external, supported by a thin shelly lamina, which is partly internal, and extends posteriorly the length of the hinge margin; beneath the umbo is a small depressed tooth in each valve, but these are nearly obsolete, and in the greater number of specimens cannot be distinguished. Muscular impressions elliptical; pallial impression simple. The external surface is destitute of ornament, but has large, concentric, irregular plications; the substance of the test is very thin.

The three species which we give as examples of *Unicardium*, belong to an extensive series of shells, several of which M. Agassiz has figured and described as *Mactromyæ*, but which are in fact perfectly distinct from another portion of the same genus, for which the name *Mactromya* may perhaps be retained; these latter are *Mactromya mactroides striolata*, *tenuis*, and *brevis*; these shells are distinguished by well-marked features, externally they have an oblique posterior angle, internally they have an anterior, oblique, elongated rib, and a large sinus in the pallear impression.

Three other species of the same author, viz., *M. globosa*, *æqualis*, and *rugosa*, have a figure much more convex, without any posterior angle; internally they are destitute of the anterior rib, and their pallear impression is simple; the latter group should therefore be removed from the *Myadæ*. M. D'Orbigny, ('*Prodrome de Paléontologie*,') has referred this group, together with other shells, to his new proposed genus *Unicardium*, the type of which is *Corbula cardioides*, of Phillips. *Unicardium* is described as resembling *Cardium*, but having only a single cardinal tooth in each valve.

Unicardium comprises a numerous group of species, several of which are so nearly allied in form as to be with difficulty distinguished. They occur throughout the Lias, the lower, the middle, and the upper Oolitic rocks of Europe, and it is probable that many species remain undescribed; they occur indifferently in beds of clay, in lias limestone, and in shelly oolite, in the latter case the valves are always disunited, but in the lias and other clays, and argillaceous limestones, the valves are invariably in apposition. Their habits were not gregarious, but, on the contrary, they always occur sparingly, and from the thinness of the test, have often sustained fracture or compression. From the borders of the valves not being close fitting, and perhaps from a considerable amount of lateral motion which the kind of union in the valves would permit, one valve frequently overwraps the other, producing a mistaken appearance of inequality in the valves, which may have led to the species first figured in the '*Geology of Yorkshire*,' having been assigned to *Corbula*.

We regard *Unicardium* as presenting a considerable resemblance to certain species of *Lucina*, and would arrange it in the Malacological series near to that genus.

UNICARDIUM VARICOSUM, Sow., Sp. Tab. VIII, figs. 7, 7a, b; 8a, b.

VENUS VARICOSA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 296, 1819.

? UNICARDIUM CORBISOIDEUM, D'Orbigny. Prod. de Paléont., i, p. 309, 1850.

— VARICOSUM, D'Orbigny. Ibid., p. 310.

Testá subglobosá, umbonibus magnis, medianis antrorsum incurvis, lateribus brevibus, posticè subtruncato, marginibus rotundis, plicis concentricis tenuibus irregularibus.

Shell very thin, subglobose; umbones large, mesial directed forwards; sides of the shell short, more especially the posterior side, which, differing from the usual form of the genus, is somewhat shorter than the other side; the margins of the valves are rounded and slightly irregular; the concentric plications are not prominent.

The nuclei of this species are impressed with one or more strongly-marked grooves, which pass downwards from the umbones towards the inferior border in each valve. Mr. Sowerby remarks that this species is "not remarkable for anything but the furrows that occur along the middle of the specimens, all of which are casts in a light-coloured limestone; the furrows are two upon each valve, one of them much larger than the other, and terminated before reaching the edge by a deep hollow; corresponding ridges must have existed inside the shell, but whether they were visible externally cannot now be discovered; the concentric furrows that are strongly marked upon some specimens would seem to indicate a thin shell. It is nearly globose, but not so deep as long; the line of the hinge is two thirds as long as the shell, and nearly straight; other characters of the hinge are not discoverable; the beaks are much incurved." (Min. Con., vol. iii, p. 173.)

Localities. Casts occur in the upper marly deposits of the Oolite at Felmersham, Blisworth, Kingsthorpe, Oundle, &c. The shells occur rarely in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common.

UNICARDIUM IMPRESSUM. Tab. VIII, fig. 9a, b, c.

Testá ovato-obliqua aut subquadrata, convexá; umbonibus contiguís submedianis, depressis, latere antico brevi, margine ejusdem rotundato, latere postico magis producto margine oblique declivi, margine superiori subhorizontali recto, basi curvatá, plicis concentricis magnis irregularibus.

Shell obliquely ovate, or subquadrate, convex; umbones submedian, contiguous, and depressed; anterior side short, its margin rounded; posterior side more lengthened, its margin sloping obliquely; superior border nearly horizontal and straight, gaping slightly; lower border curved; concentric plications large and irregular.

In its young state this species is very delicate, more transverse or oblong, and depressed, its surface is nearly smooth. It is only in a very advanced stage of growth that the surface acquired large concentric folds, and the figure becomes subglobose, but the degree of obliquity and convexity varies very much even with individuals of the same size. The

ligamental area is elongated, smooth, and lanceolate, its margins are not in contact, but have between them a distinct elongated aperture, which is beneath the cushion of the ligament. It occurs very frequently in a crushed or imperfect condition, a circumstance which seems to indicate that it was not habitually a mud living species.

It is met with somewhat rarely throughout the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and likewise in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire.

Compared with *U. globosum*, Ag., it is more elongated, depressed, and oblique; as the test is always preserved, and the valves disunited, we are precluded from examining the characters of the internal casts.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons in the Great Oolite; Leckampton and Selsley Hills in the Inferior Oolite.

UNICARDIUM PARVULUM. Tab. VIII, fig. 6, 6a.

Testá parvá subdepressá, ovato-oblongá; umbonibus subanticis acuminatis, latere antico brevi, postico elongato; basi curvatá, lineá cardinis horizontali, subrectá; superficie subcompresso plicis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell small, rather depressed, ovately oblong; umbones anterior and acute, anterior side short, posterior side elongated, base curved elliptically; hinge border lengthened, horizontal, and straight; surface somewhat compressed with irregular concentric plications.

This little species has less convexity, and is more oblong than is usual with this genus; the hinge border is nearly horizontal, but rounded at its extremity, and the valves do not gape perceptibly at the ligamental area; in many specimens there is an obscurely defined angle directed from the umbo to the antero-ventral border, and in common with other species there is much variation in the degree of obliquity and convexity. One of our specimens, a portion of which exposes the internal cast, has a very fine radiating striæ, of which there is no trace upon the external surface of the shell. It occurs not uncommonly in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, and has also been recognised in the upper portion of the formation.

Height, 7 lines; length, 9 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

CYPRICARDIA. Lam. 1801.

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve, inequilateral, oblique, transverse, anterior side short; hinge with two or three cardinal teeth in each valve, and one lateral tooth. Muscular impressions two in each valve; ligament external.

CYPRICARDIA BATHONICA, *D'Orb.* Tab. VII, fig. 8, *8a, b, c.*

CYPRICARDIA BATHONICA, *D'Orbigny.* Prodrôme de Paléont., p. 308, 1850.

Testá ovato, transversá, inæquilaterá, turgidá, cordiformi, postico angulatá et elongato lævigatá; umbonibus magnis obliquis recurvis, cardine bidentato dentibus lateribus distantibus elongatis; margine integro postice subsinuato.

Shell ovate, transverse, inequilateral, ventricose, heart-shaped, posterior side angulated, elongated and smooth; umbones large, oblique, slightly recurved; hinge with two large cardinal teeth and one distant elongated posterior lateral tooth; margin of the valve entire, slightly sinuated posteriorly.

This species approaches near to *C. cordiformis*, Deshayes, but it is more oblique or lengthened posteriorly; it occurs rather abundantly in the bed of coarse planking.

Height, 21 lines; length, 27 lines; diameter through the valves, 17 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Ponton, Lincolnshire; in the Fuller's earth of Box Tunnel, near Bath.

CYPRICARDIA ROSTRATA, *Sow.* sp. Tab. VII, fig. 9, *9a, b.*

ISOCARDIA ROSTRATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 295, f. 3, 1819.

— — *Goldf.* Petref., p. 210, t. 140, f. 12, 1840.

— — *Morris.* Cat., p. 88, 1843.

? CARDIUM BEAUMONTI, *D'Archiac.* Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr., tom. v, t. 26, f. 4, (nucleus,) 1843.

Testá subtrigoná, convexá; umbonibus angulatis, antemedianis, prominulis; lunulá parvâ excavatá; latere antico rotundo, postico truncato angulo obliquo carinato; dorso lævigato; lineis incrementi paucis, irregularibus.

Shell subtrigonal, convex; umbones angulated, prominent, anterior, and incurved; lunule small, excavated; anterior side rounded, posterior side truncated and somewhat concave, its inner border forming a prominent and obtuse angle; the surface of the shell is smooth, and marked only with a few faintly impressed lines of growth.

The hinge line posteriorly is nearly horizontal, forming an angle with the posterior sloping margin, the margin itself forming an acute angle with the inferior borders.

Height, 10 lines; lateral diameter, 11 lines; diameter through both the valves usually about 8 lines, but the latter measurement varies in individuals.

It occurs abundantly in the form of nuclei in the upper portion of the Great Oolite, and very rarely with the test preserved, in the shelly beds of the formation. The figure of *D'Archiac* has a greater height than is exhibited by our specimens, and the umbones are less inclined forwards, but looking at the great varieties of figure which the nuclei assume, we do not see any sufficient reason to regard it as a distinct species.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Oxfordshire; Northamptonshire.

CYPRICARDIA NUCULIFORMIS, *Roemer*, sp. Tab. VII, fig. 10, 10a, b..

CYRENA NUCULIFORMIS, *Roemer*. Verst. Oolith., t. 9, f. 13, 1836.

Testá subtrigóná aut cuneiformi, inæquilaterá; umbonibus anticis contiguís, margine antico rotundo, postico elongato et recto, basi curvatá, subsinuatá, cardine bidentato dentibus lateribus magnis.

Shell subtrigonal or cuneiform, very inequilateral; umbones anterior, contiguous; anterior margin rounded, posterior margin elongated and straight; base curved, slightly sinuated; hinge with two cardinal teeth in each valve and a large lateral tooth placed at some distance from the others. The general form is rather compressed; the concentric plications are distinct, but not very prominent.

It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the formation, also occasionally in the upper beds in the form of casts.

Height 8 lines; length, 12 lines; diameter through both the valves, 5 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

HIPPOPODIUM, *Sow.* 1819.

A solitary specimen of this genus has been found by us in the Stonesfield slate of Oxfordshire; unfortunately it is in too imperfect a condition for description or comparison, but it bears a general resemblance to some specimens of *H. ponderosum*, *Sow.*, and we have recorded the fact of its occurrence with the view of drawing further attention to the subject.

MYOCONCHA, *Sow.*, 1824.

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve, transverse, very inequilateral, umbones small, depressed, subterminal; hinge border lengthened, straight, having an external elongated groove parallel with it, and extending from the umbo posteriorly to the extremity of the shell, ventral margin entire, not sinuated, and parallel with the hinge border. Hinge, with an elongated cardinal tooth in the right valve, situated beneath the umbo, and which is received into an elevated cavity in the other valve; there is also in each valve a lengthened posterior thickened plate or rib, serving to support the ligament, which is external. Muscular impressions, two in each valve, of which the anterior are rounded, and bounded internally by an elevated and thickened plate which projects from beneath the cardinal tooth; posterior impression expanded; pallial impression not sinuated.

MYOCONCHA CRASSA, *Sow.* Tab. III, fig. 16, 16a.

MYOCONCHA CRASSA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 467, 1824.

— — *Bronn.* Leth. Geog., p. 237, t. 20, f. 15, 1851.

MYTILUS SULCATUS, *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 129, f. 4, 1840.

Testá subellipticá, fornicatá, concentricè striatá, lineis radiantibus irregularibus, tenuissimis undulatis, sæpissime obsoletis; umbonibus parvis; sulco elongato postico semper notato.

Shell subelliptical, ridged, concentrically and irregularly striated, with very fine longitudinal waved lines, frequently obsolete; umbones small; posterior elongated, external groove always visible.

The few Great Oolite examples of this well-known shell are of much smaller dimensions than those which are so abundant in the lower or Ammonitiferous beds of the Inferior Oolite at Dundry, they are likewise more compressed; they have only a moderate degree of thickness, and the fine lines radiating from the umbones can rarely be discovered; these variations are such as might be expected to occur in a species which possesses so considerable a geological range, and they are moreover precisely similar to those which the species presents when it is found in the middle or freestone division of the Inferior Oolite, in Gloucestershire.

Dimensions of the larger Great Oolite specimens:—

Height, 14 lines; longitudinal diameter, 27 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Barnack, Northamptonshire; Ponton, Lincolnshire.

MYOCONCHA ACTÆON, *D'Orbigny.* Tab. III, fig. 17, 17a.

MYOCONCHA ACTÆON, *D'Orbigny.* Prodrôme de Palæont., p. 312, 1850.

Testá ovato-oblongá subdepressá, marginibus superioribus et inferioribus parallelis, margine postico subrecto, umbonibus parvis, depressis, plicis concentricis paucis irregularibus.

Shell ovately oblong, the superior and inferior borders straight and nearly parallel, the posterior border nearly square; the umbones very small and depressed, posterior sulcus distinct; concentric plications few and irregular.

On comparison with *Myoconcha crassa*, this shell is more depressed, less pointed at the extremities, the posterior border more especially being quadrate; the superior and inferior borders are more nearly straight or parallel, and no radiating lines are visible upon the surface.

Length, one inch and three quarters; height, one inch.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, where it occurs in the bed of coarse planking.

MYOCONCHA ELONGATA. Tab. III, fig. 18.

Testá soleniformi, elongatá, subdepressá, umbonibus parvis contiguis depressis, latere antico angusto, postico latiore et compresso, marginibus superioribus et inferioribus rectis, parallelis, plicis incrementi paucis tenuibus.

Shell pod-shaped, elongated, rather depressed; umbones small, contiguous, depressed;

anterior side, narrow, posterior side wider and more compressed, upper and lower margins straight and nearly parallel, concentric plications few and delicate.

A species unusually elongated and compressed posteriorly; it appears to be destitute of radiating lines, judging from three examples which are the whole that have passed under our notice.

Height, 8 lines; length, 21 lines; diameter through both the valves, 6 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite; it occurs also in the Inferior Oolite of the same district.

PACHYRISMA, *Morris and Lycett*, 1850.

PACHYRISMA, *Deshayes*, 1851.

Testá oblongá, cordiformi, æquivalvi, valdè inæquilaterali, crassissimá, leviusculá aut concentricè striatá; umbonibus magnis angulatis contiguís et involutis, anticè recurvis; cariná obtusá, dorsali, posticá; ligamento externo, crasso, subelliptico, umbones versus bifurcato. Dente et foveá cardinali unicá in utrâque valvâ; dente magno, obtuso, irregulariter conico lateribus compressis, et dente parvo accessorio in valvâ dextrâ; impressionibus muscularibus duabus; posticâ obliquâ in laminâ internâ sitâ; anticâ oblongâ excavatâ processu dentiformi supernè instructâ.

Shell oblong, cordiform, equivalve, very inequilateral, thick, with large, angulated, contiguous, and involute umbones diverging anteriorly; an obtuse-angled posterior dorsal keel divides the surface into two portions; ligament large, external, somewhat elliptical and bifurcated towards the umbones, to the apices of which a groove passes for its reception, as in *Isocardia*. Hinge massive, consisting of a single large, obtuse, conical tooth in each valve, compressed laterally; and a pit by the side of it to receive the corresponding cardinal tooth of the other valve; the right valve has, in addition, a small accessory tooth placed upon the anterior margin of the cardinal pit. Muscular impressions two, the posterior one is supported upon a raised projecting plate, which descends from beneath the hinge obliquely backwards, the position of which is marked upon the external surface by a slight furrow; anterior impression deeply excavated, of an oblong form, and with a small tooth upon its upper margin.

This genus has some affinities with *Isocardia*, *Opis*, and *Megalodon*, the latter of which it appears to represent in the Jurassic period, and with it may constitute a family "*Megalonidæ*." It is distinguished from *Megalodon* by the cardinal tooth in the right valve not having been divided as in the latter genus. *Megalodon* has the anterior muscular impression upon a somewhat raised or lamelliform plate; but the posterior raised plate of *Megalodon* presents a near approximation to that of *Pachyrisma*. From *Opis* it is sufficiently distinguished by the characters of the dentition. The dichotomous ligament resembles that of *Isocardia*, and when viewed anteriorly, it reminds us of the recent *Isocardia cor.*, with its large and graceful diverging umbones. *Pachyrisma*, then, may be

described as a *Megalodon-like* shell, the dental characters of which, however, are peculiar, combined with the external figure of *Opis* and *Isocardia*.

A detailed description of this genus and its affinities will be also found in the valuable and useful work of Mons. G. P. Deshayes, the 'Traité Élémentaire de Conchologie.'

PACHYRISMA GRANDE, *Lycett*. Tab. VIII, figs. 1—5.

PACHYRISMA GRANDE, *Morris and Lycett*. Journal of the Geol. Society, 1850, p. 401.
 — — *Deshayes*. Traité Élémentaire de Conch., ii, p. 187, pl. 32bis,
 f. 1—3.

Testá cordatá, elongatá; cariná obtusá, dorsali, posticá, latere antico brevi; latere postico profundé depresso; striis numerosis, concentricis, irregularibus.

Shell cordate, with an obtuse, prominent, posterior, dorsal keel; posterior side deeply excavated, with a mesial oblique furrow, forming with that of the other valve a cordiform surface; striæ numerous, concentric, and irregular.

In young specimens the form is less gibbous, the small dental processes are very distinct, but the large tooth has little of the prominence which it afterwards attains, it not having acquired the conical projecting form as in the adult state.

The massive character of the hinge, umbones, and anterior side of the shell, presents a striking contrast with the attenuation of the posterior side; this latter portion is consequently very rarely well preserved, although the internal projecting oblique plate must have contributed to strengthen this part; the small dentiform processes bordering the anterior muscular impression are just in contact when the valves are closed, that of the left valve being received into a small depression above the corresponding process of the right valve, the tooth of the right valve resting within the muscular impression of the opposite one. The thickness of this portion of the test is such that in an individual which measured six inches across, it was upwards of three quarters of an inch.

Our shell nearly resembles a figure published by Catullo¹ of a cast of a shell named *Cardium triquetum*, by Wolfen,² from the Jurassic strata of Antello, near Cardonino. The shells figured by Pusch, (*Polens. Palæont.*, t. vii, figs. 8, 9,) under the names *Isocardia exultata*, and *I. ventricosa*, have some affinity with our shell, and may belong to the same genus.

Geological position. This species occurs near to the base of a series of hard cream-coloured limestone beds which extend from Minchinhampton to Cirencester, the base line of which has at one locality been ascertained to be forty-five feet above the Fuller's earth; the position is therefore higher than the shelly weatherstones of Minchinhampton Common, and near to the middle of the formation. The limestones have, in the aggregate, a very considerable thickness, but become browner and more sandy upwards. It is impossible to disengage the crystalline tests from the hard limestone, but an accidental seam of softer

¹ 'Saggio di Zoologia Fossile,' de T. A. Catullo, t. 1, f. D, E, F, f. 2 A; Padua, 1827.

² 'Abhandl. von Kärnthenschen pfauenschen. Helmintholith.,' p. 48.

and less homogeneous rock has enabled us to disclose the interior of the valves in many instances. The valves occur of all sizes, both in conjunction and disunited; the habits of the species were gregarious to the almost entire exclusion of other Mollusks, a few casts of *Purpuroidea* and *Natica*, however, accompany it. *Pachyrisma* occupies a vertical thickness of only half a yard, and its horizontal extension would likewise appear to have been very limited; hitherto it has been found only at two localities of the same neighbourhood.

Locality. The vicinity of Minchinhampton and Chalford.

OPIS. *Defrance*, 1825.

CARDITA, Sp., *Sow.*, 1819.

Gen. Char. Shell subtrigonal or cordate, thick, the valves convex, arched, the posterior side being separated from the anterior by an angle or carina; umbones prominent, large, curved spirally outwards and forwards; lunule large, cordiform, sometimes deeply excavated. Hinge massive, the right valve with a large obliquely pyramidal tooth compressed laterally, posterior to which is a narrow and deep cavity, with parallel sides; the left valve with a large subquadrate cavity to receive the tooth of the other valve, and a small accessory tooth extending along the posterior margin. Ligament external. Muscular impressions strongly marked and rounded; pallal impression simple.

OPIS LUNULATUS, *Sow.* var. Tab. VI, figs. 3, 3 a, b, c.

CARDITA LUNULATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., p. 55, t. 232, f. 1, 2, 1819.

OPIS LUNULATUS, *Morris.* Catalogue, p. 96, 1843.

— — *Blainville.* Malacol., t. 70 bis, f. 1,

Testá trigoná, ventricosá, concentricè lineatá; umbonibus magnis involutis, cariná dorsali subacutá, elevatá, latere postico abrupte-plano; lunulá cordatá profundá, marginibus acutis.

Shell trigonal; umbones large, angular, terminal, and curved outwards, the posterior side bounded by a prominent and acute angled carina; anterior side with closely arranged regular concentric lines; posterior side flattened or slightly excavated, smooth, or with faintly-marked oblique lines; lunule smooth, cordate, large, deep, its margins acute.

This thick shell, with the valves disunited, is one of the most abundant bivalves of the Great Oolite shelly beds; the size of the lunule varies very much, as likewise does the number and prominence of the concentric lines; occasionally, indeed, the surface appears to have become quite smooth in the more advanced stage of growth.

The height and lateral diameter are of equal dimensions; the diameter through both the valves is one third less.

Upon comparison with the typical form from Dundry, this variety is observed to be smaller, less elongated, the lunule usually larger, and its margins more acute, but we do not regard these differences of more importance than might be expected to occur in shells procured from a different stratum and locality.

Localities. The whole of the Minchinhampton district in the Great Oolite; Ponton, Lincolnshire.

OPIS SIMILIS, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. VI, figs. 4, 4a.

CARDITA SIMILIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., p. 56, t. 232, f. 3, 1819.

OPIS SIMILIS, *Morris.* Catal., p. 96, 1843.

Testá subrhomboideá, fornicatá, concentricè lineatá, umbonibus terminalibus incurvis, cariná dorsali acutá, latere postico abrupto, lunulá planá. (Goldfuss.)

Shell nearly rhomboidal or cordiform, elongated; umbones terminal, rather angulated and incurved; dorsal surface with an elevated acute angle; the lunule is very small and cordiform, its borders rounded; the anterior portion of the surface has concentric lines, which pass over the carina, and are soon lost upon the flattened posterior surface.

The height, measured along the dorsal carina, very much exceeds the lateral diameter, the shell being much produced and pointed at the posterior and inferior extremity; it is associated with *Opis lunulatus* in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, but is much less common; compared with that species it is much more lengthened and oblique, the lunule minute, and the lines are much more delicate and closely arranged.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons in the Great Oolite; Ancliff, Wiltshire; Ponton, Lincolnshire. Cloughton Wyke, Yorkshire. (Phillips.)

OPIS DESHAYESII. Tab. VI, figs. 5, 5a.

Testá elongatá, angustá, trapeziformi, concentricè costatá, anticè depressá, posticè acute-carinatá, sublævigatá, subsinuatá; costis regularibus depressis; lunulá magná excavatá, marginibus rotundis; umbonibus elutis, angustis, incurvis.

Shell elongate, narrow, trapeziform, the sides concentrically costated; anterior side depressed, truncated; posterior side acutely carinated, the carina separating a posterior depressed and smooth area from the costated portion of the shell; the posterior margin of the shell forms an angle at its middle part; lunule large and deep, its margins rounded; umbones elevated, angulated, and compressed at the sides.

The general figure is compressed, elongated, and attenuated, irregularly pentagonal, the anterior side being the most wide. The absence of an anterior angle is sufficient to distinguish it from *Opis cardissoides*, Goldfuss; but the two species which approach most nearly to it are the *Opis Archiaciana* and *O. Michelinea*, figured and described by M. Buvignier in his work on the 'Geology and Palæontology of the Department of the Meuse;' but in neither of the latter species does the convexity of the valves equal that of our shell; they are comparable to it in the elevation and attenuation of the umbones, but are destitute of the regular concentric costæ.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; opposite diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; diameter through both the valves, 4 lines. Rare.

Localities. Quarhouse, Bisley Common, and Minchinhampton Common; Ancliff, Wiltshire.

ASTARTE. *Sow.*, 1817.

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve, inequilateral, thick, the surface usually concentrically costated, the margins of the valves close, and internally crenulated. Hinge with two diverging cardinal teeth in each valve, those of the left valve being elongated and nearly equal, those of the right valve unequal, the anterior one being small. Muscular impressions two; ligament external.

ASTARTE SQUAMULA, *D'Archiac.* Tab. IX, fig. 9.

ASTARTE SQUAMULA, *D'Archiac.* Mém. Soc. Geol. Fr., vol. v, pl. 25, f. 5.

Testá ovato-orbiculari, subdepressá, umbonibus medianis acutis, lunulá ovato-lanceolatá, costis concentricis, crebris, irregularibus et depressis, nonnunquam obsoletis.

Shell ovately orbicular, rather flattened; umbones mesial, prominent, and acute; lunule ovately lanceolar, and but little excavated; hinge margin lengthened and rounded; concentric costæ numerous, irregular; and depressed, sometimes obsolete.

The valves of this little depressed species occur in considerable numbers throughout the shelly beds of the formation in the Minchinhampton district; in the greater number of instances the surface is smooth, probably by erosion. The lateral diameter is one fifth greater than the height, and in the largest examples does not exceed six lines. Individuals vary moderately, both in the outline and the convexity of the valves, but a considerable number can easily be obtained for comparison.

Localities. Minchinhampton. Eparcy, France.

ASTARTE MINIMA, *Phil.* Tab. IX, fig. 10a, b.

ASTARTE MINIMA, *Phil.*, Geol. Yorksh., t. 9, f. 23.

? ASTARTE PULLA, *Roemer*, Nordd. Ool., p. 113, t. 6, f. 26.

Testá convexá, ovato-orbiculari; umbonibus submedianis; costis regularibus convexis, interstiis æqualibus (circa 14).

Shell convex, ovately orbicular; umbones nearly mesial; costæ (about fourteen in number) regular, rounded, elevated, and equal in breadth to the interstitial spaces.

This little shell is not associated with any other at all resembling it, but from its minuteness, it is probably often unnoticed; it does not appear to be abundant (at least in the Minchinhampton district, from which our specimens have been obtained).

The lateral diameter exceeds the height by about one third, and rarely equals 4 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the soft beds of Oolite beneath the planking; Ponton, Lincolnshire; Scarborough, in the grey limestone of the Great Oolite.

ASTARTE PUMILA, Sow. Tab. IX, fig. 13a, b.

ASTARTE PUMILA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 444, f. 2, p. 64.

— — ? Goldfuss. Petref., t. 134, f. 16.

— — Morris. Catal. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 187.

Testá parvá, convexá, ovatá, umbonibus acutis, postmedianis, antrorsum incurvis, lunulá parvá, mediocre depressá, costulis regularibus, obtusis, crebris, interstiis angustioribus.

Shell small, convex, ovate; umbones acute, postmesial, but directed somewhat forwards; lunule small, moderately depressed; concentric costæ regular, obtuse, closely arranged, the interstitial spaces very narrow.

The height is always greater than the lateral diameter, a character which differs from the shell figured by Goldfuss, the latter probably being a different species; the depression of the lunule varies in different individuals, but never has the deep concavity figured by Goldfuss. The height is usually about 3 lines; it is somewhat rare.

Localities. Ancliff and Minchinhampton.

ASTARTE EXCENTRICA. Tab. IX, fig. 8a, b.

Testá parvá, ovato-orbiculari convexá, umbonibus medianis acutis, lunulá minimá; plicis incrementi paucis, magnis et irregularibus; costis crebris depressis, interstiis angustioribus; costis superioribus subundatis, excentricis, inferioribus semel subundulatis sed concentricis.

Shell small, ovately orbicular and convex; umbones mesial and pointed; lunule very small; folds of growth few, strongly marked, and irregular; costæ very densely arranged, depressed, the interstitial spaces very narrow; the superior costæ are slightly undulated, and are excentric, passing across the surface of the valves very slightly inflected; the inferior costæ are concentric, but are likewise slightly undulated.

The finely ornamented surface of this little shell is scarcely visible except under a magnifier; the costæ are flattened, and so closely arranged that the interstitial spaces are mere striæ; there is also about the borders of the costæ a kind of obscurely wrinkled appearance, or as though they were slightly crenulated; the superior or excentric costæ occupy a surface less than the inferior ones, and the two kinds are separated by a prominent fold of growth. Our little species does not appear to be very abundant, it occurs with other small shells of the same genus in the beds of soft shelly Oolite which underlie the planking.

Height and lateral diameter equal, or about 4 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

ASTARTE ROTUNDA. Tab. IX, fig. 12.

ASTARTE ORBICULARIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 520, f. 2.— ROTUNDA, *Morris.* Catal. Brit. Foss., p. 187.

Testá crassá orbiculatá, convexá, umbonibus submedianis acutis, margine cardinali obliquo, elongato, subrecto, lunulá magná lanceolatá, plicis incrementi paucis, irregularibus; costis depressis, crebris et irregularibus.

Shell thick, orbicular, convex; umbones nearly mesial, prominent, acute; hinge margin oblique, lengthened, and nearly straight; lunule large and lanceolate; folds of growth few and irregular; costæ depressed, small, closely arranged, and irregular.

The general figure has a considerable degree of convexity; the umbones are small, pointed, and curved forwards, and are placed somewhat nearer to the anterior than posterior side of the valves; the extremity of the lengthened hinge border forms an angle with the inferior margin. It is rare.

Height nearly equal to the lateral diameter, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the diameter through both the valves is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, in the planking.

ASTARTE? RHOMBOIDALIS, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. IX, fig. 20.ISOCARDIA RHOMBOIDALIS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 3, f. 28.HIPPOPODIUM LUCIENSE, *D'Orb.* Prod. Paléont., p. 308.— BAJOCIENSE, *D'Orb.* *Ib.*, p. 277.

Testá crassá convexá, subquadratá, vel oblongá, umbonibus anticis obtusis, margine cardinali elongato, subhorizontali, lunulá magná, excavatá, margine inferiore subrecto et sinuato, marginibus internis integris, superficie plicis incrementi paucis, magnis, distantibus; striis concentricis tenuissimis regularibus crebris. Ætate senili striis concentricis obsoletis, plicis rugis magnis irregularibus.

Shell thick, convex, subquadrate, or oblong; umbones anterior, obtuse; hinge margin elongated, subhorizontal, but slightly arched; lunule large, elliptical; inferior margin nearly straight, parallel to the superior border, and slightly sinuated; internal margins of the valves plain, acute; folds of growth few, large, and distant; concentric striations regular, delicate, and closely arranged. In an advanced stage of growth the concentric striations disappear, and the surface became rugose with the irregular plications of increase. An oblique prominence or obscure angle extends downwards posteriorly, and becomes prominent in specimens which are short and have the superior border much arched. The Great Oolite examples are very numerous, and for the most part rather flattened and rugose with adherent shells, the largest specimens not unfrequently having been perforated or grooved by the Lithophagidæ; the substance of the test is very thick, and the muscular impressions are deeply excavated; the cardinal teeth are remarkably large and massive.

Localities. The vertical range of this remarkable species is very considerable; it occurs in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, the Coralline Oolite of Malton, and we have seen fine casts from the Kimmeridge Clay of Wilts. The *Hippopodium Luciense* and *H. Bajociense*, D'Orb., are probably identical with this species.

ASTARTE EXCAVATA, Sow., var. COMPRESSIUSCULA. Tab. IX, fig. 18, 19.

ASTARTE EXCAVATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 233.

— COMPLANATA, Roemer. Nordd. Oolith., t. 6, f. 28.

Testá ovatá, transversá, compressá, umbonibus parvis anticis depressis, margine cardinali, elongato, carvato, subhorizontali, margine inferiore elliptico, lunulá angustá excavatá, margine acuto. Costis externis concentricis depressis irregularibus interdum confertis aut enim obsoletis. Ætate juniore testá planatá et fragili, costis paucis latis prominulis.

Shell ovately transverse, compressed; umbones small, anterior, and much depressed; hinge border elongated, nearly horizontal, and curved; lower border regular, elliptical; lunule deeply excavated, its margins acute; concentric costæ depressed, irregular, sometimes nearly obsolete. In the young state the shell is flattened, very delicate, pellucid, and has a few distinct broad concentric costæ near to the umbones.

In the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, the young delicate shells occur abundantly from 8 to 6 lines in length. Adult specimens are much more rare, and few exceed 20 lines in length.

The tenuity of the test is considerable; and this feature, together with the greater flatness, will serve to distinguish it from the typical form, *A. excavata*, Sow., which is a much larger and thicker shell. Notwithstanding its tenuity, flatness, and the small dimensions, we believe this to be only a variety of the well-known Inferior Oolite shell, induced by peculiarities of the stratum in which it occurs. The same change of aspect takes place in the freestone beds of the Inferior Oolite; but the form again attains its pristine dimensions and thickness in the upper ragstones higher in the series.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common in the Great Oolite; Nailsworth Hill, in the freestone beds of the Inferior Oolite.

The typical shell occurs abundantly at Dundry and at Rodborough Hill.

ASTARTE DEPRESSA, Goldf. Tab. IX, fig. 11.

ASTARTE DEPRESSA, Goldfuss. Petref., p. 192, t. 134, f. 14.

Testá compressá, transversim ovato-orbiculari; umbonibus medianis obtusis; lunulá ellipticá, angustá, costis convexis interstisique concentricè striatis. (Goldfuss.)

Shell compressed, transverse, ovately orbicular; umbones median, prominent, obtuse;

lunule elliptical, narrow; cardinal margin nearly straight, oblique; concentric costæ convex, irregular, with fine interstitial concentric striæ.

The lateral diameter is one fifth greater than the height; the smaller specimens are those which display the characters of the species most distinctly; with increase of growth the shell acquired some additional convexity, and the costæ became less distinctly elevated.

Locality. It occurs somewhat rarely in the shelly beds of the formation at Minchinhampton, and likewise in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite of the same district.

ASTARTE ANGULATA. Tab. IX, fig. 17a, b.

Testá crassá transversá, subtetragoná, aut cuneiformi; umbonibus anticis prominentibus; margine antico rotundato, postico elongato, subrostrato, dorso oblique subinflexo; striis concentricis crebris, irregularibus.

Shell thick, transverse, somewhat triangular or wedge-shaped; umbones prominent and anterior; anterior margin short and rounded; posterior margin elongated, slightly curved, and rostrated; dorsal surface slightly bent by an obscure angle, which passes obliquely downwards to the posterior extremity; striæ concentric, closely arranged, and irregular.

A sulcus borders the posterior side of the shell throughout its length; it is smooth, and the margin separating it from the dorsal surface is acute. This character will readily distinguish it from contemporaneous species of the genus.

This small shell is not very common: it occurs with other small Veneridæ in the soft Oolite which underlies the planking.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

ASTARTE ELEGANS, Sow. Tab. XIV, fig. 14.

ASTARTE ELEGANS, Sow.	Min. Con., t. 137, f. 3.
—	— <i>Phil.</i> Geol. York., 1, t. 11, fig. 41.
—	— <i>Goldf.</i> Petref., t. 134, f. 12.
—	— <i>Zeiten.</i> Petref., t. 61. f. 4.
—	— <i>Morris.</i> Catal., 1854, p. 186.

Testá ovato-obliquá plano-convexá, crassá; umbonibus antemedianis prominentibus; lunulá excavatá, marginibus rotundis; lateribus plicis concentricis magnis elevatis subacutis, plerumque regularibus; marginibus internis denticulatis.

Shell ovately oblique, with a low convexity; test thick; umbones prominent, anterior, and curved forwards; lunule excavated; border of the valves rounded; surface with large, elevated, and rather acute, usually regular concentric plications; inner margins of the valves denticulated.

Specimens vary much in the degree of obliquity and convexity.

This very common Inferior Oolite species occurs rarely in the Great Oolite, but it is absent in the shelly beds of the formation in Gloucestershire.

Geological position and localities. Minchinhampton and Scarborough in the Great Oolite; the Cotteswolds, Dundry, Yeovil, and Brora in the Inferior Oolite; Malton in the Coralline Oolite.

ASTARTE INTERLINEATA., var. *Lyc.*, sp. Tab. IX, fig. 14, 15a, b.

HIATELLA ? INTERLINEATA, *Lycett.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1850, p. 421.

Testá parvá subquadrátá vel oblongá, convexo-planá; umbonibus acutis, parvis, antemedianis; lunulá excavatá; margine superiori et inferiori parallelis subrectis, antico rotundo, postico truncato, angulo obliquo; costis longitudinalibus magnis, postice in angulo flectis et trinodulosis; striis interstitialibus tenuissimis instructis.

Shell small, subquadrate or oblong, slightly convex; umbones acute, small, depressed, and placed anterior to the middle of the valves; lunule excavated; superior and inferior margins parallel, horizontal, and straight; anterior border rounded; posterior border truncated; longitudinal costæ few, somewhat irregular, large, and rounded in the Great Oolite variety, bent posteriorly upwards, forming an acute angle; their posterior portions have also in this variety three rather obscure nodules; the interstitial spaces have very fine longitudinal striations.

This species presents itself under two varieties of aspect, one of which occurs in the middle portion of the Cotteswold Inferior Oolite. This latter and more smooth variety has the figure somewhat shorter, the costæ rather more distant; they are also more narrow and acute; and posteriorly they have not the nodules of the other variety. It must not, however, be inferred that these distinctions are preserved in all specimens; on the contrary, the posterior nodules are uncertain in their distinctness; the number of costæ and their size are equally variable. The test is delicate.

Height, 3 lines; length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; diameter through both the valves, 2 lines: but the greater number of specimens have smaller dimensions.

Geological position and localities. *Astarte interlineata* occurs in the shelly freestone of the Inferior Oolite of Leckhampton and of the Minchinhampton, and likewise in the shelly Great Oolite of the latter locality.

ASTARTE WILTONI. Tab. IX, fig. 16.

Testá ovato-subangulari planatá, umbonibus anticis acutis; costis apicalibus concentricis paucis, magnis.

Shell ovately subangular or subquadrate, flattened; umbones anterior, acute; the surface with a few acute concentric costæ near to the apex; the other portion of the surface nearly smooth.

The surface ornaments nearly resemble *A. striato-costata*, Munster, Goldf. Pet., tab. 134, fig. 18; but the latter shell has much larger dimensions, is somewhat more convex, and has not the subquadrate figure of our species. It is somewhat rare. The name from John Wilton, Esq., of Gloucester, who has investigated the minute anatomy of the univalve Mollusca.

Lateral diameter, 6 lines; height, 5 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common, in a bed of soft Oolite, which underlies the planking.

ASTARTE RECONDITA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XII, fig. 10.

Syn. PULLASTRA RECONDITA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 13.

Testá parvá, ovato-oblongá, subdepressá; umbonibus obtusis, anticis; margine cardinali subhorizontali, basi ellipticá curvatá, superficie striis concentricis paucis magnis; lunulá excavatá.

Shell small, ovately oblong, rather depressed; umbones obtuse, anterior; hinge border elongated, nearly horizontal; basal margin curved elliptically; lunule excavated; the surface near to the umbones has a few large obscure concentric striations, which disappear towards the middle of the shell.

In figure, this little shell bears some resemblance to the young of *Astarte rhomboidalis*, but it is more flattened, and is destitute of the posterior angle of that species; the few rugose striations near to the umbones is another distinctive feature.

Locality. Ponton, Lincolnshire, where it has occurred rather sparingly in the coarse Oolite. In Yorkshire, Professor Phillips records it in the Great Oolite of Cloughton Wyke.

CYPRINA. *Lam.*

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve, inequilateral, transverse, subglobose or subovate; umbones curved obliquely; ligament external; hinge with three diverging cardinal teeth, and a remote laminar or lateral tooth in each valve; muscular impressions, two, lateral; pallial impression slightly angulated posteriorly; margins of the valves close, smooth internally.

CYPRINA LOWEANA. Tab. XIII, fig. 2 2a—d

Testá transvers im ovali, lævi, convexá; umbonibus antemedianis crassis; lunulá ovatá parvá, arcá lanceolatá, latere postico subcompresso, infernè subangulato; striis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus frequentèr obsoletis.

Shell transversely ovate, smooth, convex; umbones anterior, thick, and large; lunule ovate, but slightly excavated; area lanceolate; anterior side rounded; posterior side rather compressed, and slightly angulated at its inferior extremity; the surface has very fine irregular concentric striations, which in the greater number of instances are obsolete.

In none of the Oolitic forms do we find a greater variety of figure than in this species, and without ample materials for comparison, its examples would probably be regarded as pertaining to more than one species; these variations, which are irrespective of growth, refer to the degree of convexity, the extent to which the valves are produced posteriorly, and the more or less compressed and angulated, or, on the other hand, rounded and convex figure of the posterior side of the shell. The valves occur in such considerable numbers, and so fully illustrate all these minor variations of figure, as to remove all doubt that they belong to the same species, even though we place together two examples of very dissimilar aspect. The shell is rather thin, always very fragile, except at the umbones, which are not unfrequently the only portions preserved when the shelly beds are more than usually detrital in their character. The valves rarely occur in contact; but when this happens the ligament is preserved.

The subjoined proportions must be regarded as representing the median figure of the species. Height, 13 lines; lateral diameter, 15 lines; diameter through both the valves, 10 lines. It ranks as one of the most abundant of the bivalves in the Minchinhampton district, and ranges throughout the shelly beds. Named after J. G. Lowe, Esq., who has assiduously collected an interesting series of fossils from the middle Oolite.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Bisley Common.

CYPRINA TRAPEZIFORMIS, et var. SUBROTUNDA. Tab. XIII, fig. 5, 5a, c.

VENUS TRAPEZIFORMIS, Roemer. Verst. Nordd. Oolith., t. 7, fig. 14.

Testá orbiculato-subtrapeziformi, convexo-planá; antice rotundatá; postice subproductá, angulo acuto carinato-depresso; umbonibus anticis incurvis.

Shell orbicular or subtrapeziform, moderately convex; anterior side rounded; posterior side somewhat produced, forming a depressed angle; umbones anterior, incurved.

This small species occurs abundantly throughout the shelly beds of the formation at Minchinhampton, with the valves disunited. When well preserved, its surface exhibits concentric, irregular, and very fine striations; it is shorter and more convex than *C. Loweana*. The form which we have designated as a variety has greater convexity, and the posterior side has not the angulated outline of the typical form.

Dimensions of this variety: height, 8 lines; lateral diameter, 9 lines; diameter through both the valves, 7 lines. Another line added to the lateral diameter will represent the typical form.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common; Bisley Common.

CYPRINA JURENSIS, Goldf., sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 3.

VENUS JURENSIS, Goldfuss. Petref., p. 245, t. 150, fig. 17.

Testá parvá suborbiculari; umbonibus medianis minutis; lunulá ovatá; areá lanceolatá.

Shell small, smooth, nearly orbicular, rather depressed; umbones mesial and small; lunule ovate; area lanceolate.

The nucleus figured by Goldfuss from the Coral Rag of Nattheim, agrees in form with our little species, and they are probably identical.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; lateral diameter, 7 lines.

Localities. Bisley Common, at Eastcombs, and Bussage.

CYPRINA DEPRESSIUSCULA. Tab. XIII, fig. 4.

Testá suborbiculari, lævi, convexo-planá; umbonibus medianis parvis acutis; lunulá subexcavatá; margine postico curvato; basi arcuatá.

Shell suborbicular, smooth, and slightly convex; umbones mesial, small, and pointed; lunule slightly excavated; hinge margin curved; base regularly rounded.

The smooth, rather depressed surface, the mesial pointed umbones, and absence of all angularity in the outline, are the leading characters of this shell, which appears to be rare. Its position is the soft shelly Oolite, about the middle of the shelly beds.

Height, 8 lines; lateral diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

CYPRINA NUCIFORMIS, *Lycett.* Tab. XII, fig. 4.

CYPRINA NUCIFORMIS, *Lycett.* Journ. Geol. Soc., 1853, vol. 9, p. 340, pl. 14, fig. 3.

Testá subnuciformi, convexá; umbonibus magnis curvatis; marginibus rotundis; latere postico angulo obtuso obliquo; lunulá excavatá.

Shell subcordiform or nut-shaped, convex; umbones large, prominent, and curved forwards; margins of the valves rounded; posterior side with an oblique, obtuse angle; lunule large, slightly excavated.

A very convex species, with large umbones, less oblique and more convex than *Venus trapeziformis*, Roemer.

Height and length equal; convexity of the valves one third less.

Localities and position. In Gloucestershire it occurs in the middle portion of the Inferior Oolite; our specimens are from the Great Oolite of Ponton, in Lincolnshire.

Genus—TANCREEDIA. *Lycett*, 1850.

TANCREEDIA, *Lycett.* Ann. Nat. Hist., 1850, p. 407.

HETTANGIA, *Terquem*, 1852. *Buvignier.* Statistique Géologique, Minéralogique et Paléontologique du Département de la Meuse; Atlas, p. 14.

— *Terquem*, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 10. p. 368.

Gen. Char. Shell equivalve, subæquilateral, smooth, somewhat flattened, transverse, donaciform; umbones nearly mesial, small, contiguous, flattened; anterior extremity usually pointed; no lunule; posterior side more convex, with an oblique angle more or less conspicuous, the extremity truncated, and more or less gaping; ligament short, external, placed in a small depression; basal margin lengthened, curved, or elliptical;

hinge with an obtuse cardinal tooth in each valve, which is received into a corresponding cavity in the other valve; occasionally in the right valve there is a small anterior, and in the left a small posterior accessory tooth or prominence upon the margin of the cavity; lateral teeth are large, posterior, and approximate in each valve, that of the left valve projecting and received into a depression of the tooth or callosity of the other valve. Muscular impressions oval; pallial impressions simple, faintly marked. There is no lunule; the margin of the right valve anterior to the umbo forms a thickened projecting fold, which covers the tooth of the other valve, and is received into a corresponding receding portion of the margin of that valve; so that the junction of the valves anterior to the umbo has a sinuous flexure.

In the typical species, *T. donaciformis*, which is an Inferior Oolite shell, the lateral teeth are remarkably large; and they are nearly equally conspicuous in the *Hettangia Deshayesea*, Terquem, and *H. Broliensis*, from the Lias of the Moselle and the Meuse, figured by M. Buvignier; but the other Liassic species described by that author, coincide in their dental characters more nearly with our Great Oolite species of this genus. In these, the shells are more delicate, the hinges are smaller and more elongated, the teeth are less projecting, and the cardinal tooth of the left valve is elongated forwards, somewhat upon the anterior border; the lateral teeth are variable in their prominence, and not uncommonly the tooth of the right valve is indistinct or obsolete. When the valves are much flattened, the posterior aperture becomes narrow or not distinguishable. The figure of *Tancredia* varies according as the anterior or posterior sides are the most produced; but more commonly the posterior side is the shorter one, and when it is much truncated, the figure then nearly resembles that of the recent *Donaces*. All the species at present known are destitute of ornament; they are smooth, and exhibit but indistinctly the lines of growth. The margins of the valves are smooth, and, independently of the posterior aperture, there is a general irregularity in the form of the margins, so that they are not close fitting along their extent. In England, *Tancredia* has only hitherto been noticed in the lower Oolitic rocks. M. Buvignier and M. Terquem have recognised eleven species in the Lias of France, and Dr. Dunker one from Halberstadt. To the geologist a knowledge of this form is of importance, as the species appear to be very limited in their vertical range, and hitherto it has not been discovered that any one of them is common to two formations. The profuseness with which *T. brevis* is distributed in the shelly beds of the Minchinhampton Great Oolite, and the young of *T. donaciformis* in the shelly freestone of the Leckhampton Inferior Oolite, is such, that each becomes the most abundant bivalve of their respective localities; the valves are always disunited, and casts are unknown.

In looking to the affinities of this genus, we discover a near approximation—almost an actual passage—into a group of Oolitic forms, which are as yet very imperfectly known, and of which *Corbis lavis*, Sow., and *Corbis depressa*, Buvig., are examples. Three other species have been obtained from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, and one from the Coralline Oolite of Malton. In all of these a smooth surface is coincident with a

compressed, elongated figure, and a hinge, the dentition of which differs materially from that of the better known forms of *Corbis*. The shells, likewise, are rather thin, the margins not toothed, and the posterior side is always the larger of the two.

TANCREEDIA TRUNCATA, *Lycett*. Tab. XIII, fig. 11.

TANCREEDIA TRUNCATA, *Lycett*. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1850, pl. 11, f. 10.

Testá subtrigóná, ovato-cuneatá; umbonibus posticis; latere postico, brevi, truncato; antico elongato, margine superiore ejusdem recto, obliquè-declivi; margine inferiore subrecto.

Shell subtrigonal, or ovately wedge-shaped; umbones posterior; posterior side short, truncated; anterior side elongated, its superior margin straight, sloping obliquely downwards, the extremity rounded; basal margin nearly straight.

The short posterior side slopes suddenly downwards, it is bounded by an obscure angle or ridge.

Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length, 13 lines; diameter through both the valves, 5 lines. Its position is the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, in which it is somewhat rare.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

TANCREEDIA BREVIS. Tab. XIII, fig. 8.

Testá parvá subtrigóná; umbonibus submedianis; latere postico brevi, angulo producto; marginibus acuminatis, margine inferiore elliptico.

Shell small, subtrigonal; umbones submesial, depressed; posterior side sloping obliquely, and having a prominent angle, which passes obliquely from the umbo to the postero-inferior border; margin of the valves pointed at both extremities, the inferior margin curved elliptically.

Compared with *T. axiniformis* this species is much more short and convex, and it always forms a prominent angle upon the posterior side, posterior to which the surface is flattened, or even slightly excavated, the extremities of the valves being pointed. In its geological range it accompanies the two other species; it is everywhere common, and certain layers of soft shelly Oolite beneath the planking of Minchinhampton Common are entirely covered with its valves; undoubtedly it is the most abundant bivalve in the district.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The *Tancredia donaciformis*, *Lycett*, 'Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.,' 1850, vol. vi, pl. xi, fig. 8, approximates so nearly to our species that it is necessary to discriminate between the two forms. The *T. donaciformis* is more lengthened, the umbones are mesial, but the anterior side is more attenuated, its marginal slope being slightly concave, and its extremity more pointed, so that the posterior side appears to be larger than the other; it occurs in the shelly free stone of the Inferior Oolite, Leckhampton Hill, in an abundance rivalling our Great Oolite species.

Locality. The whole of the Minchinhampton district.

TANCREEDIA CURTANSATA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 7a, b.

CORBULA CURTANSATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 3, f. 27.

Testá ovato-elongatá ; umbonibus medianis, parvis ; antice compressá, acuminatá, postice convexá ; margine antico obliquè declivi concavo ; basi ellipticá curvatá.

Shell ovately elongated ; umbones small, mesial ; anterior side compressed, its extremity pointed ; posterior side moderately convex, its margin slightly rounded ; antero-superior border obliquely sloping and concave ; base elliptically curved.

This is the largest of the Great Oolite species of this genus, it is moderately abundant in the shelly beds ; specimens vary much in the convexity of the valves.

Height, 10 lines ; length, 15 lines ; diameter through the valves, 7 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton, in the Great Oolite ; Malton, in the Coralline Oolite.

TANCREEDIA AXINIFORMIS, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 6a, b.

NUCULA AXINIFORMIS, *Phillips.* Geol. York., 1, t. 11, f. 13.

TANCREEDIA EXTENSA, *Lycett.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1850, pl. 2, f. 9.

— AXINIFORMIS, *Morris.* Journ. Geol. Soc., 1853, v. 9, p. 341, pl. 14, f. 4.

Testá ovato-trigoná elongatá, convexo planá ; umbonibus medianis ; latere postico convexiore, angulo oblique subacuto ; margine anteriore et posteriore rectis, obliquè declivibus ; basi ellipticá curvatá.

Shell ovately trigonal, elongated, rather depressed, pointed at the extremities ; umbones mesial, depressed, small, and pointed ; the posterior side the more convex, with a subacute oblique angle separating a space posterior to it, which is slightly concave ; anterior and posterior margins straight, and sloping obliquely downwards ; lower margin curved elliptically.

Specimens of this species present a considerable amount of variability in their figure ; those from Lincolnshire are usually more convex posteriorly, and have the angle more acute, the space posterior to it being somewhat concave ; the Minchinhampton specimens are flatter, the umbones scarcely so much elevated, the posterior angle more obtuse, the space adjoining it being flattened. These differences at first induced us to regard the two as distinct species, and the first description of *T. extensa*, published in the 'Annals of Nat. Hist.' for 1850, was deduced from Gloucestershire specimens, as compared with the acute angle and otherwise distinct figure given in the 'Geology of Yorkshire ;' but an examination of numerous specimens, and more especially of those from Lincolnshire, have satisfied us that at the utmost, those of the North of England can only be considered as a variety of the more common form seen in Gloucestershire.

Tancredia angulata is a higher shell, with a shorter posterior, and more attenuated anterior side.

Length, 11 lines ; height, 6 lines.

Geological position and localities. *T. axiniformis* occurs in the Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire, and in the Great Oolite of Ponton, Lincolnshire, and of Minchinhampton, in the shelly beds.

TANCREDDIA PLANATA. Tab. XIII, fig. 10a, b.

Testá ovatá, planatá; umbonibus submedianis parvis acuminatis; antice compressá; postice plano-convexá; margine postico obliquè-curvato; antico recto obliquè declivi; basi curvatá.

Shell ovate, flattened; umbones nearly mesial, small, and acute; anterior side compressed, its extremity rounded; posterior side rather more convex; the posterior margin has an oblique curvature; the anterior margin is straight, and slopes obliquely; the base is curved elliptically.

A delicate, smooth, and flattened shell, the anterior extremity of which is much less acuminate, and the posterior less truncated than is usual in this genus. It is moderately abundant in the shelly beds of the formation, and varies considerably both in its outline and degree of convexity.

Height, 9 lines; length, 13 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons.

TANCREDDIA ANGULATA, *Lycett.* Tab. XIII, fig. 9a, b.

TANCREDDIA ANGULATA, *Lycett.* Journ. Geol. Soc., 1853, vol. 9, p. 341, pl. 14, f. 5.

Testá ovato-trigoná; umbonibus elatis, medianis, acutis; latere antico compresso; postico angulum obliquum formante; margine cardinali brevi, recto horizontali; basi curvatá.

Shell ovately subtrigonal; umbones elevated, mesial, acute; anterior side compressed; posterior side with an oblique angle separating a flattened posterior portion; ligamental margin short, horizontal; basal margin with a considerable curvature.

This species, which is smaller than *T. curtansata*, is distinguished from that form by the flattened and angulated posterior side, and by the more erect and acute umbones; and from the Inferior Oolite *T. donaciformis*, by the more erect, acute umbones, and more lengthened form; the basal margin has also a more considerable curvature.

Height, 9 lines; length, 14 lines.

Geological position and localities. Ponton, Lincolnshire, and Minchinhampton; at both places in the Great Oolite.

CORBIS. *Sub-genus*—CORBICELLA.

Testá inornatá, ovato-elongatá, subcompressá; umbonibus plerumque antemedianis depressis, contiguis; margine superiore elongato, subrecto, obliquo; ligamento externo

brevi ; basi ellipticá curvatá. Cardo dentibus cardinalibus duobus subtrigonis, et laminá testaceá posticá, elongatá, cum dente laterali postico remoto obtuso in utrâque valvâ. Impressiones musculares ut in Corbis ; valvium marginibus interni integri.

Shell destitute of ornament, ovately elongated, rather compressed ; umbones contiguous and depressed, and placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves ; superior or ligamental border lengthened, nearly straight, and sloping obliquely ; ligament external, short, and contained in a groove ; basal margin curved elliptically. Hinge with two cardinal sub-trigonal teeth, a lengthened posterior lamina, and a remote, obtuse, posterior lateral tooth in each valve. Muscular impressions as in *Corbis*, the anterior impression being small and oval, the posterior larger and more rounded, the inner margins of the valves plain. Casts of a large Inferior Oolite species exhibit an oblique anterior sulcation, which passes downwards immediately behind the anterior impression, and is obliterated towards the lower border ; this sulcus indicates the presence of an oblique rib upon the interior of each of the valves. The character of the hinge is shown in Tab. XII. fig. 13, 13a.

This group of shells, of which the Great Oolite contains a small species, consists of six or more Oolitic species, which all agree in their characteristic features ; their external aspect is sufficiently distinct from the typical group of *Corbis*, their surface is destitute of ornament, and the greater development of the posterior side indicates a distinction, which is confirmed by an examination of the hinge characters. The anterior lateral tooth is always absent, and the internal ridge, which in the typical form of *Corbis* descends from it anterior to the impression, passes in our group posterior to the impression, as is clearly shown by the groove in the cast. The stratigraphical position of the known species of this group is as follows. The Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds has two species ; our Great Oolite shell is the third ; a large elongated shell in the Coralline Oolite of Malton is the fourth ; the *Corbis depressa*, Desh., from the department of the Meuse, is the fifth ; and another, probably, is the *Psammobia Moreana*, Buvig., 'Pal. de la Meuse' Atlas, pl. iv, figs. 8—10 ; the latter form nearly resembling our Great Oolite species. The number of these species, and their general accordance in form, surface, and hinge characters, indicate a distinctness worthy of consideration. M. Buvignier, in his description of *Corbis depressa*, Desh., 'Pal. de la Meuse,' p. 12, has, we believe, correctly indicated the natural affinities of this group ; he regards it as establishing a passage between *Corbis* and *Hettangia* (*Tancredia*). Adopting this view, we would likewise place it intermediate to *Corbis* and the latter genus.

CORBIS (CORBICELLA) BATHONICA. Tab. XIII, fig. 14.

Testá ovato-elongatá subcompressá tenui ; umbonibus antemedianis ; latere antico rotundo, postico elongato, subtruncato, angulo obliquo obtuso ; basi curvatá ; lateribus plicis incrementi paucis, irregularibus.

Shell ovately elongated, rather compressed, the test thin ; umbones small, anterior to

the middle of the valves; anterior side rounded, posterior side elongated, the superior border being nearly straight, and sloping obliquely, the posterior extremity is rather truncated; an obscure and obtuse angle descends obliquely upon the posterior side; the sides of the shell have a few irregular folds of growth; the base is curved elliptically.

A delicate species, which varies considerably in its figure, and in the distinctness of its lines of growth; the dental characters are minute, and can rarely be exposed. It is nearly allied to a much larger and more stout Inferior Oolite species, in which the figure is usually more elongated, and the dental characters much more conspicuous. The relative dimensions in this shell vary so much that measurements have little value, but the umbones are always anterior to the middle of the valves. It occurs rather commonly throughout the shelly beds of the formation.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

QUENSTEDTIA.

Testá æquivalvi, subæquilaterá, oblongá et planatá; umbonibus parvis, contiguis, compressis; ligamento externo; foveá ligamenti angustá et elongatá; margine antico rotundo, postico compresso, subquadrato; superficie plicis longitudinalibus plus minusve instructá. Cardo dente cardinali unicá obtusá et transversá in valvá sinistrá, valva dextra fossá cardinali unicá transversá sub umbone sitá. Impressiones musculares postici rotundi, antici clongati et sinuati; impressio pallealis sinu brevi.

Shell equivalve, subequilateral, oblong, and flattened; umbones small, contiguous, and compressed; ligament external, placed in a narrow elongated groove; anterior margin rounder; posterior margin compressed and subquadrate; the surface with irregular longitudinal plications more or less conspicuous. Hinge with one obtuse transverse cardinal tooth in the left valve, which is received into a corresponding pit in the opposite valve. Posterior muscular impressions rounded; anterior impression elongated and sinuated; siphonal scar with a small sinus. (Tab. XV, fig. 12. Tab. IX, fig. 4a. b.)

A genus approximated to Psammobia in the general figure of the valves, but distinguished from it in the position of the ligament, which is placed in a narrow fossa, instead of upon the raised nymphal plate of Psammobia; the single transverse tooth is another distinctive feature, and reminds us of Myoconcha; the sinus in the siphonal scar is much smaller than in Psammobia or Sanguinolaria.

QUENSTEDTIA OBLITA, var. Tab. IX, fig. 4, 4a, b., and Tab. XV, fig. 12.

Syn. PULLASTRA OBLITA, Phillips. Geol. York., 1, tab. 11, fig. 15.

Testá ovato-oblongá compressá; umbonibus parvis medianis; antice rotundatá, postice compressá, subtruncatá, angulo obliquo declivi obtuso; latere postico plicis longitudinalibus irregularibus.

Shell ovately oblong, compressed; umbones small, mesial, compressed, rather pointed; shell with the sides anteriorly rounded, posteriorly compressed, truncated, and forming an obtuse angle, which slopes obliquely downwards to the infero-posterior extremity; the posterior side has some irregular longitudinal plications, which disappear towards the middle of the shell.

The Great Oolite variety of this species is many times smaller than that of the Inferior Oolite, and it is rather more elongated, but it presents no real specific difference. The test is delicate.

This shell was referred to Pullastra, by Professor Phillips, from its external form only, and we believe that only one or two specimens were at his disposal. The figure in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' unaccompanied by any description, appears to have misled Professor Quenstedt, who has figured the hinge of *Tancredia donaciformis*, Lyc., for his exemplification of *Q. oblita*. The *Panopæa Lebrunæa*, Buvig. 'Paléont. de la Meuse,' Atlas, pl. 7, fig. 6, 7, is nearly allied to our species, but is more elongated and less truncated posteriorly. The arrangement of the longitudinal ridges is very similar.

Localities and position. *Quenstedtia oblita* has occurred in the Inferior Oolite of Blue Wick, Yorkshire, and in the upper portion of the same formation at Rodborough Hill, Cotteswolds. The shelly Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common has afforded our smaller variety; but the species appears to be rare at each locality.

Dimensions. Our largest Inferior Oolite specimen has a length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in height, the greater number of specimens being about 2 inches in length; but the Great Oolite variety is only 6 lines in length, and 3 in height.

CORBULA, Brug. 1791.

Shell ovately trigonal, convex, inequivalve, the left valve being the smaller; a single cardinal tooth in each valve projecting, that of the left valve being compressed; there is likewise a pit in each valve contiguous to the tooth, which is destined to receive the ligament; the ligament is internal, inserted in the pit of the right valve, and in the cavity of the tooth of the left valve; depression of the mantle posteriorly angulated.

CORBULA INVOLUTA, Goldf. Tab. IX, fig. 6.

CORBULA INVOLUTA, Goldfuss. Petref., t. 151, f. 14.

„ STRIATA, Buckman. Geol. of Cheltenham, 2d edit. p. 97, pl. 3, f. 4.

Testá parvá convexá, concentricè striatá; umbonibus submedianis; latere postico rostrato, carinato, excavato; latere antico rotundato.

Shell small, convex, concentrically striated; umbones nearly mesial; posterior side rostrated and slightly excavated; anterior side rounded.

An acute angle passes from the umbo obliquely backwards, separating a narrow area from the remainder of the surface; the concentric striæ are continued upon the flattened posterior area. This little shell is one of the most abundant in the formation; its concentric striæ are very frequently not preserved, and the valves are never found in opposition. The test is thick, and the characters of the hinge strongly marked.

Height, 3 lines; lateral diameter, 4 lines.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, and Eyeford, Gloucestershire.

NEERA IBBETSONI. Tab. XII, fig. 9.

NEERA IBBETSONI, *Morris.* Geol. Soc. Journ., 1853, p. 341, pl. 14, fig. 6.

Testa subglobosa, pyriformi, subæquivalvi, striatâ; umbonibus magnis submedianis; latere antico rotundo; postico producto, bicarinato, subrostrato; basi curvato; lateribus plicis regularibus inconspicuis; nucleo levi.

Shell subglobose, pyriform, subequivalve, striated; umbones large, rounded, mesial; anterior side rounded; posterior side produced, attenuated, and bicarinated, the anterior carina acute; lower margin curved; the sides with regular, slightly marked plications; nucleus smooth.

A very convex and nearly equivalve shell, with an acutely marked angle upon the posterior attenuated slope; anterior side rounded. The nucleus has the posterior extremity compressed, short, and truncated. It ranks as one of the most rare productions of the Lincolnshire beds.

Height, 9 lines; length, 11 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines.

Localities. Danes Hill; Essendine, and Ketton quarries. Dedicated to Capt. L. B. Ibbetson, F.R.S., in whose company it was first noticed, much compressed in the clays above the Ketton Oolite.

Family—MYADÆ.

Previously to stating our views upon this extensive family, we desire to record our obligations to Agassiz, for his important work, 'Etudes Critiques,' which exhibits a large amount of patient research, of critical sagacity, and original views. The author has, however, candidly admitted that his work is imperfect in certain of the details—that facts are sometimes wanting or insufficiently known, and consequently that the genera proposed by him are probably not all of equal value. The subject, indeed, is connected with difficulties of more than one kind, and of such a nature, that subsequent observers might be expected to differ in their estimates of the value of the several generic distinctions proposed by M. Agassiz, and might even determine to discard some of them altogether. The length of time which has elapsed since the publication of the 'Etudes Critiques' has been sufficient for the accumulation of many additional facts tending to render our theoretical

views more precise and conclusive. The considerable opportunities afforded us for investigation, and the interest with which we have long viewed this obscure family, combine to impart to our language a degree of confidence which we should not otherwise venture to express. The numerous and varied series of these fossil forms all agree in having their test of great tenuity and delicacy, so that not unfrequently we are reduced to derive our knowledge from an examination of their internal casts; or, should the tests be preserved, it is very rarely that we are enabled to expose sufficiently their hinges or other internal characters. In this family we also lose another important aid in the determination of the genera, inasmuch as the dental characters of the hinge are reduced almost to nothing, the Oolitic Myadæ being altogether destitute of hinge teeth, properly so called, and possessing only a shelly lamina, variously modified in form, and extending internally posteriorly to the umbones, and supporting the cushion of the ligament; but this lamina never forms an elevated nymphal collosity, as in certain recent genera.

At the period of the publication of the 'Etudes Critiques,' the internal hinge characters of certain of the genera had not been fully ascertained. They were known only from appearances upon the external moulds or internal casts; and in more than one instance the author was induced to rely upon the observations of others, although these were opposed to his own experience. These uncertainties have since gradually been diminished, not, indeed, without the perpetration of other errors, and it will be found that in the present Monograph, we have been induced to adopt certain modifications of, and other changes in, several of the genera, although our exemplifications of the Myadæ constitute only a subordinate position in the testacea of the Great Oolite.

In discriminating the fossil Myadæ, it will be found that certain features, which are only of subordinate importance in shells of the symmetrical acephala, generally become the principal, and, indeed, sole aids upon which we have to rely; fortunately, however, these features, which are included in the terms *general figure and ornaments of the surface*, acquire in the Myadæ an increased degree of importance from their invariable persistence and distinctness of design, in a similar ratio that the hinges and their characters have degenerated in value.

The thin flexible coverings of the fossil Myadæ have a much more intimate relation to the forms of the enclosed Mollusks than is possessed by the shells of other families of bivalves; the shell does not form a mere compact rigid cyst, but rather a thin sheath or tegument, which conforms to the figure of the Mollusk itself, and varies somewhat according to the circumstances in which the animal was placed with relation to the surrounding ground, or to contiguous organisms. The entire family have large, irregular, longitudinal folds or ridges, which are, for the most part, but imperfectly distinguishable upon the internal casts. The genera of Myadæ, proposed by Agassiz, are the following. Pholadomya, Homomya, Corimya, Ceromya, Ceromya, Goniomya, Myopsis, Pleuromya, Arcomya, Platymya, and Mactromya. Pholadomya had previously been established, and remains uncontroverted.

Corimya is the *Thracia* of Leach, the latter author having the priority; *Tellina incerta*, Thurm., is an English Oolitic example.

Mactromya has, we believe, justly been dismembered by D'Orbigny, the forms which Agassiz regarded as typical having been separated from the *Myadæ* to constitute the genus *Unicardium* of the former author, and has been previously described in this Monograph. Three remaining species, referred by Agassiz to *Mactromya*, are too imperfectly known to justify us in pronouncing their true position with any confidence.

Ceromya may now be considered as sufficiently established; the hinge characters, which were imperfectly known to Agassiz, have been fully described by M. Buvignier, 'Bull. Geol. Soc. Fr.,' 1850; for, although the shell upon which the latter author founded his description is a *Gresslya*, we have ascertained that the hinges of the two genera are altogether alike. M. d'Orbigny ('Prodrome de Paléontologie') and M. Buvignier ('Paléont. Dep. de la Meuse') have merged *Gresslya* in *Ceromya*, but we consider that Agassiz was justified in regarding them as distinct, their figures are essentially different; the *Ceromyæ* are all ventricose, with incurved equal subspiral umbones; they are equivalve, for although there is much irregularity in this respect, and occasional inequality of the valves, these variations are altogether accidental, and resulted probably from the position which the Mollusk occupied in the ground, or its proximity to other bodies; their surface has regular ridges which are not altogether smooth, they are concentric, or in other species they take an oblique direction; or, again, they suddenly change their direction and are reflected after the manner of the *Goniomyæ*. *Gresslya*, on the contrary, is never perfectly equivalve, the right valve being always larger, and its umbo higher than the other; the form is much more compressed, the umbones more pointed, the surface is destitute of the peculiar ridges of *Ceromya*, but possesses a different kind of ornamentation; the outer layer consists of a very delicate pellucid semicorneous test, with densely arranged radiating lines of granules, the lines usually slightly undulate, and the granules, which are regular, are densely arranged, and so minute as scarcely to be visible to the unassisted eye. M. Agassiz was not acquainted with this fact, which we have ascertained by an examination of a large number of examples in a good state of preservation. *Ceromya* has been shown by M. d'Orbigny to be identical with *Anatina*, of which it possessed the usual vertical fissure beneath the umbones and the granulated surface; but the aspect of the two forms differs in other particulars, for Oolitic species are compressed, the posterior side is remarkably elongated, and the anterior side has large longitudinal ridges. These features indicate a distinction which we regard as of subgeneric value. We would, therefore, place *Ceromya* as a sub-genus of *Anatina*.

Goniomya is a form which we believe to be entitled to a separate generic rank, notwithstanding M. d'Orbigny and M. Buvignier have reunited it to *Pholadomya*; the ridges upon the sides are strongly impressed upon the internal casts, and are very different from the costæ of *Pholadomya*; and it has, moreover, a granulated surface, the granules, as in *Gresslya*, being radiating and linear.

There yet remain a very numerous and varied series of the fossil Myadæ, which have been separated by Agassiz under the names of *Myopsis*, *Pleuromya*, *Arcomya*, *Platymya*, and *Homomya*. These forms are found in the Muschelkalk, and throughout all the Secondary rocks; one or more species likewise occur in the older Tertiary rocks of England. M. Agassiz believed that *Myopsis* was distinguished from the others by the presence of a tooth in the hinge (*vide* D'Orbigny), although he had never been able to detect its presence, and also by its possessing a surface ornamented by radiating lines of granules. We have been enabled to ascertain that the most abundant of the British Myopsides (*Mya dilata*, Phil.) is destitute of any cardinal tooth, and that the granulated surface, which M. Agassiz relied upon as distinguishing *Myopsis*, is possessed also in a manner more or less modified by *Arcomya*, *Platymya*, *Pleuromya*, and *Homomya*.

There remains, therefore, between these proposed genera little more than the distinction of figure; and even this feature, although sufficiently remarkable and distinct in certain selected typical species, approximates so nearly in others, that in very many instances it is only possible to separate them as distinct groups by an arbitrary and uncertain arrangement. The test of these shells is very thin, and a depression more or less distinct exists upon the anterior side of the valves, extending from the umbones to the inferior border.

The Myopsides are usually elongated posteriorly; their siphonal aperture is large, and their radiating lines of granules are distantly arranged, and large upon the posterior side: *Mya dilata*, Phil., is a well-known English example. *Arcomya* is more rhomboidal or subquadrate; the anterior side is compressed; the posterior has an oblique prominence the siphonal aperture is elongated and narrow. *Pleuromya*, with more tumid umbones, has its superior border slightly concave, and the posterior third of the shell is attenuated with a small aperture. *Platymya* resembles *Myopsis*, except that the umbones are placed nearer to the middle of the valves; the figure is more compressed, and the siphonal aperture is small. *Homomya* resembles the more elongated of the Pholadomyas. The umbones are large and usually but little compressed; but, with this exception, there is nothing to distinguish the figure from one or other of the preceding types, insomuch that M. Agassiz, in the absence of a knowledge of the test, was sometimes unable to allocate them to either of his proposed genera. Certain of the shells which Agassiz would refer to *Homomya* possess a feature which tends to approximate them to the true Pholadomyas, viz., the presence of a few faintly marked radiating costæ upon the umbones. These, however, are uncertain, and sometimes vanish altogether. Such species appear to form a true passage, connecting the more elongated Pholadomyas with the Panopæas. The granulated surface which distinguishes this great series of fossil Myadæ presents several modifications of character, and tends to separate more fully the several species. The first modification has the granules rather large, placed upon lines which are slightly elevated and distantly arranged: some of the larger Myopsides and *Arcomyæ* present examples. The second modification has the lines of granules distinct; but the granules are minute, and both these and the rows are very closely arranged: the *Pleuromyæ* have usually this

kind of surface. The third modification has the entire surface covered with granules so minute as to be nearly or altogether invisible to the unassisted eye. They are so dense that the linear arrangement cannot be recognised: the *Homomyæ* have this kind of surface. In the present state of our knowledge, it would not appear that the figure of the shell affords any certain guide to the character of the granules which adorn its surface, a general resemblance of form being sometimes coincident with a very different kind of surface, and in the fossil *Myadæ*, wherein the figures of the individuals present much variability, and consist more commonly only of casts, the presence of a small portion of the outer granulated tegument will in some instances serve as a sure guide to distinguish species for which the casts alone would not have sufficed. It is owing to the absence of the test that so many of the figures of the 'Etudes Critiques' of Agassiz afford only doubtful guides to the correct knowledge of the species.

The foregoing observations will prepare the reader for the conclusion at which we have arrived, viz., that *Myopsis*, *Pleuromya*, *Arcomya*, *Platymya*, and *Homomya* cannot claim to be regarded as distinct genera, and that it is very difficult, or perhaps not practically possible, even to separate them into so many sections or sub-genera. They seem rather to constitute a single very extensive and varied series of forms, which, although individually resembling in certain of their features either *Pholadomya* or *Panopæa*, are nevertheless sufficiently separated from both of these genera, and possess a generic entirety which is rather strengthened than otherwise by these resemblances.

The hinge exactly resembles that of *Pholadomya*, except that the subligamental lamina is more stout, and the test at that part of the shell is generally more thickened. It is therefore destitute of the sharp tooth of *Panopæa*; but even this feature is not without exceptions, for M. Buvignier has figured an Oolitic species, which has a distinct tooth, and we have ourselves discovered a tooth slightly defined in an Inferior Oolite shell, other examples of which present no trace of this feature.

The hinge then generally resembles that of *Pholadomya*, and some few species or rather individuals of these species, by possessing a few delicate radiating costæ upon the umbones, present another feature which tends to approximate them to the same genus. To *Panopæa* other examples are allied by the occasional presence of a projecting cardinal tooth, and by a universal flattening or depression upon the anterior third of the valves. The granulated surface, however, removes it equally from *Panopæa* and *Pholadomya*. In the figure of the muscular impressions we recognise a close resemblance to those of *Pholadomya*, the anterior impression being very narrow, pyriform, and so much elongated upwards as to reach nearly to the umbo. In *Panopæa* the figure of this impression is irregular and different. The siphonal flexure is always very great, whatever may be the figure of the posterior side of the shell. Briefly to recapitulate these analogies and differences: our group is allied to *Pholadomya*, in the features of the hinge and of the muscular impressions, but differs from it in the absence of costæ, in the presence of radiating lines of granules upon the surface, and in the vertical depressions upon the sides of the shell. It

resembles *Panopæa* in the depression upon the middle or anterior side, and by the presence of an occasional cardinal tooth in the hinge; but these affinities are neutralized by the differing figure of the anterior muscular impression, by the usually edentulous hinge, and by the granulated surface. We regard, therefore, *Myacites* (*Schlot.*) as a genus intermediate and connecting *Pholadomya* with *Panopæa*.

The genus *Myacites*, *Schlotheim*, was founded upon certain *Muschelkalk* shells, which belong to our great group of granulated *Myadæ*, and have that kind of figure which belongs to the *Pleuromyæ* and perhaps to the *Homomyæ* of *Agassiz*. *Schlotheim*, who had no knowledge either of the hinge or of the test, characterised his genus in the following terms:

“*Testa transversa, inæquilatera, subhians, obovata vel ovalis, ventricosa lævis, concentricè striata; umbones anteriores.*”

The meagreness and insufficiency of this description would render the genus valueless, in the absence of other and more precise knowledge; but as the *Muschelkalk* shells are well known, *Schlotheim* has a claim to priority in the generic designation, and as the five genera proposed by *Agassiz* must necessarily be referred to the same group, those of the latter author must be discarded as superfluous. Our arrangement of the fossil *Myadæ* will be as follows:

<i>Pholadomya</i> .		
Anatina, Sub-gen. <i>Cercomya</i>	.	Genus, <i>Cercomya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>
<i>Goniomya</i>	.	„ <i>Goniomya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>
<i>Ceromya</i>	.	„ <i>Ceromya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>
<i>Gresslya</i>	.	„ <i>Gresslya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>
<i>Thracia</i>	.	„ <i>Corimya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>
<i>Myacites</i>	.	<i>Myopsis</i> , <i>Pleuromya</i> , <i>Platymya</i> , <i>Arcomya</i> , and <i>Homomya</i> , <i>Ag.</i>

GRESSLYA, Ag.

Shell ovate, rather compressed, very inequilateral, sub-equivalve; umbones anterior, contiguous, compressed, acute, and incurved; lunule excavated; anterior side convex, its border rounded; posterior side more attenuated, sometimes rostrated; superior border rather convex, sloping obliquely downwards; lower margin curved elliptically, borders of the valves close, or with a very small posterior aperture; ligament external, short; hinge line externally somewhat sinuous; the shell is not perfectly equivalve, the umbo of the right valve being a little higher in the other; the test is extremely delicate, with fine longitudinal plications, and with very densely arranged radiating rows of minute granules. Hinge edentulous, but having an elongated lamina in each valve, that of the left valve being inserted beneath the outer lamina of the other valve, as in a groove; there is also in the right valve an oblique internal rib, which extends posteriorly, and is only visible

upon the casts, a feature similar to that in *Ceromya*; the muscular impressions are very faintly marked, as is likewise the pallial impression, the flexure of which appears to be short. This genus, having been reunited to *Ceromya* by M. d'Orbigny, and M. Buvignier having figured and described the hinge of a *Gresslya*, named by him *Ceromya Deshayesi*, in a very complete manner, it has become necessary to institute a close comparison between the two generic forms, and to weigh carefully their affinities and differences.

1stly. *Form.* *Ceromya* is usually larger than *Gresslya*, and always more ventricose, the umbones are more prominent, those of *Ceromya* approaching to the form of *Isocardia*; *Gresslya*, with its acute umbones and more compressed figure, approaches to that of *Cardinia*: *Gresslya* is also very constantly slightly inæquivalve, the right valve exceeding the other in height; in *Ceromya* they are equal, and any irregularity of form which may sometimes occur to give the semblance of inequality in the valves is altogether accidental, and depends, apparently, upon the portion of the shell during its growth.

2dly. *Character of the Surface.* The sculptured surface of *Ceromya* is quite unlike that of any other of the *Myadæ*, the longitudinal grooves being more or less visible upon the casts, but the casts of *Gresslya* are smooth, and the granulated surface of the test is altogether different from that of *Ceromya*.

3dly. *Hinge Characters.* In *Ceromya*, as in *Gresslya*, the casts of the right valve exhibit a groove posterior to the umbones which has been impressed by a corresponding prominence or internal rib in that valve; in *Ceromya*, however, this groove is likewise visible upon the exterior of the test, but not in *Gresslya*; the internal hinge laminae are precisely alike in both genera; but this is a feature which in the fossil *Myadæ* has but little value in generic affinity or distinction. Whatever value the Palæontologist may be disposed to attach to the foregoing distinctions when viewed singly, it must, we think, be admitted that in the aggregate they are of considerable importance, and it is necessary to neglect none of them in forming a fair estimate of the two forms.

Gresslya was eminently gregarious, *Ceromya* not so, and for the most part it occurs much more sparingly; both lived in the same beds; the valves of *Ceromya* are frequently disunited, in *Gresslya* they are invariably in contact.

GRESSLYA CARDITÆFORMIS.

Testá ovato-depressá; umbonibus prominentibus subplanis, latere antico producto rotundato, basi curvatá, latere postico abrupte declivi, lineis incrementi paucis, irregularibus.

Shell ovate, depressed; umbones prominent, rather compressed; anterior side produced and rounded; base curved; posterior side sloping abruptly; lines of growth few and distant.

This species possesses a general resemblance to *Gresslya Saussuri*, the *Venus Saussuri* of Brongniart and Goldfuss, but our shell has much less convexity; in both species the outline has a considerable resemblance to that of a *Venus*, but an examination of the hinge border has proved that it is edentulous.

The extreme tenuity of the test will account for its uniformly bad state of preservation and rareness. It occurs in a bed of soft shelly Oolite, which is situated about the middle of the shelly beds, and abounds with valves of *Tancredia*.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter through both the valves, 7 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

GRESSLYA PEREGRINA, var. ROSTRATA. Tab. X, fig. 7.

GRESSLYA ROSTRATA, *Agassiz*. Etud. Crit., t. 12 b, fig. 7, 8.

Testá ovato cuneiformi, antice rotundatá, postice elongatá et acuminatá, basi subrectá.

Shell ovate or somewhat cuneiform, rounded anteriorly, produced and pointed posteriorly; basal margin nearly straight.

The posterior side is somewhat compressed, forming an angle which extends obliquely from the umbones to the infero-posterior extremity, and there forms a pointed termination.

Height, 13 lines; lateral diameter, 19 lines; diameter through both the valves, 10 lines.

Locality. The southern side of Minchinhampton common, where small openings in the Stonesfield slate have afforded a few of the internal moulds. The genus never occurs in the shelly beds of the formation. Marls of the *Ostrea acuminata* (fuller's earth).

CEROMYA, *Ag.*

Shell cordiform or oval, very inequilateral, ventricose; umbones large, contiguous, incurved, involute; lunule excavated; anterior side convex, its border rounded; posterior side elongated and more flattened, its border either closed or having a slight aperture; ligament narrow, external. The surface is ornamented with one or more series of ridges and sulcations, which are longitudinal but not always concentric. In certain species a change in the direction of the ridges occurred at a certain period of the growth; substance of the test thin, almost papyraceous. Hinge edentulous; a lengthened lamina beneath the ligament in the left valve is received into a groove beneath the lamina of the opposite valve; there is also in the right valve an obliquely elongated posterior rib or internal depression, which, unlike that of *Gresslya*, is visible upon the surface of the test; muscular and pallial impressions rarely distinguishable; the anterior impression is pyriform, elongated upwards, and jagged or fringed irregularly, as in *Pholadomya* and *Gresslya*.

The variety of figure in *Ceromya* is very considerable; *Ceromya similis*, Lyc., in its elongated and compressed form approaching to that of *Gresslya*; the opposite figure is exemplified by *C. Bajociana*, D'Orbigny, which has the short ventricose aspect of *Isocardia*, between these there is every gradation of figure. *Ceromya* occurs rarely in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, the valves being most commonly disunited, the tests are then preserved; in other situations without shelly detritus the valves are united, but the tests have disappeared.

CEROMYA SYMONDSII. Tab. X, fig. 4a, b.

Testá ovato-ventricosá, umbonibus magnis obliquis incurvis, latero antico convexo, postico subcompresso et elongato, basi curvato; plicis concentricis regularibus tenuibus non nunquam obsoletis.

Shell ovately ventricose; umbones large, oblique, incurved; anterior side convex; posterior side rather compressed and elongated; base curved; concentric plications regular, very delicate, not unfrequently indistinct.

The general figure approaches *C. concentrica*, but it is more elongated, the umbones being more oblique and anterior; the concentric plications are more delicate, and are curved with a larger ellipse, they become undistinguishable near to the umbones. The substance of the test is extremely delicate, so that the fine plications are frequently visible upon the nucleus. The height of the shell is rather greater than the diameter through both the valves, and one fifth less than the longitudinal diameter, a slight aperture exists at the posterior extremity of the valves.

Localities. Nuclei occur rather commonly in the upper portion of the Great Oolite two miles east of Minchinhampton, but examples with the test preserved are very rare in the shelly beds of Minchinhampton Common; it also occurs in the Inferior Oolite of the same district.

The name in compliment to the Rev. W. S. Symonds, the Founder and President of the Malvern Naturalist's Field Club.

CEROMYA UNDULATA. Tab. IX, fig. 1, 1a, b.

Testá ovato-oblongá, tumidá; umbonibus anticis elongatis sub-terminalibus, involutis; latere antico angusto, brevissimo; postico lato, elongato; margine superiore convexo, interdum subundulato cariná dorsali oblique instructo; margine postico truncato; inferiore subrecto; lateribus lineis obliquis, excentricis crebris regularibus tenuissimis et undulatis; basi et margine postico plicis concentricis paucis irregularibus.

Shell ovately oblong, tumid; umbones anterior, elongated, subterminal, and involute; anterior side narrow, very short; posterior side much wider and elongated; superior margin convex but irregular, sometimes rather undulated, a keel or angle passes obliquely from the umbones posteriorly nearly parallel to the superior border; the posterior margin is truncated, the lower margin straight. The sides of the shell are covered with densely arranged undulating fine lines, which are directed obliquely or excentrically from the umbones towards the wide posterior border, but do not reach it, being decussated by a few irregular concentric plications, which in advanced growth occupy the inferior and posterior margins of the valves; the supero-posterior angle separates the sides from a narrow posterior surface which is destitute of the excentric lines.

The tenuity of the test is extreme, and the fine radiating lines are usually visible upon the internal casts. The figure varies even more than is usual in the *Ceromya*. It has some resemblance to *Ceromya inflata*, Agassiz, but in that shell the character of the plications and their direction is altogether different, the size, likewise, never attains to that of our species.

In the greater number of specimens there is a wide depression, which extends from the region of the umbones to the inferior border, giving a compressed aspect to the anterior and inferior portion of the shell.

It occurs not unfrequently in the upper beds of the Great Oolite in beds of buff-coloured hard sandstone, situated about 95 feet above the fuller's earth, but always in the form of casts; in the shelly beds of the formation it occurs very rarely, the test is then preserved, and the valves disunited.

The form of *Ceromya undulata* presents the greatest possible contrast to *Gresslya*, but it is not easy to describe the distinctive features however striking.

Height, 17 lines; length, 20 lines; diameter through both the valves, 16 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

CEROMYA PLICATA, *Ag.*, var. Tab. X, fig. 1a, b, fig. 2.

CEROMYA PLICATA, *Ag.* Etud. Cret. Myes., tab. 8d, 1842.

CARDITA V-COSTATA, *Buckman.* Geol. Chelt., 2d edit., p. 97, 1845.

Testá ovato-oblongá, inflatá; umbonibus anticis depressis, involutis; latere antico brevissimo, tumido, truncato; latere postico lato, aperturá ejusdem magná et elongatá; margine superiore elato; inferiore subrecto et subundulato; lateribus fastigiis longitudinalibus crebris, subundulatis, superne acutangulo reflectis, (ætate progrediente) aliis concentricis decussatis; lateribus semel in medio sulcis radiantibus obscuris notatis.

Shell ovately oblong, much inflated about the middle of the valves; umbones involute, anterior and depressed; anterior side very short, truncated and tumid; posterior side wide, its aperture large and lengthened; superior margin much elevated, and rather compressed; inferior margin lengthened, nearly straight, and sometimes slightly undulated; the sides of the valves with closely arranged longitudinal ridges, which slightly undulate, and towards the superior and posterior border are suddenly reflected anteriorly, forming acute angles; in progress of growth these reflected ridges are nearly effaced, and a second series of concentric ridges are formed, which cross the others obliquely towards the inferior border; lastly, in adult specimens, there may be distinguished a few obscure radiating sulcations about the middle of the valves. This shell, in the young condition, is a pretty species; the longitudinal ridges are very distinct, and their V-like angle towards the superior border is clearly defined; in adult shells the figure is more ventricose, the superior angle formed by the ridges is nearly effaced; the second, or concentric series of ridges, are formed, and some few radiating sulcations may be traced.

Collectors have very generally mistaken this species for *Ceromya excentrica*, a shell which is stated to occur abundantly in the upper or Portlandian Oolite of Switzerland, at Porrentroy, and in a similar parallel in the Jura of Soleure; *C. plicata* has not heretofore been adequately figured or described; the specimens figured by M. Agassiz represent adult and even aged shells, not well preserved, and in which the V-like angle of the ridges has nearly disappeared; his description is likewise more than usually meagre, and, in the absence of other evidence, the reader would be inclined to believe that the author had unnecessarily separated this shell from *C. excentrica*, but an examination of specimens in several stages of growth has convinced us of the propriety of the specific distinctions which are given in the 'Etudes Critiques;' the general figure is near to *C. excentrica*, except that in the adult forms the superior border is more compressed and elevated, and the posterior aperture is much larger; the change in the direction of the ridges upon the surface is not peculiar to *C. excentrica*, but occurs in other species of the same genus, neither is it a regular and constant feature in any species, or rather, we should say, that it is never found in the young condition of any species. All the specimens known are casts, the delicate and very perfect markings in young examples is a sufficient indication that the test must have been of extreme tenuity, and the partial obliteration of these features with advance of growth, evidences a corresponding change in the character of the test. In the specimen figured by Agassiz the angles of the reflected ridges are less acute.

Dimensions. Our largest specimen is in length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; in height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the diameter through both the valves being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Localities and position. We have observed this species in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire in the fuller's earth it has occurred over the Sapperton tunnel of the railway, from which deposit a specimen has kindly been forwarded to us by John Wilson, Esq., of Gloucester; we have ourselves obtained it from certain hard limestone beds near to the base of the Great Oolite in the Minchinhampton district, and Professor Buckman has recorded a specimen which he obtained in a bed of clay at Sevenhampton, which appears to be a little higher in the series; it is, however, rare at each of these localities.

CEROMYA CONCENTRICA, Sow., sp. Tab. X, fig. 3a, b.

ISOCARDIA CONCENTRICA, Sow.	Min. Con., tab. 491, fig. 1.
— —	Phil. Geol. York., 1, pl. 11, fig. 40.
— —	Morris. Catal. Brit. Foss., 1st. Ed. p. 88. 1843.

Testá ventricosá, ovato-obliquá, umbonibus magnis incurvis subanticis, latere antico convexo, postico subcompresso, basi curvato, lateribus fastigiis tenuibus concentricis regularibus crebris.

Shell ventricose, ovately oblong; umbones large, incurved, anterior to the middle of

the valves; anterior side convex; posterior side more elongated and compressed; base curved; the sides of the shell with regular closely arranged concentric and fine ridges.

The umbones are prominent and elevated, more especially by comparison with *C. Symondsii* and *C. Northamptoniensis*, the two contemporaneous forms which most nearly approach to it; owing to this prominence, the superior border is rendered slightly concave. The valves fit closely, except at the posterior extremity, which has a slight aperture. The test is never preserved. It is liable to be confounded with a larger and magnificent Inferior Oolite species, which occurs in the neighbourhood of Stroud, and has the test preserved; this latter, which we believe to be the *Ceromya Bajociana* of D'Orbigny, 'Prodrome de Paléontologie,' p. 275, and, probably, the *Isocardia concentrica* of Phillips; in this shell the umbones are very large, and curve gracefully forwards; they are more median and less oblique; the general form is more ventricose, and the posterior side is shorter than in the true *Ceromya concentrica*.

Ceromya concentrica does not occur in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite, it occurs in the upper portion of the formation associated with *C. Symondsii* in the Minchinhampton district, and also near to Nymphsfield, it is also abundant in the Marl bed of the Inferior Oolite, and in the upper division of the same formation.

Dimensions of a Great Oolite specimen. Height, 16 lines; length, 20 lines; diameter through both the valves, 14 lines.

Localities. The neighbourhood to the east of Minchinhampton, and at Nymphsfield, in the Great Oolite; the escarpment of the Cotswolds generally in the Inferior Oolite.

CEROMYA SIMILIS. Tab. XII, fig. 12.

CEROMYA SIMILIS, *Lycett.* Geol. Soc. Journ., 1853, p. 340, pl. 14, fig. 2.

Testá ovato-oblongá, convexá; umbonibus anticis incurvis; latere antico brevissimo, convexo, postico elongato mediocriter attenuato; margine superiori et inferiori parallelis, subrectis; striis concentricis magnis regularibus et crebris.

Shell oblong, elongated, convex; umbones anterior, incurved, anterior side convex, very short, its margin rounded; posterior side elongated, superior and inferior borders nearly parallel, horizontal, and slightly curved; the lunule is excavated; the sides of the valves have regular, strongly impressed, and closely arranged longitudinal striations, which nearly vanish as they approach the superior border.

The form of this elegant species is intermediate between *Ceromya concentrica* and *C. ex-centrica*, some examples approaching more nearly to the former, others to the latter shell, the striations are strongly marked, rather larger than in *C. concentrica*, and there exists a slight vertical depression upon the middle of the valves; the umbones are rather depressed, scarcely rising higher than the elongated superior border.

Height, 15 lines; length, 22 lines; diameter through both the valves, 14 lines.

Locality. Ponton, in the shelly beds; also in the lower strata of Stamford, Morcot, &c.

THRACIA, *Leach.*CORIMYA, *Agassiz.*

Shell subtrigonal, inequivalve, inequilateral, rather flattened; cardinal area distinctly marked, the hinge margin forming a sudden declivity posterior to the umbones; the area is separated from the sides by a carina more or less visible; the left valve is always smaller than the right, its umbo is flatter or less elevated; the surface has concentric plications more or less prominent; the substance of the test is extremely thin, more especially in the smaller valve; the valves do not gape, or but very slightly, and the hinge is destitute of teeth. From *Tellina* it is distinguished by the absence of teeth, and by its wanting the lateral flexion which distinguishes that genus.

THRACIA STUDERI. *Ag. sp.*

TELLINA INCERTA, *Thurm.*, Roemer, Verst. Nordd. Ool., p. 121, tab. 8, fig. 7.

— — — *Goldf.* Petref., tab. 146, fig. 14.

CORIMYA STUDERI, *Ag.* Etud. Crit., p. 267, tab. 35.

Testá subæquivalvi obovatá, convexá-planá, antice convexá; margine curvato; latere postico abrupte compresso; umbonibus medianis inæqualibus, compressis; lateribus plicis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell subequivalve obovate, moderately convex, anterior side convex, its margin curved, posterior side compressed, attenuated, and separated from the other portion of the shell by an obtuse angle (sometimes imperfectly defined). The umbones are mesial and contiguous, but not prominent nor large, the margins of the valves are close fitting; the sides of the valves have numerous irregular concentric plications.

This species is more elongated, and has the posterior side more produced than our other Great Oolite species; the Cornbrash specimens have considerable variety of figure, with respect to their height and to the distinctness of the posterior angle, irrespective of accidental compression.

Geological position and localities. In England it occurs in the Cornbrash of Wilts, and in the Great Oolite of Northamptonshire. M. Agassiz states that it is abundant in the Portlandian beds of Porrentray, Jura. Goldfuss records it in the upper oolite of Hanover.

THRACIA CURTANSATA. Tab. XIII, fig. 1a, b.

Testá convexo-planá, subtrigoná, subæquilaterali, et lævigatá; umbonibus submedianis, inæqualibus incurvis; latere postico abbreviato; valvâ sinistrâ subplaná, umbone parvo; plicis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus.

Shell depressed but convex, subtrigonal, nearly equilateral and smooth; umbones nearly mesial, unequal, and incurved; posterior side short; left valve compressed, its umbo small; surface with concentric, closely arranged, very fine, and irregular plications.

The surface is very smooth, the posterior side is scarcely so much attenuated as is usual in this genus, and the cardinal area is very obscurely defined. The general figure approaches the *Corimya tenuistriata* of Agassiz, but that shell has a smaller longitudinal diameter, and the umbones are not so nearly mesial. It would appear to be very rare, but has occurred both in the lower or shelly, and upper portions of the Great Oolite.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

MYACITES, *Schlot.*

Syn. MYOPSIS, *Ag.* PLEUROMYA, *Ag.* ARCOMYA, *Ag.*
 PLATYMA, *Ag.* HOMOMYA, *Ag.*
 PANOPÆA, sp. *Buvignier.* PANOPÆA, sp. *D'Orbigny.*

Shell elongated, umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, contiguous, depressed, anterior border rounded, posterior border either rounded or truncated, both extremities gaping, sometimes equally so, or the posterior aperture is the more expanded, and sometimes slightly reflected; a depression more or less distinct extends from the umbones to the inferior border; ligament external and short; test delicate, with irregular longitudinal plications, and ornamented with a pellucid outer tegument, having granules disposed in radiating lines. Hinge without teeth, with an elongated horizontal thickened plate, which extends posteriorly to the umbones, and supports the ligament; muscular impressions usually indistinct, but resembling those of *Pholadomya*, pallial impression with a very large posterior flexure.

Under the comprehensive term *Myacites*, we arrange a very extensive series of forms which have been referred to *Amphidesma*, *Lutraria*, *Sanguinolaria*, *Myopsis*, *Arcomya*, *Pleuromya*, *Homomya*, and *Platymya*; commencing in the Muschelkalk, their numbers increased in the Lias, and they continued to hold a very prominent position throughout the oolitic and lower portion of the Cretaceous rocks.

From others of the *Myadæ* which have granulated surfaces, as *Gresslya*, *Goniomya*, and *Anatina*, they are distinguished by features which will be found under those genera.

We regard *Myacites* as a form which connects *Panopæa* with *Pholadomya*, by means of the more elongated forms of the latter species, and more especially by the hinge, which differs from *Pholadomya* solely by the greater thickness and strength of the former.

MYACITES VEZELAYI. *Lajoie*, Sp. Tab. XI, fig. 5, 5a.

Syn.

MYA VEZELAYI, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., vol. v, tab. 24, fig. 4.

HOMOMYA GIBBOSA, *Ag.* Etud. Cret. Myes., pl. 18.

Testá nucleo elongato, umbonibus parvis anticis depressis, latere antico brevissimo, compresso, postico ventricoso, aperturá ejusdem valde elongatá, margine superiore concavo, inferiore curvato; lateribus plicis longitudinalibus magnis et irregularibus.

Shell with the nucleus elongated, ventricose about the middle portion, and compressed towards the two extremities; umbones anterior, rather small, and depressed; posterior aperture of moderate breadth, but very much lengthened upon the superior margin, which is concave; the inferior margin is curved and nearly parallel to the superior, it has a narrow antero-basal aperture. The sides of the valves have large irregular longitudinal plications, and near to the umbones are some traces of a few radiating lines or costæ.

The aspect of this species is so much compressed from above, and tumid laterally, that the diameter through both the valves exceeds the height of the shell, and exceeds half its length; there is a superficial depression which extends downwards obliquely to the middle of the lower border, and coincides with the extent of the basal hiatus; the figure altogether is more ventricose and depressed than any other example of *Homomya* hitherto figured. M. Agassiz appears to have mistaken this species for *H. gibbosa*, the *Lutraria gibbosa* of the 'Min. Con.,' tab. 42 and 211; but the latter shell differs from it very considerably in figure, it is less depressed, has much larger umbones, is less ventricose in its middle portion, is destitute of the flattening of the anterior side, and likewise of the large longitudinal plications of *H. Vezelayi*.

We are not aware that the test of *M. Vezelayi* has ever been found preserved, the prominence of the plication indicates that it was very thin; we have not seen any traces of the muscular or pallear impressions.

Localities and position. It is abundant in the clays of the fuller's earth throughout the Cotteswolds, and we have obtained several specimens a little higher in beds of hard sandstone, near to the base of the Great Oolite, on the southern side of Minchinhampton common, associated with several other of the *Myadæ*.

MYACITES CRASSIUSCULUS. Tab. IX, fig. 3.

Testá crassá, ovato-elongatá, antice et postice subcompressá, in medio ventricosá, umbonibus anticis subcompressis, latere antico brevi, margine rotundo; latere postico elongato, aperturá angustá, sed elongatá; margine superiori et inferiori subrectis et parallelis; lateribus plicis longitudinalibus crebris irregularibus; areá ligamenti magná, latá.

Shell thick, ovately elongated, umbones anterior, moderately large, and compressed laterally; anterior side short and compressed, its margin rounded; posterior side elongated and attenuated, its aperture narrow and elongated upwards, the middle portion of the shell obliquely ventricose; superior and inferior borders parallel, nearly straight and horizontal; the cardinal area is large and distinctly circumscribed; the surface has closely arranged irregular longitudinal plications. The internal surface of the left valve has a curved projecting rib placed a little anterior to and beneath the umbo.

From *Maetra gibbosa*, Sow., this species is distinguished by the less elevated and compressed umbones, by the more straight and horizontal superior and inferior borders, and more especially by the very marked depression of the anterior side, which in *M. gibbosa* is convex. The test upon the anterior side and near to the umbones has a considerable degree of thickness; the rib of the left valve deeply indents the cast. The surface of the test, although identical in character with that of other species of *Myacites*, has never exhibited any distinct portion of granulated surface; had the granules been large, they could scarcely have failed to have been preserved equally with the surfaces of other species in the same bed. Indications of a few radiating lines, near to the umbones, are sometimes obscurely visible upon the test.

Dimensions of a small Great Oolite specimen. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter through both the valves, 1 inch; but the examples from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds are not uncommonly more than double these dimensions.

Geological position and localities. Ponton, Lincolnshire, in the Great Oolite; Rodboro'-hill, near Stroud, in the gryphite grit of the Inferior Oolite; at the latter locality the test is preserved; it also occurs not uncommonly in the form of casts throughout the Cotteswolds, in the same stratum; but it has usually been confounded with *Maetra gibbosa*, Sow., a shell whose test is rarely preserved, and which does not occur so low as the gryphite grit.

MYACITES CALCEIFORMIS, *Phil.* sp. Tab. XI, fig. 2.

MYA MARGARITIFERA, *Young and Bird.* Geol. York. Coast, pl. 7, fig. 2.

MYA CALCEIFORMIS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 11, fig. 3.

Testá elongatá, compressá, antice subconvexá, postice compressá et attenuatá, costá unicá obscurá ab umbone ad basin instructá, lateribus plicis longitudinalibus irregularibus, testá delicatissima, granulis radiantibus crebris minutis.

Shell elongated, somewhat compressed; umbones acute, anterior to the middle of the valves; anterior side rather convex, its margin rounded, and the aperture narrow; posterior side compressed, lengthened, and somewhat pointed, its aperture small; superior margin sloping obliquely, nearly straight; inferior margin nearly straight; a single obscure elevation extends from the umbo to the inferior border, and there is, occasionally, posterior to it, a wide superficial depression; the longitudinal plications are numerous, fine, and irregular; the test is of extreme tenuity, and covered with lines of very minute radiating granules.

Specimens are usually destitute of the delicate test, but well preserved portions of it are occasionally found. It is nearly allied to *Myopsis marginata*, Ag., 'Etud. Crit. Moll.,' tab. 30, fig. 1, 2, but the species of Agassiz has a shorter anterior side, less rounded, and the convexity of the valves is more considerable; it is also higher and shorter than the

Panopæa longa, Buvig., 'Géol. de la Meuse, Atlas,' pl. 7, fig. 1, 3, to which, in other respects, it has a general resemblance.

The *Arcomya calceiformis*, Ag., 'Etud. Crit. Myes.,' p. 176, tab. 9, fig. 7, 9, from the ferruginous Oolite of Moutiers, is a different species of the same group or sub-genus, and must be distinguished from our shell, which has the priority of name.

Height, 21 lines; length, 43 lines; diameter through both the valves, 14 lines.

Position and localities. The geological range of this species is considerable; in the Cotteswolds it occurs in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite, in the fullers' earth, also in hard pale coloured sandstone near to the base of the Great Oolite; it occurs also in the Cornbrash of Chippenham, Malmesbury, and Cirencester; and at the latter three localities it is not uncommon. Professor Phillips records it in the Inferior Oolite of Blue Wick, and in the Kelloway rock of Scarborough.

MYACITES DILATUS, *Phil.* sp. Tab. X, fig. 5 *a, b.*

MYA DILATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, tab. 11, fig. 4.

— — *Morris.* Catal. Brit. Foss., p. 92.

SANGUINOLARIA (?) DILATA, *Buckman and Strickland.* Geol. Chelt., pl. 6, fig. 1.

PANOPEA DILATATA, *D'Orb.* Prodr. de Paleont., 10 etag. No. 216.

Testá elongatá, anticè compressá, posticè subcylindricá, dilatá et truncatá; umbonibus antemedianis, parvis, compressis; aperturá anticá angustá; posticá magná supernè elongatá; margine superiori concavo, inferiore subrecto; lateribus plicis irregularibus magnis, angulo postico flecto; superficie granulis regularibus serialibus radiantibus dispositis.

Shell elongated, anterior side compressed, posterior side nearly cylindrical, dilated and truncated at the extremity; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, small, and compressed; anterior aperture narrow; posterior aperture large, suborbicular, but extending along the superior border almost to the ligament; superior border concave; inferior border nearly straight; the sides of the shell with a few large irregular longitudinal plications, which are bent upwards posteriorly at a considerable angle; the radiating lines of granules are rather large, and most conspicuous upon the posterior side.

The compressed anterior side of the shell is strikingly contrasted with the posterior expansion. Much variation exists in the proportions of its posterior elongation, and the latter border is sometimes reflected, the more aged specimens being the most elongated: the figure in the 'Geology of Cheltenham' represents the most shortened phase of form. The Great Oolite specimens are small; they have not occurred in the shelly beds, but in some imperfectly slaty deposits near to the base of the formation. The species also occurs in the fullers' earth, and in the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite, the latter rock producing by much the finer specimens. The punctations upon the granules appear to resemble those of the recent *Anatina hispidula*, and in like manner probably gave in-

sersion to as many corneous prickles; but we have not been able to trace this feature in all specimens.

The species most nearly allied are *Sanguinolaria? rotunda*, 'Geol. Chelt.,' pl. 6, fig. 3, and *Panopæa Guibaliana*, Buvignier, 'Géol. de la Meuse,' Atlas, pl. 8, fig. 3—5, but it is more trumpet-shaped and less elongated than the former, and less compressed than the latter.

Localities. Small excavations on the southern slope of Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite; also in the Cotteswolds generally in the fullers' earth and Inferior Oolite; Glaizedale, Yorkshire.

MYACITES TERQUEMEA, *Buv.* sp. Tab. XII, fig. 6.

Syn. PLEUROMYA TENUISTRIA, *Ag.*, 1848, pl. 24.

PANOPEA TENUISTRIA, *D'Orb.*, 1850, Prod., 1, etag. 10, No. 242, (non *Buv.*)

NON LUTRARIA TENUISTRIATA, *Munst.* in *Goldf.*, pl. 153, fig. 2.

PANOPEA TERQUEMEA, *Buvig.* Paleont. Dep. de la Meuse, Atlas, p. 7.

Testá obovatá, ventricosá; umbonibus subacutis, antemedianis, latere antico cordato-declivi, subdepresso, postice attenuato, aperturá parvá; plicis longitudinalibus tenuibus.

Shell obovate, ventricose mesially; umbones rather acute, anterior to the middle of the valves; anterior side rather compressed, its border rounded; posterior side attenuated, its border slightly gaping; lower margin curved; longitudinal plications delicate.

The greatest diameter through the valves is a little anterior to the umbones, which gives a somewhat ventricose aspect to the figure.

Length, 16 lines; height, 10 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines.

Geological position and localities. Our specimens are from the shelly beds of Minchinhampton Common, where it is very rare. Agassiz and Goldfuss have recorded it in the lower Oolitic rocks of France and Germany.

MYACITES UNIONIFORMIS. Tab. X, fig. 6.

Testá tumidá, ovato-elongatá; umbonibus magnis, subcompressis; margine antico et postico rotundo; margine superiori concavo, lateribus lævigatis; sulco lato superficiali ab umbone ad marginem inferiorem producto.

Shell tumid, ovately elongated; anterior side short; posterior side elongated; both anterior and posterior margins rounded; the posterior margin gapes but slightly; the hinge margin is elongated and concave; the area is lengthened, lanceolate, or narrow, and distinctly marked; the ventral margin is somewhat rounded; a wide, superficial depression extends from the umbo obliquely to the inferior border, and renders the anterior side nearly as much compressed as the posterior; the surface is smooth with faintly-marked irregular concentric plications.

The species which approach nearly to the present form, are the *Homomya gracilis* Agassiz, 'Étud. Crit.,' p. 162, tab. 20, f. 1—2, and *Mya Vezelayi* of D'Archiac, 'Mém. Soc. Geol. Fr.,' tom 5, pl. 25, fig. 4; but compared with the former shell, the figure is more compressed laterally and less elongated: the concavity of the superior border and larger umbones are other points of distinction. The species described by D'Archiac is very much more ventricose, and the umbones are more nearly terminal; the posterior aperture is likewise much more considerable.

Besides these there is another large undescribed species found in the upper division of the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, which resembles more nearly the present species than either of those before mentioned; but it is of thrice the linear dimensions, somewhat more elongated, and the superior border is not concave; the test and ligament, which are very well preserved, enable us to affirm its distinctness both from the Great Oolite species, and from *Homomya gracilis*, to which perhaps it is still more nearly allied. We possess two specimens, which occurred in the bed of soft shelly Oolite which overlies the Weatherstones: it would, therefore, appear to be very rare.

Height, 13 lines; longitudinal diameter, 26 lines; diameter through both the valves, 12 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

MYACITES COMPRESSUS. Tab. XII, fig. 11.

Testá ovato-rhomboideá; umbonibus prominentibus compressis; latere antico brevi, compresso, margine ejusdem subrecto declivi; latere posteriore medocre elongato, convexo, margine truncato; margine cardinali, subrecto, oblique, declivi; margine inferiore sinuato; lateribus sulco lato superficiali ab umbone margine inferiore producto.

Shell ovately rhomboidal; umbones prominent and compressed; anterior side short, its margin nearly straight, sloping obliquely, and somewhat rostrated at the inferior extremity; posterior side moderately elongated, convex, its margin truncated; hinge border nearly straight, but sloping obliquely downwards; inferior margin sinuated; the sides with a wide and superficial depression directed from the umbones to the inferior margin.

The general contour of this species is remarkable for the anterior compression of the valves and of the umbones, which are prominent and very oblique; the height of the valves is so considerable, that it equals two thirds of the length. The straight anterior slope distinguishes it from *Arcomya Couloni*, Agassiz, which in other respects it nearly resembles. From our *M. tumidus* it is separated by the greater height of the valves and oblique slope of the hinge margin, which is also shorter; the anterior side is likewise more compressed, and its margin straighter. The granulated surface is not preserved in our specimen.

Height, 21 lines; length, 33 lines; diameter through both the valves, 16 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

MYACITES TUMIDUS. Tab. IX, fig. 2 a, b.

Testá subrhomboidéá, valvis in medio tumidá, latere antico brevi, compressiusculá; posticè elongato et truncato; margine ventrali subrecto et sinuosá; margine cardinali subrecto et horizontali; valvis lævigatis ligamentum magnum; lateribus lineis incremente confertis et irregularibus.

Shell subrhomboidal, its middle portion tumid; anterior side short and compressed; posterior side elongated and somewhat truncated; ventral margin nearly straight and somewhat sinuous; hinge margin straight and almost horizontal; the valves smooth; ligament large; series of growth numerous and irregular.

An obtuse and very tumid surface extends obliquely from the umbones to the inferior and posterior border, which renders that part of the shell more convex than is usual in this genus. The anterior border slopes obliquely, but is somewhat rounded, and is moderately compressed. There can scarcely be said to be a hiatus at the anterior border, and the posterior border, which is somewhat truncated, has only a narrow opening. The entire form is short, as much so as *Arcomya brevis* of Agassiz. The shortness, together with the greater convexity of the middle portion of the valves, serves to distinguish it from *Arcomya quadrata* of the same author. This species of Myacites is represented by one specimen only: it has the ligament preserved, which is prominent, but not much lengthened.

Height, 16 lines; length laterally, 27 lines; greatest diameter through both the valves, 15 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton Common.

ANATINA, Lam. CERCOMYA, Agassiz.

Shell elongated; umbones mesial, small, and depressed; anterior side rounded and produced; posterior side attenuated, having a lengthened and strongly defined posterior area, which has two longitudinal furrows upon its surface; no lunule. The surfaces of the valves are covered with large longitudinal ridges, which are strongly marked anteriorly, but are faintly traced posteriorly. There exists two depressions, more or less marked, upon the side of the shell, which, originating at the umbo, diverge obliquely, and are directed to the inferior border, causing that margin to undulate. These depressions, although superficial, influence the direction of the longitudinal folds, make them to deviate from their normal direction, and sometimes efface them altogether. The extremities of the valves gape, more especially at the posterior extremity.

M. Agassiz, judging from the contorted figure of the casts and the absence of anything like a fracture, thinks that the test must have possessed considerable flexibility.

M. d'Orbigny regards this group as identical with *Anatina*. He believes that the furrows upon the area are impressed by carinæ, which were destined to support the spoon-shaped processes of the hinge, and states that he has observed a chink or cleft at the summit of the umbo, left by the spoon-shaped processes and by the internal osselet of *Anatina*.

M. Agassiz admits that these features would indicate an affinity with *Anatina*, but directs attention to the elongated posterior side, to the cardinal area, and to the large longitudinal ridges upon the sides of the valves. These characters, which are wanting in *Anatina*, have induced him to retain his genus *Cercomya*.

One character of the genus has not been alluded to by M. Agassiz. It possesses an external semicorneous layer of test, which is furnished with radiating lines of tubercles, as in *Goniomya*, *Myacites*, *Gresslya*, and in the recent *Anatina*.

Anatina has not been found in the shelly beds of the Great Oolite. It occurs in beds near to the base of the formation, in pale argillaceous buff-coloured limestones and sandstone; it has also been found in the upper portion of the formation, associated with *Goniomya*.

M. Agassiz has sufficiently indicated the features which distinguish externally *Cercomya* from *Anatina*. The interiors of the valves of the fossil species have not been seen, but there is every reason to believe that they do not differ from *Anatina*.

ANATINA PLIUATELLA. Tab. XI, fig. 6, 6 a.

Testá transverse-elongatá, convexiusculá, latere postico elongato; plicis concentricis crebris inconspicuis, postice obsolete.

Shell transversely elongated, convex; anterior side rather short, its upper border sloping obliquely from the umbo; posterior side more lengthened. Lateral longitudinal plications closely arranged, distinct upon the anterior side of the shell, but disappearing as they recede from it, so that the greater portion of the surface is nearly smooth. The very delicate plications and general convexity of the valves are sufficient to distinguish it from contemporaneous species.

Height, 13 lines; length, 25 lines; diameter through both the valves, 9 lines.

The figure nearly resembles that of *C. antica*, Agassiz, tab. 11a, fig. 14, 15; but the plications of that species are much larger and more continuous upon the sides.

Locality. It occurs very rarely in Stonesfield Slate, on the south side of Minchinhampton Common.

ANATINA UNDULATA, *Sow.* sp. Tab. XI, fig. 4.

SANGUINOLARIA UNDULATA, *Sow.* *Min. Con.*, t. 548, f. 1, 2.

— — *Phil. Geol. York.*, 1, t. 5, f. 1.

Testá elongatá, convexá; umbonibus medianis, arcá magná, marginibus depressis, lateribus plicis longitudinalibus magnis, striis longitudinalibus dense impressis.

Shell elongated convex; umbones mesial, area large, its margins faintly marked, the sides with very large regular plications, which are impressed with very fine densely arranged longitudinal striæ.

The length of the posterior side slightly exceeds the other; its extremity is slightly curved upwards, it is rarely preserved or perfectly represented upon the internal moulds; the lines of radiating tubercles cannot be distinguished upon the moulds. Height 9 lines; lateral diameter, 22 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

GONIOMYA, Ag.

Shell very thin, cylindrical and ventricose, or ovate and flattened, gaping at both the extremities, more especially the posterior extremity; anterior extremity rounded, posterior truncated; umbones mesial or a little anterior to the middle of the valves, contiguous and not very prominent; costæ large and curved, their anterior portions are directed obliquely backwards towards the inferior border, the posterior portions are directed in a similar manner forwards, so that the extremities of the costæ meet each other near to the middle of the shell at an angle more or less acute. The costæ are crossed and indented by closely-arranged concentric plications. The substance of the test has two layers, of which the outer one is semi-corneous, and is furnished with minute tubercles which are arranged in lines radiating from the umbones. Hinge edentulous; muscular impressions faintly marked; ligament external.

GONIOMYA LITTERATA, *Sow.* sp. Tab. XI, fig. 3.

GONIOMYA LITTERATA, *Agassiz.* Etud. Crit., p. 18, t. 16, f. 13-16.

MYA LITTERATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 224, fig. 1.

LYSIANASSA LITTERATA, *Goldf.* Petref., t. 154, f. 8.

Testá ovato-elongatá, convexá; umbonibus ante-medianis, margine cardinali subhorizontali aut concavá, margine antico obliquè declivi; costis anticis angustis subundatis; posticis magnis curvatis ultimis evanescentibus; plicis concentricis crebris decussatis; angulo costarum acuto, obliquo margine postico producto; margine inferiore subrecto.

Shell ovately elongated, convex, umbones placed anterior to the middle of the valves, superior margin elongated, nearly horizontal, or even slightly concave, anterior margin sloping obliquely, inferior margin nearly straight; costæ anteriorly narrow, nearly straight, and slightly undulated, posterior costæ larger, curved but become obscure towards the extremity of the series; the costæ are decussated with closely arranged regular concentric plications; costal angle acute, and directed obliquely towards the infero-posterior border.

Our specimens agree more nearly with the figures of Agassiz than with those of Goldfuss; in the latter, the posterior side is not so much raised, so that the hinge margin slopes downwards in a manner similar to that of the anterior border, and the costal angle is not directed obliquely backwards; so that, judging from the figure alone, it might be regarded as a distinct species. Compared with *Goniomya v.—scripta*, our shell has much less prominent umbones, and the entire figure of the shell is more elongated or sub-cylindrical, the umbones being likewise more anterior; the posterior side of the shell is more lengthened, its superior margin being nearly horizontal. It is comparatively rare; we have obtained it in thin layers of pale or buff-coloured argillaceous limestone, about 100 feet above the fullers' earth, also in a much lower position, in a similar description of rock; but the genus has not been found in the shelly beds of the formation. Height and diameter through both valves equal, or half the longitudinal diameter.

Locality. Minchinhampton.

GONIOMYA HEMICOSTATA. Tab. XII, fig. 3.

Testá ovato-clongatá, convexá; umbonibus ante-medianis magnis subcompressis, margine antico oblique-declivi, postico subhorizontali, concavo-hiante; superficie in medio oblique, depresso, costis crebris biangulatis aut trapeziformis instructis; costis inferioribus evanescentibus.

Shell ovate, elongated, convex, gaping posteriorly with a considerable aperture; umbones anterior to the middle of the shell, large, elevated, but somewhat compressed; anterior border sloping obliquely downwards, posterior border lengthened nearly horizontal and concave; the middle portion of the shell has a wide depression which passes from the umbo directed slightly backwards and vanishing towards the inferior border; the superior and middle portion of the surface has numerous closely arranged costæ directed upon each side obliquely downwards towards the other, but connected with it by a horizontal straight costa; the lower half of the shell and the two extremities are altogether smooth. Outer or granulated layer of the test unknown.

A single well-preserved cast with the valves in contiguity is our only authority. The several features of this remarkable species clearly separate it from any other of the British *Goniomyæ*, the general figure with its elevated broad umbones, concave superior border, gaping and slightly reflected posterior extremity combined with the wide mesial depression, present no inconsiderable resemblance to a diminished figure of the great *Panopæa Aldrovandi*; the trapeziform direction of the costæ is governed by the mesial depression, and exists in those species only of the *Goniomyæ* in which this depression is well marked, thus in *Pholadomya trapezina*, Buv., *Lutraria trapezicostata*, Pusch., and *Goniomya inflata*, Ag. the horizontal costæ extend, with the depression, even to the lower border of the valve; in the present species they extend, with the depression, about half the depth of the valve, and in others, such as *G. Dubois*, Ag. *G. v.—scripta*, and *G. litterata*, the depression and

horizontal costæ only exist upon the umbo. Unfortunately our specimen has no portion of the granulated outer surface preserved.

Length, 19 lines ; height, 12 lines ; diameter through both the valves, about 8 lines.

Locality.—Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

PHOLADOMYA, Sow.

Shell thin, inæquilateral, ventricose, oval or oblong ; the borders of the valves more or less gaping, especially at the posterior extremity ; the umbones are large, contiguous, the apex of the one slightly impressing the other ; the ligament external, and placed in an oval depression, the surface is ornamented with costæ radiating from the umbones, which are regular and equal or irregular and unequal, smooth and rounded, or deeply notched and nodulous ; the entire surface has concentric plications which vary in their regularity, size, and prominence. The hinge is without teeth, but has an elongated lamina situated beneath the ligament.

The costæ are very commonly more numerous and prominent in the right valve than in the left.

The muscular impressions are faintly marked and cannot usually be distinguished ; the anterior impression is pyriform and elongated upwards towards the umbones, the posterior muscle is rounded, the syphonal scar has a considerable flexure.

PHOLADOMYA ACUTICOSTA, Sow. Tab. XIII, fig. 13.

PHOLADOMYA ACUTICOSTA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 546, f. 1, 2.

Testá ovato-elongatá ; umbonibus crassis, antemedianis, latere antico brevi rotundato, posteriore producto angustato, costis elatis acutis, anticis magnis remotiusculis et irregularibus ; posticis numerosis crebris et tenuibus ; striis concentricis decussatis.

Shell ovately elongated ; umbones thick, placed anterior to the middle of the valves ; anterior side short and rounded ; posterior side more produced and narrow ; costæ elevated, acute ; the anterior costæ large, rather remote, unequal, and placed at irregular intervals ; the costæ posteriorly are less elevated, numerous, and very closely arranged, gradually decreasing in distinctness towards the posterior extremity of the shell ; the costæ are decussated by concentric striations.

Our species is distinct from *Pholadomya acuticosta*, Rømer, tab. ix, fig. 15 ; and from Goldfuss, tab. cxxxvii, fig. 4 ; these, and likewise *P. multicosata*, Agassiz, tab. ii, figs. 3, 4, have the anterior costæ regular and less prominent than in our species ; the *P. multicosata* varies very considerably in its length, but our species is nearly uniform in figure.

Localities.—The upper beds of the Great Oolite, near Minchinhampton ; the slate of Stonesfield.

PHOLADOMYA SOCIALIS. Tab. XI, fig. 7, 7a.

Testá nucleo mediocre magnitudini, ovato ventricosá, latere antico brevi et gibboso, lateré postico elongato, attenuato, et hiante; umbonibus anticis magnis; area cardinali elongatá et planatá; marginibus anticis et posticis curvatis; plicis longitudinalibus magnis irregularibus; costalis radiantibus (circa 6) obscuris, aut evanescentibus.

Shell with the nucleus moderately large, ovately ventricose; anterior side short and gibbose; posterior side elongated, attenuated, and gaping, with a lengthened but narrow aperture extending upon the superior and posterior border to its junction with the hinge border; upon the anterior border there is scarcely any perceptible aperture. The umbones, which are placed anteriorly, are moderately large; the cardinal area is lengthened and rather flattened; both the anterior and posterior extremities are rounded, and pass insensibly into the superior and inferior borders. The longitudinal plications are large and irregular, with deep furrows between them, but they become less prominent, and are almost lost as they approach the posterior extremity. The radiating little costæ are distinct only upon the umbones; they are about six in number, but not unfrequently they are absent altogether.

This species presents its full share of variations of figure, not unfrequently the anterior side appears compressed, and forms an obscure angle or rib, extending from the umbones to the inferior border; we have never seen the test preserved, but the nuclei display all the more delicate features of the shell; there are no traces of muscular or pallial impressions. It was eminently gregarious, and occurred in a bed of buff-coloured calcareous sandstone, situated nearly 100 feet above the fullers' earth, and associated with *Lucina Orbigniana*, *Ceromya Symondsii*, *Ceromya undulata*, and other characteristic forms.

The examination of a large number of specimens has enabled us to affirm its distinctness from the *P. læviuscula*, Agassiz; a shell which is not so much elongated and attenuated posteriorly, and whose radiating costæ, though delicate, are visible over the sides of the shell, even to the inferior border. The large plications and more ventricose form distinguish it from *Pholadomya inornata*, Sow., 'Geol. Trans.' 2d ser., vol. v, pl. xxi; other species are more distantly allied.

Localities.—Small road side excavations two miles east of Minchinhampton; Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

PHOLADOMYA OVULUM, Ag. Tab. XIII, fig. 12.

Testá ovatá; umbonibus magnis anticis subdepressis, latere antico brevi, convexo, margine rotundo, latere postico elongato et attenuato; aperturá parvâ, margine ligamenti obliquè declivi, inferiore curvato; lateribus costis radiantibus distantibus paucis, plicis longitudinalibus impressis.

Shell ovately elongated; convex anteriorly, attenuated posteriorly; anterior side short, its border rounded; posterior side lengthened and attenuated, its aperture small; ligamental border nearly straight, sloping obliquely downwards, lower border curved; radiating costæ (about 7) distant, equal, spreading over nearly the whole of the shell, and rendered nodulous by some large longitudinal plications; the costæ of the left valve more prominent than those of the right. The convexity of the valves is considerable towards the anterior side; the umbones, though large, are but little elevated, and these features, together with the few distant and large knotted costæ, will serve to distinguish it from the Inferior Oolite *Pholadomya ovulum*, Ag., and *Pholadomya ovalis*, Sow., to both of which species it has some affinities; from the *Pholadomya Murchisoni* from *Brora*, it is distinguished by having a more elongated form, and much more distantly arranged costæ, so that only a small portion of the test is without them.

Dimensions.—Length, 2 inches; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; diameter through both the valves, 1 inch.

Geological position and localities.—We are not aware that this species has occurred except in the Great Oolite of the North of England; the specimens forwarded to us are from Scarborough, and from the vicinity of Stamford.

PHOLADOMYA SÆMANNI. Tab. XI, fig. 1, et Tab. XV, fig. 3.

Testâ ovato sub-compressâ; umbonibus elatis magnis; latere antico brevi, rotundo; postico sub-compresso, brevi; aperturâ angustâ; costis radiantibus, 7-8 depressis, subrectis subæqualibus, et remotis; plicis longitudinalibus impressis.

Shell ovate, rather compressed; umbones elevated and large; anterior side short, rounded, posterior side rather compressed and short, gaping, with a narrow aperture; radiating costæ 7-8 depressed, nearly straight, equal, regular, and remote; decussated but not much impressed by the longitudinal plications. The lateral diameter is somewhat less than the height, and exceeds considerably the diameter through both valves; but there is some variation in these proportions, the specimens which have the least convexity being usually less regularly ovate and rounded at their borders, so that they might, perhaps, be divided into two varieties.

From *P. solitaria* it is distinguished by the compressed posterior extremity, by the smaller convexity of the valves, and by the character of the costæ, which are less elevated and diverge so much more considerably that they nearly occupy the surface of the valves.

Localities.—Small openings or pits in the Great Oolite near to its base, and in the vicinity of the village of Avening. Scarborough, in the Great Oolite.

PHOLADOMYA SOLITARIA. Tab. XII, figs. 2, 5? var. of *P. producta*, Sow.

Testá ovato-subglobosá; umbonibus magnis, latis, medianis; lateribus brevibus, posticè laxi, aperturá angustá; costis (7) perpendicularibus clatis approximatis, æqualibus, leviter impressis; plicis concentricis tenuibus.

An ovately globose large species, with elevated median and broad umbones; the sides of the shell are short, the posterior side being destitute of costæ, its aperture is inconsiderable; the costæ (7 in number) are large, equal, but little divergent, and only slightly indented by the concentric plications, which latter are not conspicuous.

The height always exceeds the lateral diameter, and that through both the valves, the two latter measurements being nearly equal.

The combination of broad umbones, with equal little impressed perpendicular costæ only slightly radiating, together with the short but not truncated sides, will suffice to distinguish it from contemporaneous species.

Geological position and localities.—All our specimens are from the Minchinhampton district, they have been procured at several localities in oolitic sandstone a little higher than the fullers' earth, and obtained by well sinkings, they were unaccompanied by any other fossil.

PHOLADOMYA HERAULTI, Ag. Tab. XV, fig. 4, var. Tab. XII, fig. 1.

PHOLADOMYA MURCHISONI, Ag. Etud. Crit., p. 79, t. 4 c, f. 5, 7.

— — Roemer. Nordd. Ovl., p. 128, t. 15, f. 7.

— HERAULTI, Ag. Etud. Crit., Appendice, 1845.

Testá ovato-globosá; umbonibus magnis anticis, serratis; areá cardinali magná, elongatá, latere postico modico hiante, latere antico brevi, costis (circá 9) obliquis, elevatis plicis longitudinalibus impressis; costá primá obscurá, costá secundá majorá et elevatá.

Shell ovately globose; umbones large, anterior, and serrated; cardinal area large and depressed, posterior side gaping with a lengthened and moderately large aperture, anterior side short, slightly truncated; the radiating costæ, (usually 9 in number,) are large and elevated, the posterior ones are oblique; the first is only slightly marked, the second is the largest and most elevated; they are strongly impressed or rendered nodulous by the longitudinal plications; the two extremities of the shell are destitute of costæ.

This shell is more elevated, and the prominence of the second rib will suffice to separate it from *P. Murchisoni*, with which it has been confounded.

Geological position and localities.—*Pholadomya Heraulti* occurs not unfrequently in certain sandstone beds of the Great Oolite, in Gloucestershire; also at Blisworth, Northamptonshire, but the dimensions of these specimens are usually small; in the Inferior Oolite it appears to range throughout the extent of that formation in this country, in which it attains its full dimensions, and is very common.

HINNITES ABJECTUS, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. IX, fig. 7, and Tab. XIV, fig. 3.

PECTEN ABJECTUS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 37.

— — *Morris*, Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 175.

Testá suborbiculari convexá; auriculá anticá productá lineatá, posticá subobsoletá; costellis rádiantibus numerosis (80 ad 100) irregularibus inæqualibus nodulosis et transversè striatis; interstitialibus interdum lineisque tenuissime notatis; valvá propè mediam costellis 2 vel 3 elevatis acutis sed nodulosis instructá. Valvá alterá planatá, delicatissimá lineis tenuissimis et undulatis non nunquam obsoletis.

Shell, when not distorted, sub-orbicular and convex; the umbones small and depressed; the anterior auricle produced, the other usually indistinguishable; the radiating little costæ are very numerous, (from 80 to 100,) irregular, unequal, nodulous, and transversely striated; the interstitial spaces have likewise more minute costæ or lines, which are also nodulous, unequal in size, and uncertain in number; the auricle has these fine irregular lines; there will also constantly be noticed, towards the middle of the valve, two or three costæ, which are larger and more elevated than the others, they are acute but nodulous, and will alone at once serve to distinguish the species from *Hinnites velatus*, to which the general character of the surface offers a considerable resemblance. The figure of the latter and smaller species, however, is more fan-shaped or less orbicular and less convex. The other valve, which is very rarely seen, is extremely delicate and flattened, its surface has numerous very fine waved radiating lines, which are occasionally indistinct.

The numerous examples which we have obtained of this imperfectly known species exemplify its extreme irregularity of contour and convexity, not one is altogether regular; the test is thin, and there can be no doubt that it readily assumed the figure of any surface to which the flat valve was attached. In young examples the two or three more elevated costæ form a conspicuous feature which becomes less remarkable with the increase of the dimensions. Our largest example is upwards of four inches across.

Geological position and localities.—*Hinnites abjectus* is found in the Coralline Oolite of Malton, in the Great Oolite of Whitwell, and in the Inferior Oolite of Glaizedale, Yorkshire; it is also not uncommon in the upper division of the Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire, but it has only occurred very rarely in the Great Oolite of the Minchinhampton district.

PHOLAS. *Linn.* 1758.

Shell elongated, sub-cylindrical, gaping at both the extremities; umbones incurved and contiguous. Hinge thickened, reflected to form a plate which covers the umbo in each valve; internally it has a curved spatulous tooth which projects in each valve.

PHOLAS OOLITICA. Tab. IX, fig. 21.

Testá parvá ovatá, anticè convexá, posticè compressá, dorso in medio sulco profundo; costulis radiantibus acutis, anticis magnis distantibus, posticis crebris; plicis longitudinalibus regularibus imbricatis.

Shell small, ovate, anterior side convex, posterior side rather compressed and attenuated; the dorsal surface with a deep mesial depressed line, which extends from the umbo to the inferior border; radiating costæ acute, elevated, and distant upon the anterior side, less elevated and more numerous posteriorly; they are indented by longitudinal plications, or lamellæ, which are regular and imbricated.

The test of this small species is very delicate; in adult specimens the umbones are placed one third from the anterior extremity; the convexity at that part is equal to the height, or about half of the length; young examples are shorter in proportion, and the mesial furrow is more strongly marked. The *Pholas crassa*, of Deslongchamps, 'Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normandie,' 1839, pl. ix, figs. 1, 3, 5, 7, has a similar or perhaps shorter figure; it has prominent but fewer imbricated folds, and it would appear to be destitute of the radiating costæ which ornament our species.

Length of our largest specimen, 10 lines; height and diameter through both the valves, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Localities.—Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons, Gloucestershire.

YORKSHIRE SHELLS.

OSTREA MARSHII, *Sow.* Tab. XIV, fig. 2, 2 a.

OSTREA DILUVIANA, *Park.* Org. Rem., 3, t. 15, f. 1.

— — *Zeiten.* Petref., t. 46, f. 1.

— MARSHII, *Goldf.* Petref., t. 73.

— — *Roemer.* Verst. Ool., p. 58.

— SULCIFERA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 35, junior.

Testá subsolitariá subæquivalvi, ovato-trigoná, convexo-planá, crassá, plicis radiantibus, magnis inæqualibus acutis subimbricatis. (Roemer.)

Shell subequivalve, either ovately oblong or fan-shaped; umbones small, terminal; the dorsal surface near to the umbones, has a mesial elevated smooth longitudinal ridge fringed upon each side with acute radiating plications, towards the lower border.

The central ridge divides into several very elevated acute costæ; the interstitial spaces of which, form acute angles with them; the substance of the test is thick. The *Ostrea sulcifera*, Phil., of which we have a specimen from Whitwell, Yorkshire, is only the germ of this large species, in which the central longitudinal smooth ridge has not divided to form the great posterior denticulate plications, the latter change having taken place at a subsequent period of its growth. In the adult condition the figure is sometimes a lengthened oval or oblong as in *O. sulcifera*, but, in other instances, which probably represent the final stage, the lower and larger plications spread out laterally, giving the shell a fan-shaped contour.

Geological position and localities.—We have received *O. Marshii* from the grey limestone of the Great Oolite near Scarborough; we have collected it in the Cornbrash near to Malmesbury, and it occurs not uncommonly in the upper division of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotteswolds. *Ostrea sulcifera* is from the Great Oolite of Whitwell, Yorkshire.

ΓΡΥΠΛÆΑ ΜΙΜΑ, *Phil.* Tab. XIV, fig. 5.

GRYPHÆA MIMA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 4, f. 6.

Testá parvá obliquá, subglobosá, valvá convexá, rugis concentricis magnis; areá adherenti magná, alterá convexo-planá.

Shell small, oblique, subglobose, the larger valve convex, rugose, with large concentric folds; the adherent surface subterminal, large; the smaller valve more smooth, slightly convex.

More globose than *Ostrea rugosa*, Sow., and destitute of the marginal plications; in other respects it much resembles that little species.

Height, 6 lines; lateral diameter, 5 lines; diameter through both the valves, 3 lines.

PECTEN DEMISSUS, *Phil.* Tab. XIV, fig. 7.

PECTEN DEMISSUS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 6, f. 5.

— — *Goldf.* Pet., p. 74, t. 99, f. 2.

Testá suborbiculari planatá; umbonibus parvis acutis; auriculis parvis æqualibus, valvá dextrá subplaná, valvá sinistrá convexio; lateribus æqualibus marginibus rotundis; superfici glabro lineis tenuissimis concentris, aliis subobsoletis radiantibus decussatis.

Shell suborbicular, depressed, smooth and shining; umbones small, acute; auricles small, equal, rising slightly at their extremities, their outer borders curving obliquely downwards; the margin of the valves slope downwards from the umbones nearly at an equal angle on each side, (about 40° to the axis of the valves) and the margins and base are regularly rounded; the right valve has only a very slight convexity, and sometimes is traversed on each side obliquely by a slight furrow diverging from the umbo; the left

valve is somewhat more convex; the shining surface of the valves discloses closely arranged, very delicate and unequal concentric lines, which are decussated by radiating lines, equally dense, but slightly waved and knotted when viewed under a magnifier; the auricles are densely striated. The auricles are so small, that the length of their superior border is less than a third of the height of the shell, the measurement of the lateral diameter being equal to the height. The specimen forwarded to us from Yorkshire, is only 14 lines across, and agrees with small examples from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, in which latter rock the species attains to thrice this measurement.

Geological position and localities.—The Coralline Oolite of Malton, the Kelloway rock of Scarborough, the Cornbrash of Gristhorpe, the Great Oolite or grey limestone at Cloughton, and the bed called Trigonía Grit, in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds; it would appear to be abundant in each of these positions.

PERNA RUGOSA, Goldf. var. Tab. XIV, fig. 16, *et antea*, Tab. III, fig. 1.

PERNA QUADRATA, Phil. Geol. York., t. 9, f. 21, 22.
— — Goldf. Pet., t. 107, f. 12.

Testá ovato-sigmoideá convexo-planá, in alam brevam productá; umbonibus acutis prominentibus; margine cardinali obliquo, canaliculis (8—12) plano concavis. (Goldfuss.)

A subquadrate thick shell, with a lengthened and large series of hinge-grooves; the apex is pointed, and projects forwards, beneath which the anterior border is concave and incassated, the lower border is rounded, the posterior side of the shell is thin, and its border nearly straight. The surface has irregular concentric plications, which, however, are not very prominent.

Aged specimens acquire a very considerable degree of elongation, the opposite measurement upon the hinge border having but little increase, usually the figure is more quadrate or less sigmoidal than is represented by Goldfuss.

Geological position and localities.—In Yorkshire, *P. rugosa*, var. *quadrata* occurs in the grey limestone of the Scarborough Great Oolite; in the Cotteswolds, we have examples both from the lower and upper division of the Inferior Oolite.

PTEROPERNA PLANA. Tab. XIV, fig. 4.

Testá obliquá, alatá, lineá cardinali recto elongato, postico valdè producto, valvis subæqualibus, depressis, inornatis; plicis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell oblique, winged; umbones small, acute, curved forwards, and placed near to the anterior extremity of the hinge-line, above which they are scarcely elevated; hinge border lengthened, produced posteriorly into an extended and pointed wing; the valves are nearly equally flattened, the left valve being a little more convex than the other; they are

destitute of ornament, and have only irregular concentric plications. The anterior border beneath the short anterior wing is but little excavated, its aperture being very narrow; the lower side of the shell has not much obliquity, and its border is regularly rounded. Two ribs extend the length of hinge border immediately beneath it, as is usual in the *Pteroperonæ*.

In size it equals the larger specimens of our *P. costatula*, but it is less oblique than that species: the left valve is much less convex, and the anterior sinuation is much less considerable; the umbones are smaller, and are much less elevated above the hinge border; the anterior auricle is nearly upon the same plane as the posterior, but in *P. costatula* it is directed obliquely downwards and forwards.

Geological position and locality.—The Grey Limestone of the Scarborough Great Oolite.

AVICULA MUNSTERI, *Goldf.* Tab. XIV, fig. 6.

Testá (valva major) ovatá, obliquá, subconvexá, alá anticá acutá, posticá falciformi; costis radiantibus (3-4) acutis lineisque interstitialibus inæqualibus.

Shell very oblique and convex, inequivalve; anterior auricle acute; posterior auricle more lengthened and falciform; the larger valve with regular equal radiating slightly knotted costæ (about 16 in number); in the middle of each interstitial space is an elevated line, with one or more delicate or more faintly marked, upon each side of it; the auricles are ornamented in a similar manner.

An elegant shell, with convex prominent umbones, narrow but well marked costæ, which slightly project at the inferior border.

Geological position and locality.—The Great Oolite of Scarborough, in dark grey argillaceous sandstone.

AVICULA BRAAMBURIENSIS, *Sow.* Tab. XV, fig. 7, var. fig. 6.

AVICULA BRAAMBURIENSIS, *Sow.* Geol. Trans. vol. ii, p. 323.

— BRAAMBURIENSIS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 6, f. 6.

Testá ovato obliqua, alá anticá rotundatá, posticá obtusiangulá, valvá majorá convexá, lineis radiantibus confertis minoribus alternis, interstiis angustis tegulatis. Valvá minorá convexo-planá lævigatá, lineis radiantibus paucis distantibus subobsoletis.

Shell ovately oblique; anterior auricle small, rounded, posterior auricle forming an obtuse angle; the larger valve convex, with numerous radiating lines, alternating with others which are smaller and indistinctly marked; the interstitial spaces narrow and indistinctly tegulated. The smaller valve slightly convex, smooth, with a few (7) radiating lines faintly marked.

The figure is remarkable for the smallness of the auricles and lengthened outline; the convexity is less than is usual in other of the ornamented aviculæ of the Lower Oolites.

It would appear to be nearly allied to a species which occurs in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, from which it is distinguished by the shorter hinge border, less convex form, and fewer radiating costæ; it is not, however, quite certain that the Inferior Oolite shell may not be only a variety.

Locality.—Scarborough, in the bed of Grey Limestone.

PINNA CANCELLATA, *Bean*, MSS. Tab. XIII, fig. 20*a*, *b*.

Testá ovato-lanceolatá, quadriquetrá, anticè convexá plicis magnis concentricis; posticè compressiusculá; striis transversis crebris et lineis radiantibus angustis nodosis distantibus decussatis.

Shell ovately lanceolate, straight, quadriquetral, anterior side convex, with large densely arranged irregular, concentric plications; middle and posterior side more compressed, with fine irregular striations crossed by a few (about 12) longitudinal radiating knotted lines.

The single valve at our disposal does not exemplify the convexity and figure of the posterior aperture. It appears most nearly to resemble *Pinna Hartmanni*, Goldfuss, but it is more straight, with much fewer radiating lines, none of which are visible upon the anterior slope.

Locality.—Scarborough, in the Grey Limestone.

LIMA PUNCTATA, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. XV, fig. 9*a*, *b*.

PLAGIOSTOMA PUNCTATUM, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 113, f. 1, 2.

LIMA PUNCTATA, *Goldf.* Petref., p. 81, t. 101, f. 2.

PLAGIOSTOMA PUNCTATUM, *Morris.* Catal., 1843, p. 117.

Testá ovato-obliquá, convexo-planá; margine antiore subrecto, elongato, abruptè truncato; lunulá excavatá; auriculis parvis inæqualibus; margine posteriore et inferiore rotundo; superficie lævi striis angustis, numerosis sub-flexuosis, densè punctatis.

Shell ovately oblique, rather flattened; anterior margin nearly straight, truncated, elongated; lunule large, excavated; auricles small, unequal; the posterior and inferior borders of the valves regularly rounded; the surface is smooth, with very numerous, narrow, slightly waved, and densely punctated striations, crossed by a few irregular folds of growth.

The smooth shining surface, densely arranged striations which cover the entire surface of the shell, and flattened elongated form, readily serve to distinguish it from other species of the lower oolites.

Localities.—The specimen forwarded to us from Yorkshire is from the hard Grey Limestone of Scarborough. In the Cotteswolds it occurs abundantly in the Inferior Oolite; but it has not occurred in the Great Oolite of the latter district.

HINNITES ABJECTUS, *Phil.* Tab. XIV, fig. 3, *vide antea*, p. 125.

MYTILUS (MODIOLA) CUNEATUS, *Sow.* Tab. XIV, fig. 9.

MODIOLA CUNEATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 248, f. 2.

— — *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 5, f. 28.

Testá ovato elongatá, convexá; umbonibus subterminalibus parvis curvatis, acutis; margine antico subsinuato; margine cardinali oblique declivi, curvato, dorso obtusè fornicato, anticè subdepresso, superficie; lineis concentricis tenuissimis irregularibus.

Shell ovately elongated, convex; umbones nearly terminal, acute, and incurved; hinge margin sloping obliquely and curved; anterior margin nearly straight, but slightly sinuated; dorsal surface obtusely ridged, most elevated about the middle of the valve, forming a depressed surface anteriorly and obliquely to it; the surface with fine irregular concentric lines or striations.

The acute umbones, depressed and wedge-shaped anterior side, and slight obliquity of the entire form, serve to distinguish it from other species of the Lower Oolites.

Geological position and localities.—At Scarborough, in the Great Oolite; Somersetshire, in the Inferior Oolite.

MYTILUS (MODIOLA) LECKENBII. Tab. XIV, fig. 8.

Testá ovato, arcuatá, convexá, acutá et obliquè fornicatá; anticè angusto posticè lato; umbonibus subterminalibus acutis; dorso fornicato, latere anteriore sulcato et sinuato; superficie striis tenuissimis, crebris, irregularibus.

Shell curved, ovate; anterior extremity rounded but narrow, posterior extremity wide and curved obliquely; umbones nearly terminal and acute; dorsal surface with an elevated narrow ridge, anterior to which is a depressed and sinuated surface, the anterior border of which is much excavated, and its lower extremity rather pointed; the hinge margin is lengthened, sloping downwards obliquely, and but very slightly curved; the surface has closely arranged very fine concentric striations.

The great obliquity of the valves, the deeply sinuated anterior border, the pointed inferior extremity, and the flattened but raised posterior surface, will serve to distinguish it from *Mytilus (Modiola) bipartita*, to which its acute dorsal ridge presents a resemblance.

Length, 16 lines; opposite diameter, 8 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines. The name is in complement to John Leckenby, Esq., of Scarborough, to whom we are indebted for the loan of the specimen.

Geological position and locality.—The Great Oolite of Scarborough, in a bed of hard grey ferrugino-micaceous sandstone.

MYTILUS (MODIOLA) UNGULATUS. Tab. IV, fig. 5 (*M. tumidus*).

M. UNGULATA, *Young and Bird*. Geol. Yorksh., pl. 7, f. 10.

M. TUMIDUS, *antea*, p. 37, pl. iv, f. 5.

This species has been previously figured under the name of *M. tumidus*, p. 37, but it is not distinct from the Yorkshire shell, and the latter name cannot therefore be retained.

CUCULLÆA CANCELLATA, *Phil.* Tab. XIV, fig. 12.

CUCULLÆA CANCELLATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 24, t. 11, f. 44.

— OBLIQUA, *Lycett*. Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1850.

Testá ovato-rhomboideá perobliquá ; umbonibus antemedianis contiguís, latere antico brevi, latere postico fornicato obliquè declivi et producto ; superficie lineis radiantibus minutis crebris aliis concentricis decussatis.

Shell ovately rhomboidal, very oblique ; umbones placed near to the anterior extremity of the hinge line, and contiguous ; anterior side short, its margin rounded, posterior side with an oblique ridge, obtuse, and much elongated posteriorly ; the surface with very densely arranged, equal, regular, radiating lines, decussated by others concentric and equally densely arranged ; the lines are smooth, and the angles produced by the junction of the decussating lines have a punctated appearance ; upon the anterior side of the shell the radiating lines are rather less densely arranged.

The surface of this species has a considerable resemblance to *Cucullæa cucullata*, Goldfuss, but the latter shell is more convex and is less elongated, the area being likewise larger.

Geological position and localities.—At Scarborough, in the hard grey limestone of the Great Oolite ; in Gloucestershire, it occurs in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite.

UNICARDIUM GIBBOSUM. Tab. XIV, fig. 11.

Testá ovato subglobozá ; umbonibus magnis medianis, curvatis ; margine cardinali brevi, subrecto, et subhorizontali ; marginibus aliis curvatis ; superficie plicis magnis irregularibus et inæqualibus.

Shell ovately sub-globose ; umbones large, mesial, prominent, and curved forwards ; hinge margin short, nearly straight, and horizontal, its posterior extremity rather angulated, the other margins of the valves regularly rounded ; the surface is covered with large, irregular, and unequal concentric plications ; the thickness of the test is moderate.

The umbones are more nearly mesial than *U. depressum* and *U. impressum* ; they also project more, and therefore more nearly resemble *U. varicosum*, but the anterior side is

less produced, and the height is much less than in that shell; it is more nearly allied to, but is more oblique, than a large lias species which is not uncommon in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Height and diameter through both the valves equal, lateral diameter one fourth more. The specimen forwarded to us from Yorkshire is much smaller than several which we have obtained in the Cotteswolds, in one of which the lateral diameter exceeds two inches.

Geological position and localities.—The Great Oolite of Scarborough; also in the middle or freestone beds of the Inferior Oolite in Gloucestershire; but it has not occurred in the Great Oolite of the same county.

UNICARDIUM DEPRESSUM, *Phil.* sp. Tab. XIV, fig. 10.

CORBULA DEPRESSA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 16.

Testá ovato subglobosa; umbonibus magnis, subanticis incurvis, margine cardinali oblique declivi subrecto, basi et lateribus rotundis; plicis concentricis crebris irregularibus et inæqualibus.

Shell ovately globose, oblique; umbones large, depressed, anterior to the middle of the valves; hinge border sloping obliquely downwards and nearly straight, its posterior extremity rounded; the margins of the valves, basal, anterior, and posterior, rounded; the general figure tumid, excepting near to the hinge border, where the surface is more depressed; the surface is covered with closely-arranged concentric plications which are irregular and unequal.

The substance of the test is of greater thickness than is usual in this genus; it is most nearly allied to *U. varicosum*, p. 73, tab. 8, figs. 7—8; but it is much more oblique and of greater length, the dimensions being, height, 14 lines; length, 17 lines; there is some amount of variation in the obliquity of the valves and we have specimens which exhibit greater obliquity than the example from Yorkshire.

Geological position and localities.—The grey limestone of the Great Oolite at Scarborough. In Gloucestershire it has occurred only in the Inferior Oolite in the bed called Trigonía Grit.

TRIGONIA DECORATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XV, fig. 1.

TRIGONIA DECORATA, *Lycett.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1853, vol. xii, pl. 11, f. 1.

Testá ovato trigona, subcompressa, umbonibus obtusis, non recurvatis, areá cardinali latá planá tripartitá; cariná interná tuberculis in varicis elongatis instructis, cariná mediá et marginali tuberculis minimis crebris ornatá: lateribus tuberculis per series arcuatis concentricè dispositis.

Shell ovately trigonal, somewhat depressed; umbones obtuse, not recurved; anterior

and inferior borders rounded, posterior border lengthened and nearly straight; area wide, flattened, finely striated transversely, and divided into three portions by as many faintly traced carinæ, or rather as many lines of minute closely-arranged equal and regular tubercles, those of the inner carina, being elongated into as many varices or plications; there is, likewise, a median divisional groove, which is immediately adjacent to and parallel with the tubercles of the median carina. The clavellated portion of the shell has a numerous series of rows of concentric closely-arranged but not very prominent tubercles, the larger tubercles being towards the middle of the curvature; they are distinct, usually rounded, closely-arranged (15 or more being contained in a row), the number of rows in adult shells being about 20, the whole of which are distinctly tuberculated; the lines of growth upon the sides of the shell are fine and distinct. The dimensions are equal to the largest examples of the clavellated *Trigoniæ*. The species which approximate most nearly to our shell are *T. perlata*, Ag. *T. Bronnii*, Ag. *T. muricata*, Goldf. and *T. clavellata*, Sow., it having usually been mistaken for the latter shell.

T. perlata has the umbones more recurved; the tubercles upon the carinæ are much larger, and those of the median carina have in addition a series of transverse varices which are absent in *T. decorata*. *T. Bronnii* has the apex more elevated, it is destitute of the inner varices upon the area; the sides of the shell have a less numerous series of rows of tubercles, the tubercles being larger.

T. muricata has the area much smaller and more narrow; the lanceolate post ligamental space is smooth; the costæ upon the sides of the shell are distinctly elevated, the tubercles being more prominent and more distantly arranged in the rows.

T. clavellata has the figure more elongated and rostrated posteriorly; the umbones are much more recurved; the superior border of the area is distinctly concave; the lanceolate space is of great size, and the inner carina is destitute of varices; the sides of the valves have the rows of tubercles fewer, the tubercles more elevated and more distantly arranged in the rows; the general convexity of the valves being greater than in *T. decorata*.

The specimen forwarded to us from Yorkshire, is rather more elongated, and the costæ are somewhat more prominent than obtains in specimens from Gloucestershire; but there appears to be no essential difference between them.

Geological position and localities.—The Great Oolite of Scarborough; it is abundant likewise in the bed called Trigonia Grit of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotteswolds.

ASTARTE MINIMA, *Phil.* Tab. XIV, fig. 15.

ASTARTE MINIMA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 23.

— — *Williamson.* Geol. Trans., 2d ser., vol. v, pt. 1, p. 240.

Testá parvá ovato-acutá convexá; umbonibus prominulis obliquis; superficie apice lavigato; dorso striis concentricis magnis irregularibus.

Shell small, ovately acute, convex; umbones prominent, pointed, oblique; margins of

the valves rounded; the surface smooth near to the apex, the remaining portion with large concentric irregular striations.

Locality.—This small species is not uncommon upon the slabs of Brandsby slate, and near Scarborough; it has not been identified in Gloucestershire. Mr. Williamson records it both in the Great and Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire.

ASTARTE ELEGANS, *Sow.* Tab. XIV, fig. 14, *vide antea*, p. 86.

CYPRINA ? DOLABRA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 19.

CYTHEREA DOLABRA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 12.

Testá parvá ovato-orbiculari, plano-convexa lævigata; umbonibus subacutis medianis elevatis; marginibus rotundis; lunulá magná excavatá.

Shell small, ovately orbicular, rather flattened, smooth; umbones mesial, rather acute, and elevated; margins of the valves rounded; lunule large and excavated.

The depressed figure, elevated acute mesial umbones, and large lunule, separate it from other small contemporaneous species of the Cyprinæ.

Height, 4 lines; length, 5 lines; diameter through both the valves, a line and a half.

Locality.—Scarborough, in the Great Oolite.

ISOCARDIA CORDATA, *Buck.* Tab. XV, fig. 5.

ISOCARDIA CORDATA, *Buckman.* Geol. of Chelt., p. 98, t. 7, f. 1.

Testá ovato orbiculari convexá, umbonibus magnis obliquis antemedianis antrorsum curvatis et separatis; areá ligamenti magná, sulco elongato, marginibus rotundis et integris; superficie lævi, striis concentricis tenuibus et irregularibus instructis.

Shell ovately orbicular or cordiform; very convex near to the umbones, but rather compressed at the margins, which are regularly rounded and entire; umbones large, curved forwards, and separated by a large and lengthened ligamental area, upon each side of which is a groove which extends nearly to the posterior extremity, and is bounded above by an angle which may be traced to the extremities of the umbones; the surface is smooth, with fine irregular concentric striations; test very delicate.

Dimensions of the Yorkshire specimen; height, 18 lines; length, 21 lines; diameter through the valves, 15 lines.

Localities.—Scarborough, in the Great Oolite; larger examples, some of which have the test preserved, occur in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, but it is unknown in the Great Oolite of Gloucestershire.

QUENSTEDTIA LÆVIGATA. Tab. XIV, fig. 13.

PSANMOBIA LÆVIGATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 4, f. 5.

Testá ovato-elongatá, compressá, lævigatá; umbonibus depressis, medianis; anticè

rotundo, postice subtruncato, angulo obliquo obtuso instructo; margine cardinali subhorizontali, inferiore parallelo; lateribus striis irregularibus tenuibus.

Shell ovately elongated, compressed and smooth; umbones depressed, mesial; anterior border rounded, posterior border somewhat truncated; an oblique obtuse angle descends from the umbo posteriorly; hinge border horizontal, lower border parallel, the surface with fine irregular longitudinal striations.

Compared with *Quenstedtia oblita*, this species is more elongated, the umbones more nearly mesial, and the longitudinal plications are much more delicate, producing a general smoothness of the surface. Length, 2 inches; height, 1 inch.

Geological position and localities.—Specimens have been forwarded to us from the Grey Limestone bed of the Scarborough Great Oolite; it also occurs in the Inferior Oolite of Blue Wick upon the same coast, and in the upper division of the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds; we have also obtained a specimen in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, but it appears to be rare at each of these localities.

MYACITES BEANII. Tab. XV, fig. 11a, b.

Testá ovato-oblongá subcompressá, umbonibus depressis; antemedianis, arcá ligamenti angustá, parvá; margine postico rotundo; hiante basi et margine anteriore curvato; superficie sulco lato, superficiali instructo; plicis longitudinalibus magnis irregularibus.

Shell ovately oblong, rather short and compressed; umbones antero-mesial, depressed; ligamental area small and narrow, the margin posterior to it nearly horizontal; the extremities of the valves rounded, the anterior extremity being almost closed, the posterior extremity with a lengthened and moderately large aperture; a superficial and vertical wide depression passes downwards from the umbones crossing the longitudinal plications, which are large and irregular.

This species is not without a considerable resemblance to *Homomya compressa*, Ag., but as the latter shell has the anterior side less produced, with a distinct aperture, together with umbones more elevated, we prefer to consider them distinct species; the short form, depressed small umbones, and fully developed nearly entire anterior border, will also serve to distinguish it from other of the British Myadæ. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; diameter through the valves, 1 inch.

Locality.—Scarborough.

MYACITES SECURIFORMIS, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 15.

AMPHIDESMA SECURIFORME, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 7, f. 10.

PLEUKOMYA SECURIFORME, *Ag.* Etud. Crit., p. 232.

Testá elongatá, securiformi, compressiusculá, umbonibus submedianis parvis, margine antico et postico oblique-declivi, basi elliptico curvato; valvis in medio subdepresso, plicis longitudinalibus magnis distantibus, lunulá nullá.

Shell elongated, subtrigonal or hatchet-shaped, umbones antero-mesial and small, anterior and posterior borders sloping obliquely downwards, the anterior slopes have the greater angle, lower margin curved elliptically; the extremities of the valves rounded, and no distinct aperture; the sides of each of the valves with a large superficial perpendicular mesial depression caused by a few large and distant longitudinal plications. The general figure is more compressed, the umbones more nearly mesial, and the extremities of the valves are more completely closed than is usual in this genus, there is also more or less degree of inequality in the valves. Numerous as are the forms of this genus, we have seen none which are likely to be confounded with the present species; some of the shorter specimens of *Pleuromya elongata*, Ag., resemble it in outline only, but the posterior aperture and greater convexity will at once distinguish the species of Agassiz.

Height, 13 lines; length, 22 lines; diameter through both the valves, 8 lines.

Localities. *Myacites securiformis* occurs abundantly in the Cornbrash both of Yorkshire and Wiltshire.

Mr. Bean has kindly forwarded us a fine specimen from the Great Oolite of Scarborough, which we have figured.

MYACITES DECURTATUS, *Phil.* Sp. Tab. XV, fig. 10a, b.

Syn. AMPHIDESMA DECURTATUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 7, f. 11.

PLEUROMYA DECURTATA, *Ag.* Etud. Crit. Myes., p. 232.

LUTRARIA DECURTATA, *Goldf.* Petref., t. 153, fig. 3.

Testá ovato-elongatá, umbonibus anticis elevatis, latere antico brevi, abruptè truncato, postico elongato, attenuato et hiantè; margine superiori obliquè declivi, basi curvato, lateribus plicis longitudinalibus irregularibus.

Shell ovately elongated, umbones anterior, elevated; anterior side short, truncated, with a superficial vertical depression; posterior side elongated and attenuated, superior margin sloping obliquely downwards, the extremity with an aperture of moderate size and elongated, lower border curved elliptically; the sides of the valves with longitudinal irregular plications.

Compared with its congeners, the elevated umbones, short anterior side, and lengthened attenuated posterior side, will usually serve to distinguish it; the middle portion of the shell is moderately tumid, the two extremities being somewhat compressed; the posterior aperture extends both upon the superior and inferior borders; we have not seen the outer granulated layer of the test.

Height, 11 lines; length, 20 lines; diameter through both the valves, 9 lines.

Locality. *Myacites decurtatus* occurs in the Cornbrash both of Yorkshire and of Wiltshire; we have also been favoured by Mr. Bean, with a specimen from the Great Oolite near Scarborough.

MYACITES SCARBURGENSIS, *Phil.* Sp. Tab. XV, fig. 13.

Syn. LUTRARIA GIBBOSA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 6.

Testá ovato-elongatá, compressiusculá, umbonibus antemedianis parvis, margine antico rotundo, producto, postico elongato, liante; basi elliptico curvato, margine superiori subhorizontali, concavo; lateribus compressis, plicis irregularibus magnis longitudinalibus.

Shell ovately elongated, compressed; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, small and not much elevated; anterior side produced, its margin rounded; posterior side lengthened, and gaping with a moderately large aperture; base curved elliptically; the sides of the valves are compressed, and have large irregular longitudinal plications; the ligamental area is large and excavated, the posterior aperture extending upon the horizontal superior border nearly to the ligament.

A species somewhat resembling *Myopsis Jurassi*, Ag., but less tumid, or more compressed in its middle part.

Height, 17 lines; length, 31 lines; diameter through both the valves, 12 lines. The specimen figured is the original one drawn by Professor Phillips.

Locality. Scarborough. Mr. Bean's Collection.

MYACITES GIBBOSUS, *Sow.* Sp. Tab. XII, fig. 14, (junior.)

Syn. PANOPEA GIBBOSA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 211.

— AGASSIZII, *Valenc.* Arch. du Mus., 1, p. 31.

MYACITES GIBBOSUS. *Morris.* Catal. 2d edit., 1854, p. 213.

MYA GIBBOSA, *D'Archiac.* Mem. Soc. Geol. Fr., vol. 5, pl. 26, f. 1, 1845.

— MODICA, *Bean.* MSS. (junior.)

Testá ovato-oblongá, ventricosá, umbonibus rotundis, magnis, elevatis ante medianis, latere antico brevi, margine rotundo, latere postico compresso, margine aperturá angustá, basi elliptico curvato; margine superiori concavo; areá ligamenti magná, ellipticá; lateribus striis irregularibus tenuissimis.

Shell ovately oblong, ventricose; umbones rounded, large, elevated, and placed anterior to the middle of the valves; anterior side short, convex; its margin rounded, gaping with a small aperture; posterior side compressed, its extremity with a narrow lengthened aperture; base elliptically curved; superior margin rather concave; ligamental area large, elliptical, depressed; sides of the valves with fine irregular longitudinal striations.

The small specimen forwarded us from the Great Oolite of Scarborough, is the young

condition of the large and well-known *Panopæa gibbosa*, Sow., a species in which the test has not been observed, and which in the Cotteswolds and West of England, is procured in the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite; our small example is more than usually elongated, but the species differs very much in this particular, and we possess examples from the Inferior Oolite in which the posterior side is fully as much elongated. The large elevated umbones and tumid anterior side of the shell, serves to distinguish it from another Inferior Oolite species hitherto undescribed, and for which it has not unfrequently been mistaken; the older or fully developed specimens of *Myacites gibbosus* are invariably shorter and more ventricose. The shell figured by d'Archiac represents a specimen of medium size; the *Homomya gibbosa*, Ag., 'Etud. Crit. Myes,' pl. xviii, is our *Myacites Vezelayi*, a shell which never occurs in the Inferior Oolite.

Dimensions of the small Yorkshire example. Height, 13 lines; length, 25 lines; diameter through both the valves, 11 lines.

Locality. Scarborough.

MYACITES ÆQUATUS, *Phil.* Sp. Tab. XII, fig. 15.

MYA ÆQUATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 11, f. 12, (junior.)

Testá ovato-tumidá, umbonibus magnis, elevatis antemedianis, latere antico producto, postico attenuato; margine superiore concavo, declivi; basi elliptico curvato.

Shell ovate, tumid; umbones large, elevated, slightly compressed, and placed anterior to the middle of the valves; anterior side produced, middle portion ventricose, posterior side rather compressed and attenuated; lower border curved elliptically; the sides of the valves have fine irregular striations. Our species possesses some general resemblance to *Pleuromya tenuistria*, Ag., but it is more lengthened, and the posterior side is more attenuated, the superior border having a greater declivity.

We believe that the small shell figured by Phillips under the name of *Mya æquata*, is the young condition of the larger specimen we have figured, in which the posterior side has with increase of growth become somewhat more elongated.

Height, 12 lines; length, 20 lines; diameter through both the valves, 10 lines.

Locality. Scarborough, in the Grey Limestone.

GRESSLYA PEREGRINA, *Phil.* Sp. Tab. XV, fig. 8a, b.

Syn. UNIO PEREGRINUS, *Phil.* Geol. York., 1, t. 7, f. 12.

GRESSLYA ERYCINA, *Ag.* Etud. Crit. Myes., p. 214, t. 14, f. 1—9.

GRESSLYA CONCENTRICA, *Ag.* Etud. Crit. Myes., p. 213, t. 14, f. 10—15.

— PEREGRINA, *Morris.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 2d ed., 1854, p. 203.

Testá ovato-cordiformi, tenui, umbonibus antemedianis subdepressis, anticè productá et

tumidá, lunulá magná, excavatá; posticè compressá, margine cardinali curvato, obliquè declivi; plicis incrementi magnis, paucis, irregularibus. Superficie granulis densè, ornatis granulis in lineis radiantibus minutis serialibus regularibus instinctis.

Shell ovately cordiform, the test very thin, anterior side very convex and produced posterior side attenuated and compressed; umbones depressed, placed at about one third from the anterior margin, lunule large, excavated; hinge border curved and sloping obliquely downwards, its posterior extremity rounded. The sides of the valves have large irregular but distant plications.

The entire surface is very densely ornamented with minute granules disposed in closely-arranged fine radiating lines, the lines being distinctly raised and uniting the granules at their bases.

Agassiz has not noticed the *Unio peregrinus*, but his tab. XIV contains numerous and truthful exemplifications of its phases of aspect under the names of *Gresslya erycina* and *G. concentrica*.

The most prominent distinguishing feature of *Gresslya peregrina*, consists in the great development of the anterior side, and the compression of the posterior, so that when placed upon its side, the anterior border and lunule faces the spectator.

Some specimens of *Gresslya latirostris*, Ag., from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, much resemble our species in their general outline, but the more considerable diameter through the valves upon the anterior side of *G. peregrina*, will always distinguish it, together with the more compressed and shortened figure of the posterior side.

From *Gresslya abducta* (*Unio abductus*, Phil.), it is readily distinguished by the more elevated umbones and shorter anterior side of the latter species.

Geological position and localities. *Gresslya peregrina* occurs both in the Cornbrash, and in the Grey Limestone of the Great Oolite, near Scarborough.

GONIOMYA V-SCRIPTA, Sow. Sp. Tab. XIII, fig. 16.

Syn. MYA V-SCRIPTA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 224, f. 2—5.

GONIOMYA V-SCRIPTA, Ag. Etud. Crit. Myes., t. 16, f. 17—19.

GONIOMYA V-SCRIPTA, Morris. Catal. 2d edit., 1854, p. 203.

Testá ovato-subtrigóná, umbonibus submedianis, margine antico rotundo, postico sub truncato, costis angulis acutis verticalibus, extremitate postico lævi.

Shell ovate, somewhat subtrigonal; umbones nearly mesial; anterior border rounded; posterior border somewhat truncated, lower margin nearly straight; from the umbones the anterior and posterior margins slope obliquely downwards, the posterior side, which is slightly the longer, having its slope at a smaller angle than the other; costæ numerous, their angle acute, and directly perpendicularly downwards, or a little backwards; the

posterior extremity is destitute of costæ; the costæ nearly of equal size upon both the sides of the shell.

The *Lysianassa v-scripta* of Goldfuss, Pet., t. cliv, fig. 6, is the *Mya literata* of Sowerby, Phillips, and Agassiz.

Geological position and localities. Great Oolite, Scarborough; Kelloway Rock, Wilts; Cornbrash, Bedford; Inferior Oolite, Brora; Claydon, and the Cotteswolds.

PHOLADOMYA OVALIS, Sow. Tab. XV, fig. 14.

PHOLADOMYA OVALIS, Sow. Min. Cou., t. 226.

? — PELAGICA, Ag. Etud. Crit. Myes., p. 105, t. 2, f. 5—7.

— NANA, Phil. Geol. York., 1, t. 9, f. 7, (junior.)

Testá elongato-ovatá, anticè ventricosá brevi, posticè elongato, angusto, via, hiante; umbonibus magnis, elevatis; lateribus plicis longitudinalibus irregularibus et costis (circa 9) distantibus angustis, subperpendicularibus.

Shell ovately elongated; anterior side ventricose, its margin closed; posterior side attenuated and elongated, its aperture small; umbones large, elevated; superior border nearly horizontal, and sinuated, base curved elliptically; the sides of the valves with irregular longitudinal plications, crossed by costæ, which are narrow, distant (about nine in number), nearly of equal size, and are nearly perpendicular; the anterior and posterior sides are without costæ.

Of the costæ five or six are prominent, and are distinct to the lower border, the others are less elevated, and are gradually lost upon the surface. *P. pelagica*, Ag., and *P. decemcostata*, Roemer, have the costæ more oblique, but we think that the species is subject to some variability in this respect, and that they cannot be separated; *Pholadomya nana*, Phillips, we also regard as a young example of the same species; we have arrived at this conclusion from a comparison of the original specimen figured in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' and placed at our disposal by Mr. Bean.

Height, 14 lines; length, 25 lines; diameter through both the valves, 12 lines.

Localities. The specimen forwarded to us is from the Grey Limestone of Scarborough; it also occurs in the Cornbrash of the same locality.

PHOLAS PULCHRALIS, Bean. MSS. Tab. XIII, fig. 17.

Testá subcylindricá, medio constricto, lateribus convexis hiantibus, costellis paucis inæqualibus radiantibus, umbonibus medianis depressis, et sulco mediano perpendiculariter instructo, lateribus semel plicis longitudinalibus subundulatis et crebris.

Shell subcylindrical, short, compressed in the middle portion, and convex towards the two extremities, each of which gapes with a considerable aperture; umbones mesial and

depressed; a narrow sulcation passes nearly perpendicularly from the umbo to the inferior border; the sides of the valves have numerous closely arranged and nearly regular but depressed plications; the plications towards the extremities are crossed by a few radiating and rather irregular costæ, which are most prominent upon the anterior side, but upon each side the costæ become indistinct which are nearest to the middle of the shell.

Lateral diameter, 13 lines; height, 9 lines.

Geological position and locality. The specimen kindly forwarded to us by Dr. Murray of Scarborough, is from the Grey Limestone of the Great Oolite.

PHOLAS COSTELLATA. Tab. XIII, fig. 18.

Testâ parvâ, ovatâ, anticè convexâ, costellatâ, posticè attenuatâ sub-lævigatâ; umbonibus magnis ante medianis, compressis; valvis in medio sulco obliquo; costellis prominentibus subacutis irregularibus; laminis concentricis crebris depressis.

Shell small, ovate; anterior side convex, with radiating, irregular, subacute costæ; posterior side nearly smooth; the middle of the valves is depressed, with a groove which passes obliquely downwards and backwards; the umbones are placed anterior to the middle of the valves, they are large and compressed; the extremities of the valves are nearly closed; the concentric lamellæ upon the sides of the shell are fine, and closely arranged, nearly disappearing upon the posterior half of the valves. The calcareous crypt, which contains the shell, is obtuse anteriorly.

Compared with *Pholas Oolitica* the costæ are more distinct and numerous upon the anterior half of the valves; the concentric lamellæ are more numerous, closely arranged, and much less conspicuous, so that they scarcely impress the radiating costæ; the mesial sulcus is more oblique, and the general figure of the shell is less cylindrical; the crypt is less ovate, or more nearly pyriform, the anterior extremity being more obtuse. The posterior extremity of the shell is somewhat embedded in the crypt, and is not sufficiently exposed to enable us to give the dimensions with accuracy; the costæ upon the anterior half are about 12 in number, and nearly straight; the anterior extremity does not exhibit any distinct apertures.

Locality. Scarborough.

CEROMYA CONCENTRICA. Tab. XV, fig. 3, *antea*, p. 108.

GERVILLIA ACUTA. Tab. XIV, fig. 1, 1a, *antea*, p. 20.

Trigonia conjungens is probably a variety of *T. angulata*.

NOTE.—We are indebted to the liberality of Mr. J. Leckenby and Mr. W. Bean, of Scarborough, for the loan of the specimens above described from the Oolite of Yorkshire.



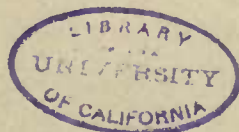
ADDENDA.

PHOLADOMYA OBLITA. Tab. XII, fig. 5.

Shell ovately ventricose, umbones large, elevated; anterior side tumid, posterior side produced, compressed, its extremity gaping with a narrow aperture; superior border concave, inferior border curved elliptically; sides of the shell with very numerous, fine radiating lines, which are effaced towards the lower borders, and are absent towards the two lateral extremities.

The shell which most nearly resembles the present species is the well known *Pholadomya fidicula*, Sow., from which it is distinguished by the shorter and more ventricose figure, by the much larger and more elevated umbones, by the considerable curvature of the lower border, and by the surface, which, in lieu of the acute elevated costæ of *P. fidicula*, has very much more numerous, fine, lines, which vanish towards the lower border. *Pholadomya oblita* has occurred rarely in sandstone at the base of the Great Oolite, and also in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds.

Localities. Minchinhampton Common, in the Great Oolite. Selsley and Frocester hills, in the Inferior Oolite.





THE

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20

TAB. I.

Fig.		
<i>Ost. acim.</i>	1, 1 a.	<i>Ostrea acuminata</i> , page 3.
<i>Lopha</i>	2.	„ <i>gregarea</i> , var., p. 4.
<i>L. hebreica</i>	3, 3 a.	„ <i>Sowerbii</i> , p. 4.
<i>L. subrugulosa</i>	4.	„ <i>rugosa</i> , p. 2.
<i>Lopha</i>	5, 5 a.	„ <i>costata</i> , p. 3.
<i>L. subrugulosa</i>	6, 6 a.	„ <i>sub rugulosa</i> , p. 4.
<i>E. nana</i>	7.	<i>Exogyra auriformis</i> , p. 5.
<i>P. f. brosa</i>	8, 8 a.	<i>Placunopsis Jurensis</i> , p. 6.
"	8 b.	Interior of Ditto, showing muscular impression.
<i>P. socialis</i>	9, 9 a.	<i>Placunopsis socialis</i> , p. 7.
<i>P. radians</i>	10.	„ <i>radians</i> , p. 7.
<i>P. ornatus</i>	11, 11 a.	„ <i>ornatus</i> , p. 7.
	12, 12 a.	<i>Pecten vagans</i> , p. 8.
	13.	„ <i>annulatus</i> , p. 12.
	14.	„ <i>peregrinus</i> , p. 9.
	15, 15 a.	„ <i>retiferus</i> , p. 9.
	16.	„ <i>hemicostatus</i> , p. 10.
	17, 17 a.	„ <i>personatus</i> , p. 11.
	18.	„ <i>arcuatus</i> , p. 11.
	19, 19 a.	„ <i>clathratus</i> , p. 13.
	20.	„ <i>Woodwardii</i> , p. 8.

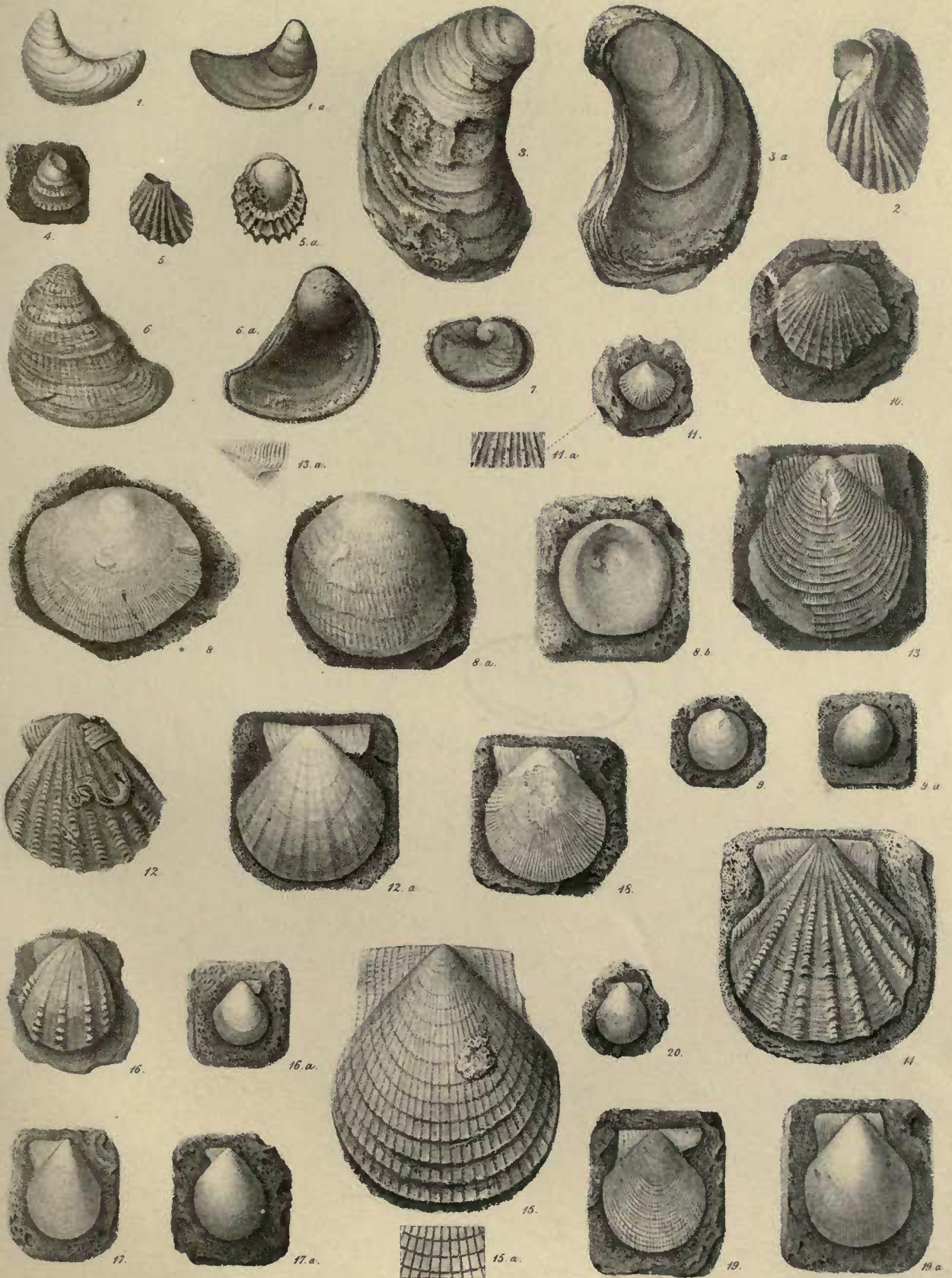


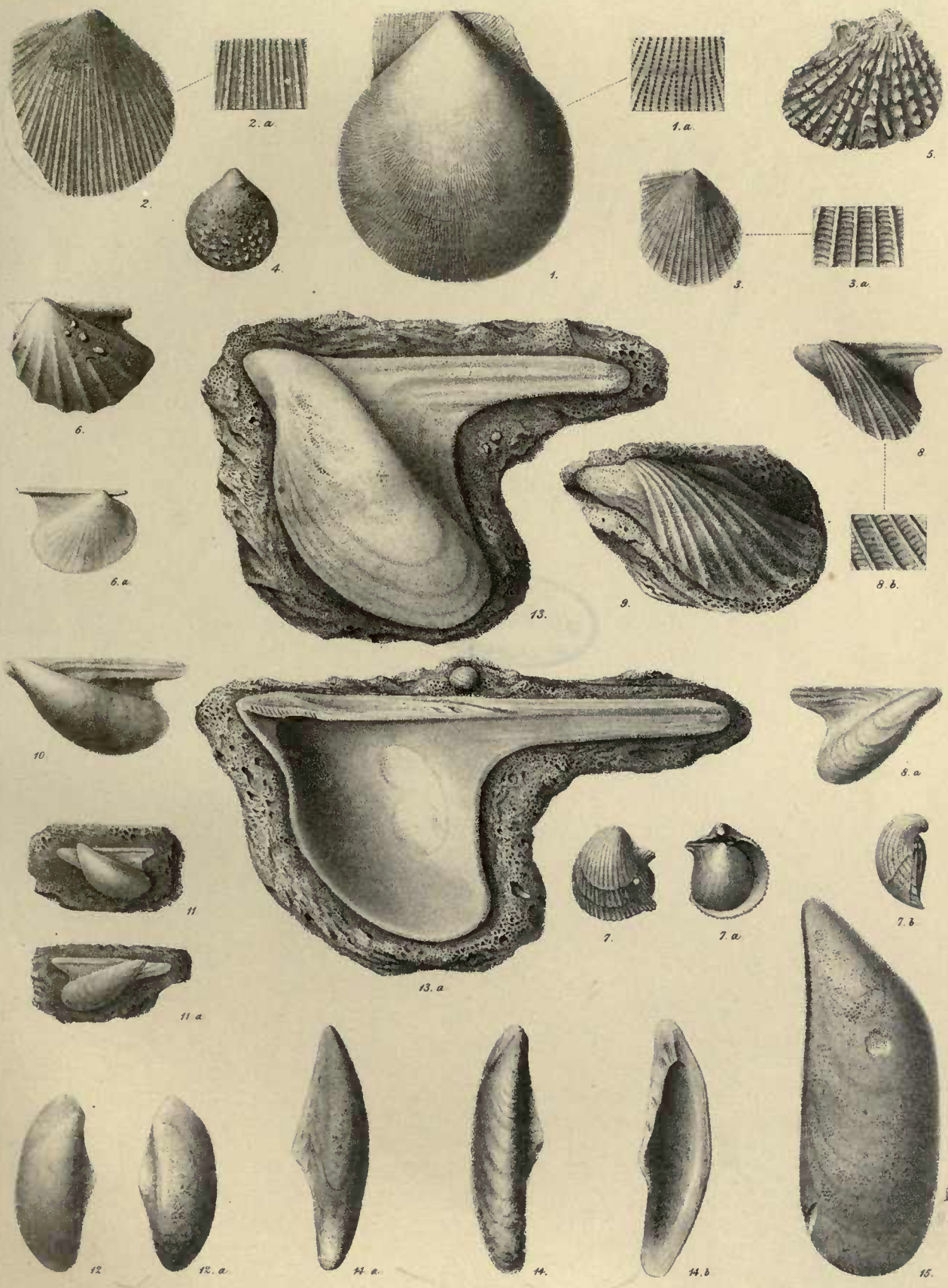


PLATE II

1	Fig. 1. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
2	Fig. 2. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
3	Fig. 3. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
4	Fig. 4. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
5	Fig. 5. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
6	Fig. 6. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
7	Fig. 7. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
8	Fig. 8. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
9	Fig. 9. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
10	Fig. 10. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
11	Fig. 11. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
12	Fig. 12. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
13	Fig. 13. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
14	Fig. 14. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.
15	Fig. 15. <i>Phragmites communis</i> L.

TAB. II.

- Fig.
 1, 1 *a.* Pecten lens, *p.* 11.
 2, 2 *a.* Hinnites velatus. *p.* 14.
 3, 3 *a.* „ tegulatus, *p.* 14.
 4. Plicatula tuberculosa, *p.* 15.
 5. „ fistulosa, *p.* 15.
 6, 6 *a.* Avicula costata, *p.* 15.
 7, 7 *a, b.* „ echinata, *p.* 16.
 8. Pteroperna costatula, young of, showing the costated surface, *p.* 18.
 9. Gervillia crassicosta, *p.* 23.
 10. Pteroperna emarginata, *p.* 19.
 11, 11 *a.* „ pygmæa, *p.* 19.
 12, 12 *a.* Gervillia ovata, *p.* 22.
 13. Pteroperna costatula, *p.* 18.
 13 *a.* Interior of ditto, showing muscular impression and hinge area, *p.* 18.
 14, 14 *a, b.* Gervillia monotis, *p.* 22.
 15. „ Bathonica, *p.* 21.



Mylodon bathonica

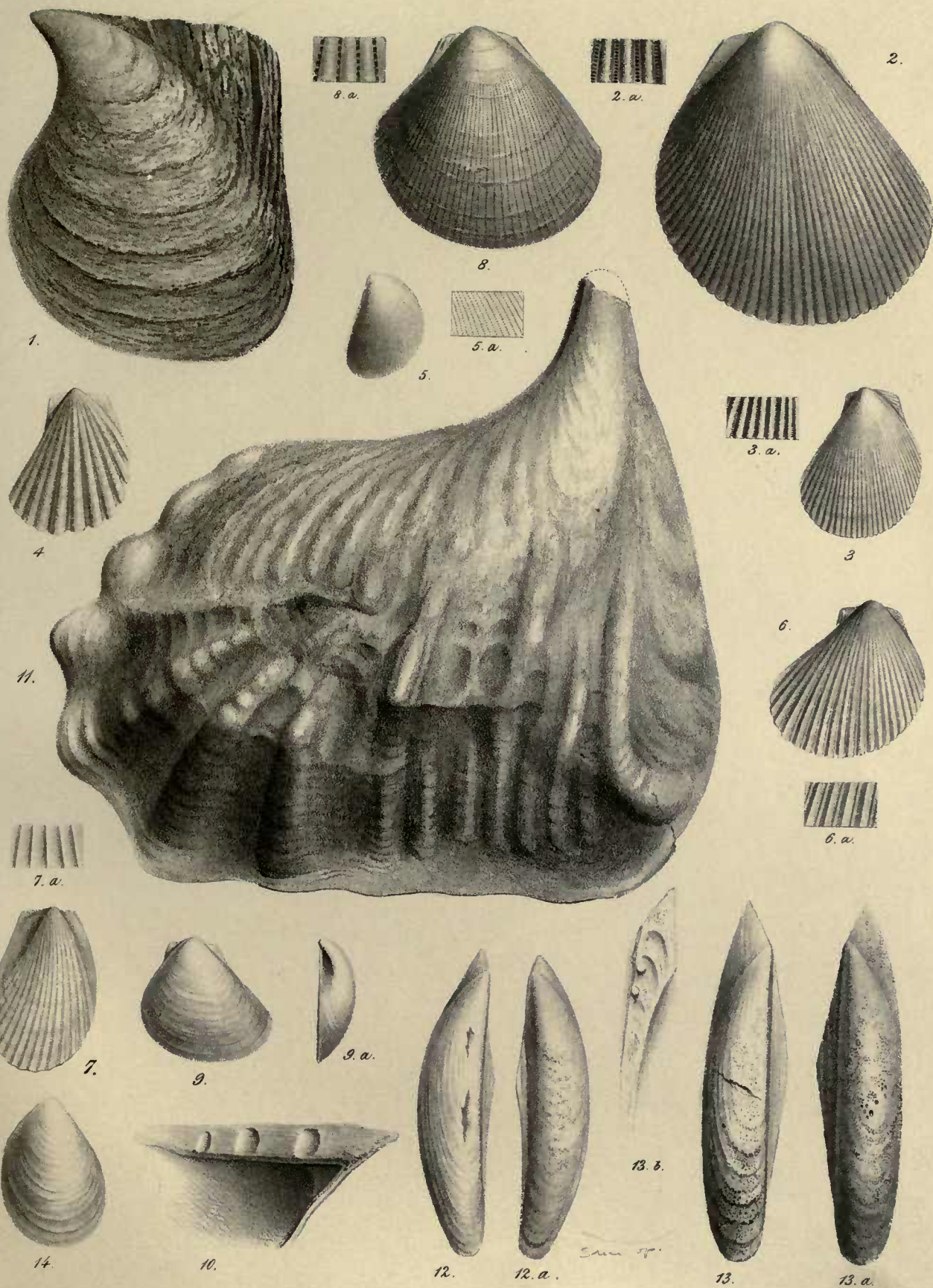


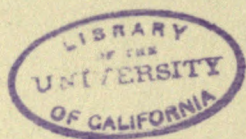
TABLE III

	1934
1. <i>Form. rufosa</i> , n. sp.	1
2. <i>Form. orbicularis</i> , n. sp.	2
3. <i>Form. semicircularis</i> , n. sp.	3
4. <i>Form. ovata</i> , n. sp.	4
5. <i>Form. elliptica</i> , n. sp.	5
6. <i>Form. subrotunda</i> , n. sp.	6
7. <i>Form. impunctata</i> , n. sp.	7
8. <i>Form. bellula</i> , n. sp.	8
9. <i>Form. irregularis</i> , n. sp.	9
10. <i>Form. rugosa</i> , n. sp.	10
11. <i>Form. nodulosa</i> , n. sp.	11
12. <i>Form. costata</i> , n. sp.	12
13. <i>Form. striatula</i> , n. sp.	13
14. <i>Form. punctata</i> , n. sp.	14

TAB. III.

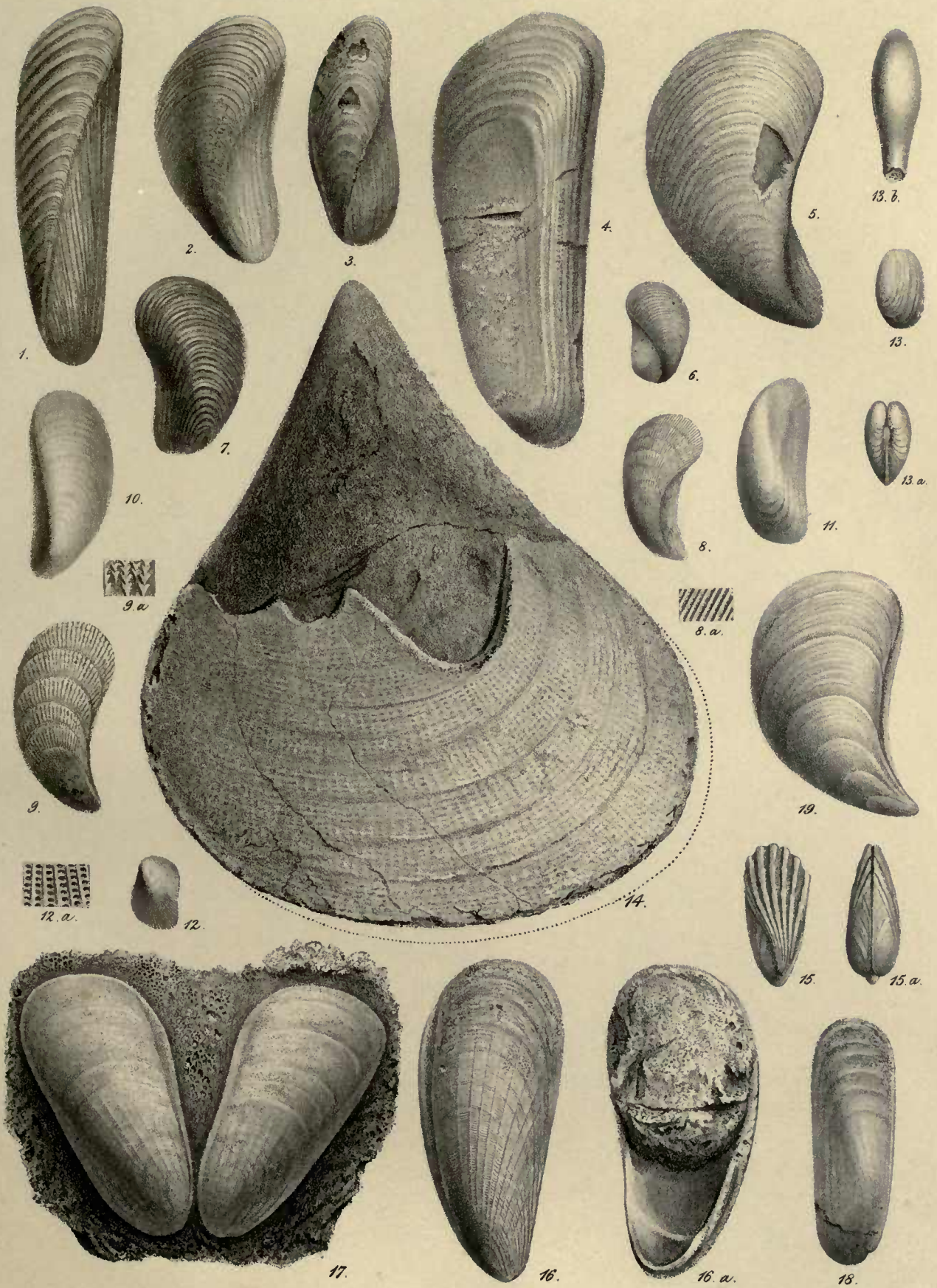
Fig.	
1.	<i>Perna rugosa</i> , <i>p.</i> 25.
2, 2 <i>a.</i>	<i>Lima cardiiformis</i> , <i>p.</i> 27.
3, 3 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>semicircularis</i> , <i>p.</i> 29.
4.	„ <i>Luciensis</i> , <i>p.</i> 28.
5, 5 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>ovalis</i> , <i>p.</i> 29.
6, 6 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>duplicata</i> , <i>p.</i> 26.
7, 7 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>gibbosa</i> , <i>p.</i> 28.
8, 8 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>impressa</i> , <i>p.</i> 29.
9, 9 <i>a.</i>	„ <i>bellula</i> , <i>p.</i> 30.
10.	Hinge area of <i>Gervillia crassica</i> , <i>p.</i> 23.
11.	<i>Trichites nodosus</i> , <i>p.</i> 35.
12, 12 <i>a.</i>	<i>Gervillia acuta</i> , <i>p.</i> 20.
13, 13 <i>a, b.</i>	„ <i>subcylindrica</i> , <i>p.</i> 21.
14.	<i>Inoceramus Fittoni</i> , <i>p.</i> 24.





TAB. IV.

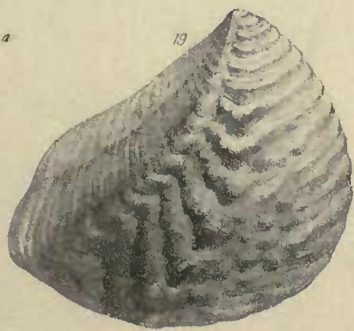
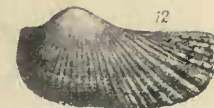
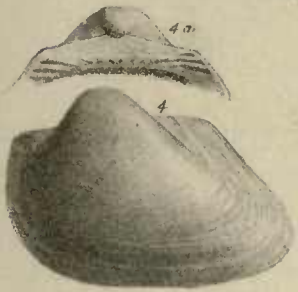
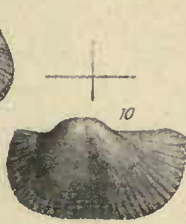
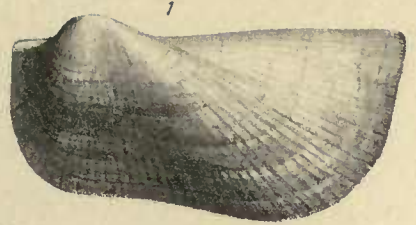
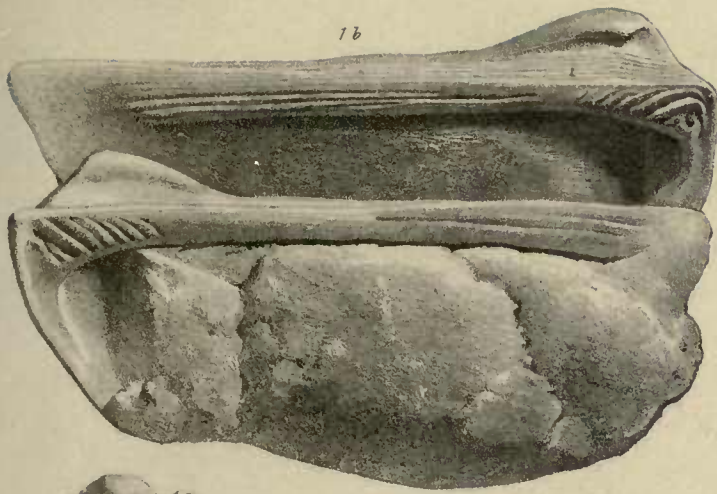
Fig.	
1.	<i>Mytilus Sowerbyanus</i> , p. 36.
2.	„ <i>imbricatus</i> , p. 41.
3.	„ <i>Lonsdalei</i> , p. 40.
4.	„ <i>solenoides</i> , p. 38.
5.	„ <i>tumidus</i> , p. 37. (<i>M. (Falc.) Tumidus</i>)
6.	„ <i>tenuistriatus</i> , p. 37.
7.	„ <i>compressus</i> , p. 40.
8.	„ <i>asper</i> , p. 39.
9, 9 a.	„ <i>furcatus</i> , p. 39.
10.	„ <i>Binfieldi</i> , p. 42. <i>n. imbricatus</i>
11.	„ <i>subreniformis</i> , p. 39.
12, 12 a.	„ <i>pulcherrimus</i> , p. 38.
13, 13 a.	<i>Lithodomus inclusus</i> , p. 43.
14.	<i>Pinna ampla</i> , p. 31.
15, 15 a.	<i>Lithodomus parasiticus</i> , p. 43.
16, 16 a.	<i>Myoconcha crassa</i> , p. 76.
17.	„ <i>actæon</i> , p. 77.
18.	„ <i>elongata</i> , p. 77.
19.	<i>Mytilus sublævis</i> , p. 41. <i>M. (Falcimtilus) sublævis</i>





TAB. V.

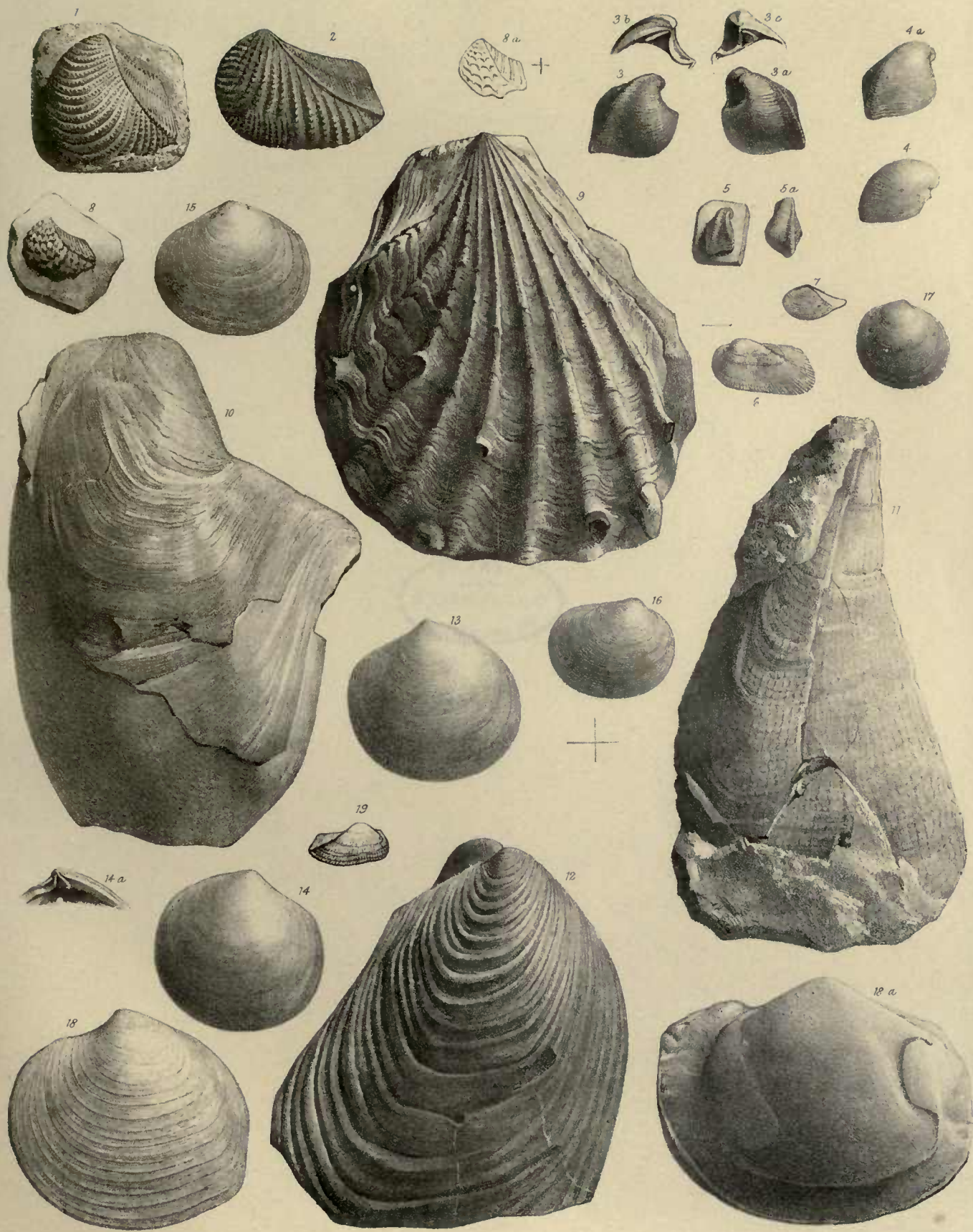
- Fig.
- 1, 1 *b*. *Macrodon* (*Arca*) *Hirsonensis*, *p.* 49.
- 1 *a*. „ young state of ditto, *p.* 49.
2. *Arca rugosa*, *p.* 47.
3. „ *Prattii*, *p.* 45.
- 4, 4 *a*. *Cucullæa Goldfussi*, *p.* 50.
5. „ *cucullata*, *p.* 51.
6. *Arca Eudesii*, *p.* 46.
7. *Cucullæa concinna*, *p.* 50.
8. *Arca æmula*, *var. transversa*, *p.* 47. *Arca æmula transversa*
9. „ *tenuitexta*, *p.* 45.
10. „ *Kilverti*, *p.* 45.
11. „ *minuta*, *p.* 48.
12. „ *rudis*, *p.* 44.
- 13, 13 *a*. *Nucula variabilis*, *p.* 51.
14. „ *Waltoni*, *p.* 52.
- 15, 15 *a*. *Leda lachryma*, *p.* 53.
- 15 *a*. „ „ the smooth variety of ditto, *p.* 53.
- 16, 16 *a*. *Limopsis ooliticus*, *p.* 54.
17. *Arca æmula*, *p.* 47.
- 18, 18 *a*. *Trigonia Goldfussi*, *p.* 56.
- 19, 19 *a*. „ *Moretoni*, *p.* 57.
20. „ *flecta*, *p.* 60.
21. „ *subglobosa*, *p.* 55.
- 22, 22 *a*. „ *costata*, *var. pullus*, *p.* 58.
23. „ „ *var. elongata*, *p.* 60.
24. „ *impressa*, *p.* 61.





TAB. VI.

Fig.	
1.	<i>Trigonia Phillipsii</i> , p. 62.
2.	„ <i>duplicata</i> , p. 60.
3, 3 a, b, c.	<i>Opis lunulatus</i> , p. 80.
4, 4 a, b.	„ <i>similis</i> , p. 81.
5, 5 a.	„ <i>Deshayesii</i> , p. 81.
6.	<i>Arca pulchra</i> , p. 44.
7.	<i>Leda mucronata</i> , p. 53.
8, 8 a.	<i>Trigonia imbricata</i> , p. 63.
9.	<i>Lima pectiniformis</i> , p. 26.
10.	<i>Gervillia radians</i> , p. 23.
11.	<i>Pinna cuneata</i> , p. 32.
12.	<i>Inoceramus obliquus</i> , p. 24.
13.	<i>Lucina crassa</i> , p. 68.
14, 14 a.	„ <i>rotundata</i> , p. 68.
15.	„ <i>Bellona</i> , var. <i>depressa</i> , p. 67.
16.	„ <i>despecta</i> , p. 69.
17.	„ „ var. <i>cardioides</i> , p. 69.
18, 18 a.	„ <i>Bellona</i> , p. 67.
19.	<i>Arca minuta</i> , p. 48.



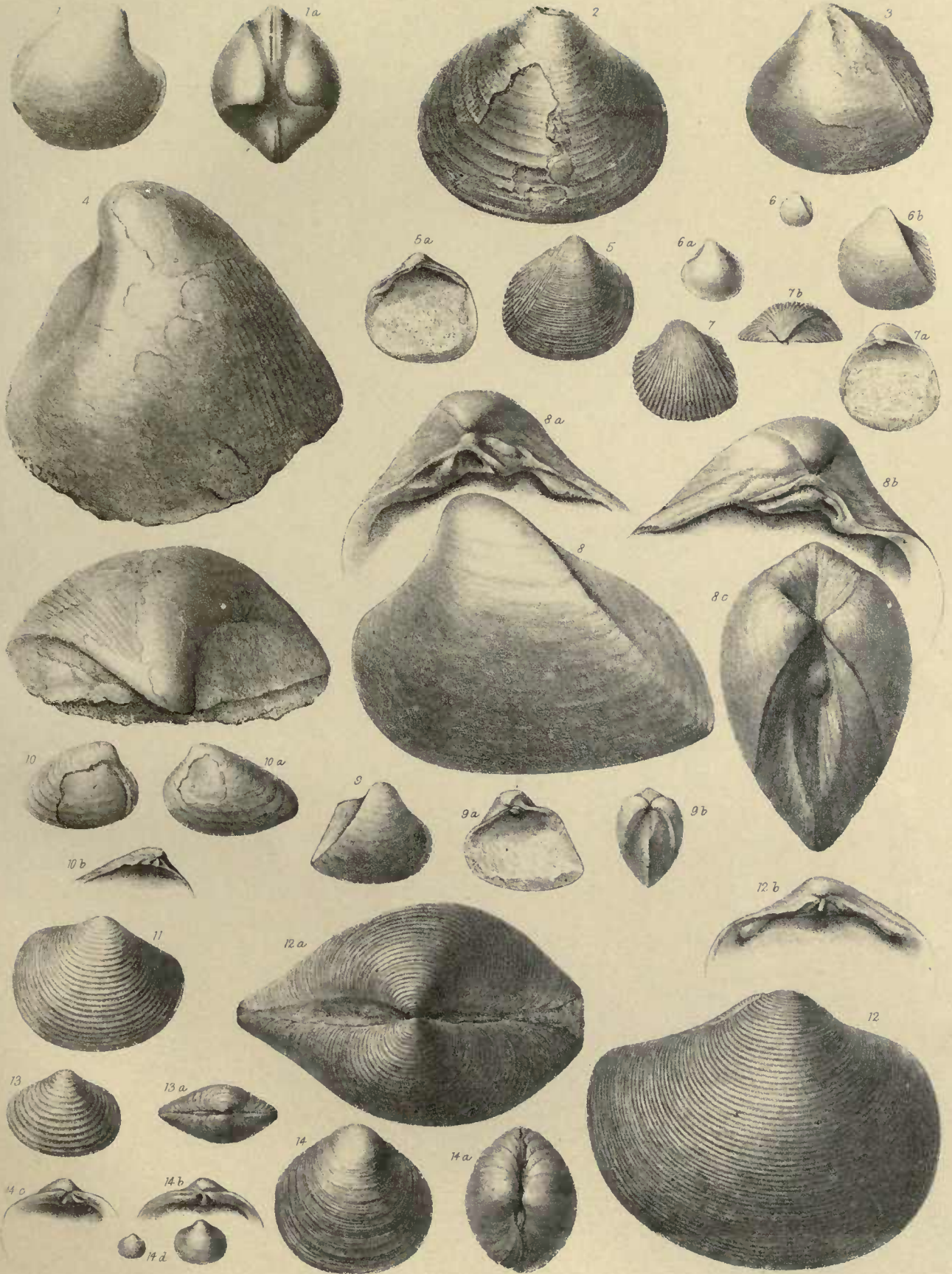


TAB. VII.

1. 1. 1.	1. 1. 1.
2. 1. 1.	2. 1. 1.
3. 1. 1.	3. 1. 1.
4. 1. 1.	4. 1. 1.
5. 1. 1.	5. 1. 1.
6. 1. 1.	6. 1. 1.
7. 1. 1.	7. 1. 1.
8. 1. 1.	8. 1. 1.
9. 1. 1.	9. 1. 1.
10. 1. 1.	10. 1. 1.
11. 1. 1.	11. 1. 1.
12. 1. 1.	12. 1. 1.
13. 1. 1.	13. 1. 1.
14. 1. 1.	14. 1. 1.

TAB. VII.

Fig.	
1, 1 a.	<i>Isocardia tenera</i> , p. 66.
2.	<i>Cardium Buckmani</i> , p. 64.
3.	„ <i>subtrigonum</i> , p. 64.
4, 4 a.	„ <i>pes-bovis</i> , p. 65.
5, 5 a.	„ <i>Stricklandi</i> , p. 64.
6, 6 a, b.	„ <i>semicostatum</i> , p. 63.
7, 7 a, b, c.	„ <i>concinnum</i> , p. 65.
8, 8 a, b, c.	<i>Cypricardia Bathonica</i> , p. 75.
9, 9 a, b.	„ <i>rostrata</i> , p. 75.
10, 10 a, b.	„ <i>nuculiformis</i> , p. 76.
11.	<i>Corbis Lajoyei</i> , var. <i>cingenda</i> , p. 70.
12, 12 a, b.	„ „ p. 69.
13, 13 a.	„ <i>aspera</i> , p. 70.
14, 14 a, b, c, d.	<i>Sphæra (Corbis) Madridi</i> , p. 71.



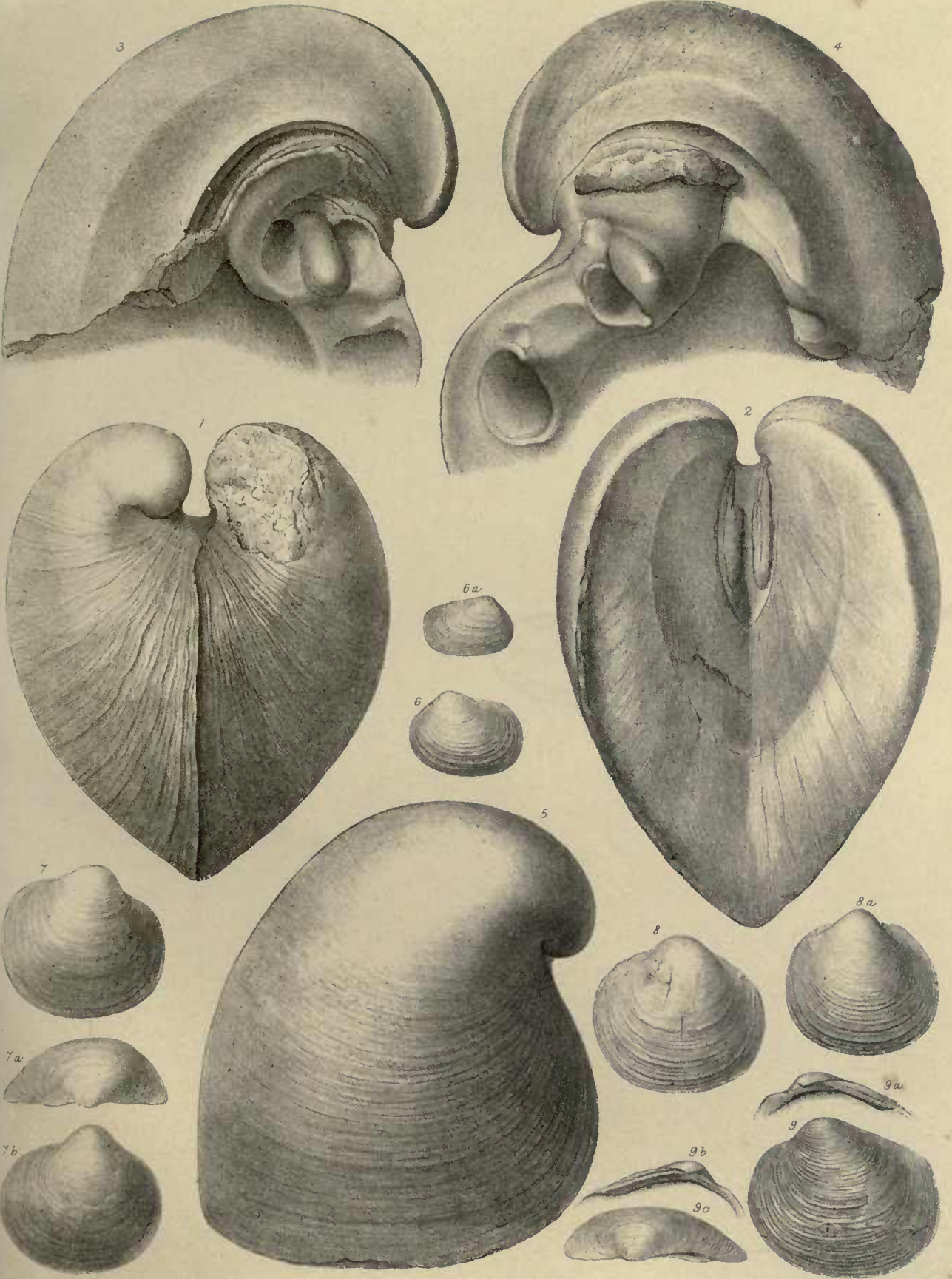


TAB. VIII.

1.	<i>Pachystima gracile</i> , anterior view, p. 783.	174
2.	posterior view, showing horizontal line, p. 783.	175
3.	hinge area of right valve, p. 783.	176
4.	hinge area of left valve, p. 783.	177
5.	side view, p. 783.	178
6.	<i>Pachystima gracile</i> , p. 783.	179
7.	anterior view, p. 783.	180
8.	hinge of ditto, p. 783.	181
9.	immature, p. 783.	182

TAB. VIII.

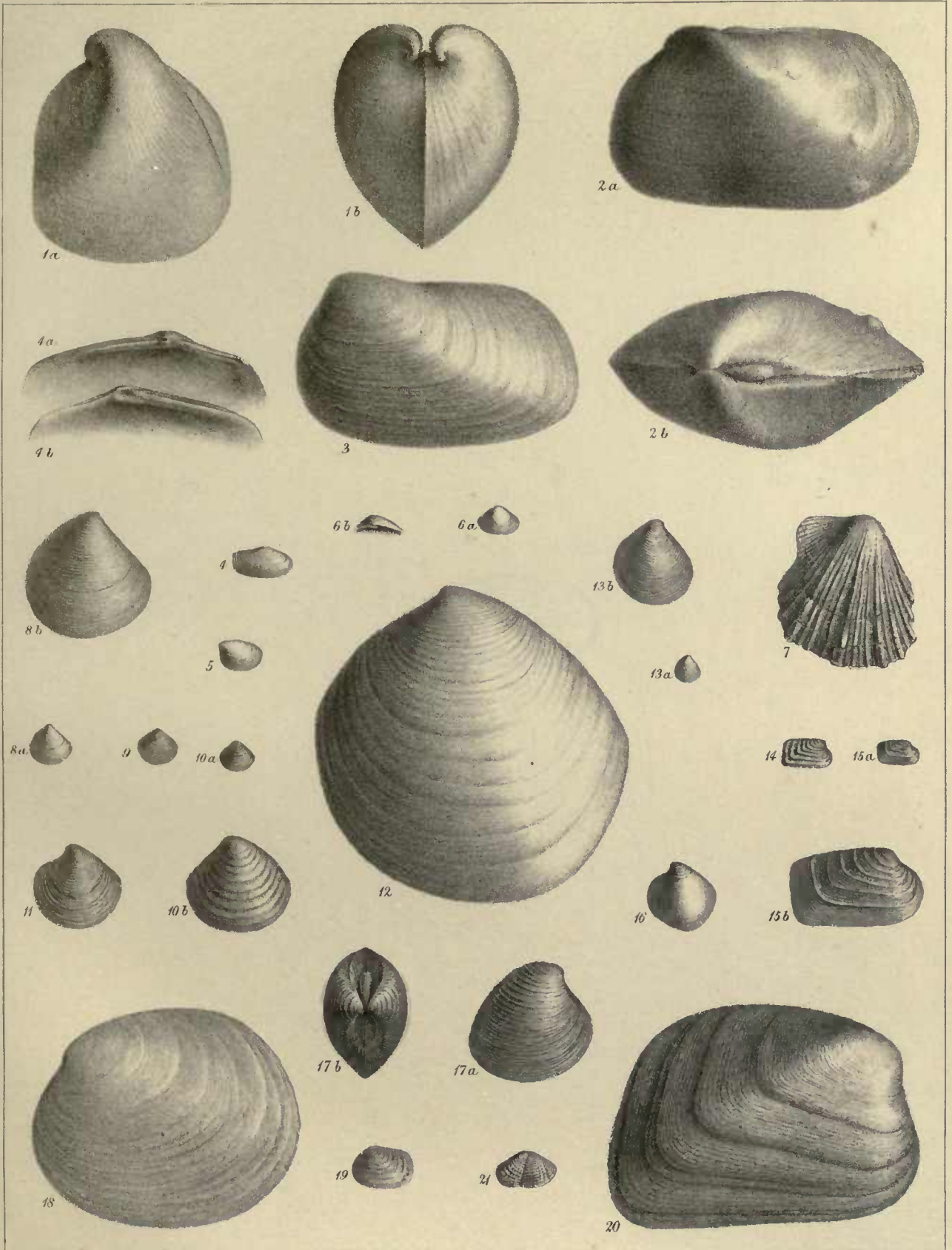
Fig.		
1.	Pachyrisma grande,	anterior view, <i>p.</i> 79.
2.	„	posterior view, showing ligamental area, <i>p.</i> 79.
3.	„	hinge area of right valve, <i>p.</i> 79.
4.	„	hinge area of left valve, <i>p.</i> 79.
5.	„	side view, <i>p.</i> 79.
6, 6 a.	Unicardium parvulum,	<i>p.</i> 74.
7, 7 a, b.	„	varicosum, <i>p.</i> 73.
8, 8 a, b.	„	„ nucleus of ditto, <i>p.</i> 73.
9, 9 a, b, c.	„	impressum, <i>p.</i> 73.





TAB. IX.

Fig.	
1 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	<i>Ceromya undulata</i> , p. 106.
2 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	<i>Myacites tumidus</i> , p. 117.
3.	<i>Myacites crassiusculus</i> , p. 112.
4.	<i>Quenstedtia oblita</i> , p. 96.
4 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	Hinge of ditto.
5.	<i>Nucula variabilis</i> , p. 51.
6.	<i>Corbula involuta</i> , p. 97.
7.	<i>Hinnites abjectus</i> , p. 125.
8 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	<i>Astarte excentrica</i> , p. 83.
9.	„ <i>squamula</i> , p. 82.
10 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	„ <i>minima</i> , p. 82.
11.	„ <i>depressa</i> , p. 85.
12.	„ <i>rotunda</i> , p. 84.
13 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	„ <i>pumila</i> , p. 83.
14, 15 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	„ <i>interlineata</i> , p. 87.
16.	„ <i>Wiltonii</i> , p. 87.
17 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .	„ <i>angulata</i> , p. 86.
18, 19.	„ <i>excavata var. compressiuscula</i> , p. 85.
20.	„ <i>rhomboidalis</i> , p. 84.
21.	<i>Pholas Oolitica</i> , p. 126.





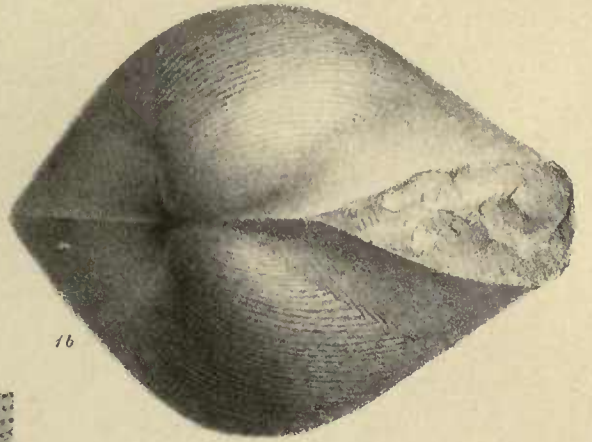
TAB. X.

Fig.

- 1*a, b.* *Ceromya plicata*, p. 107.
2. ditto. p. 107.
3*a, b.* *Ceromya concentrica*, p. 108.
4*a, b.* *Ceromya Symondsii*, p. 106.
5*a, b.* *Myacites dilatus*, p. 114.
6. *Myacites unioniformis*, p. 115.
7. *Gresslya peregrina, var.*, p. 105.



1a



1b



5c



2



5b



5a



3a



7



3b



6



4b



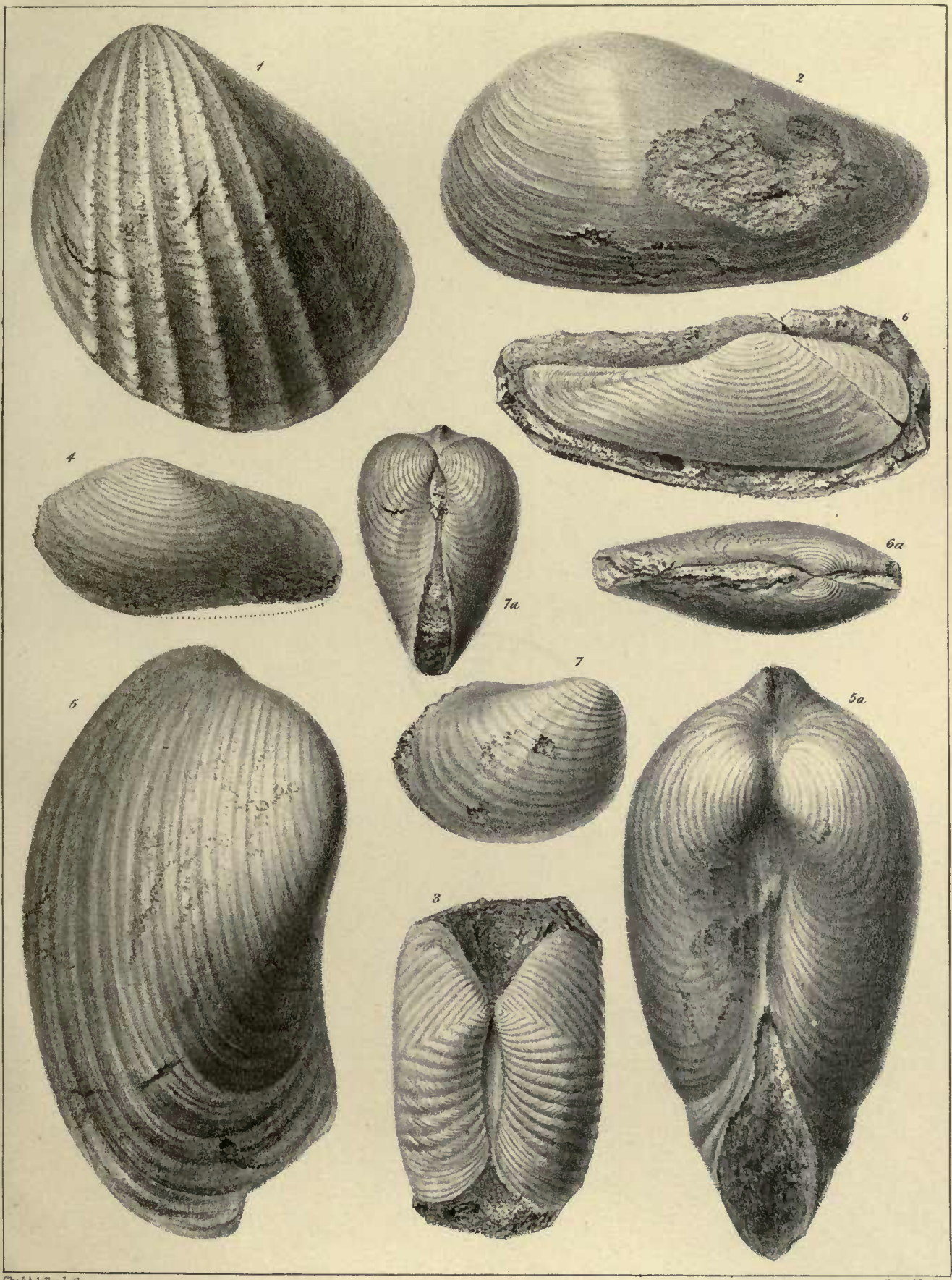
4a



TAB. XI.

Fig.

1. *Pholadomya solitaria*, p. 123.
2. *Myacites calceiformis*, p. 113.
3. *Goniomya literata*, p. 119.
4. *Anatina undulata*, p. 188.
- 5, 5*a*. *Myacites Vezelayi*, p. 111.
- 6, 6*a*. *Anatina plicatella*, p. 118.
- 7, 7*a*. *Pholadomya socialis*, p. 122.

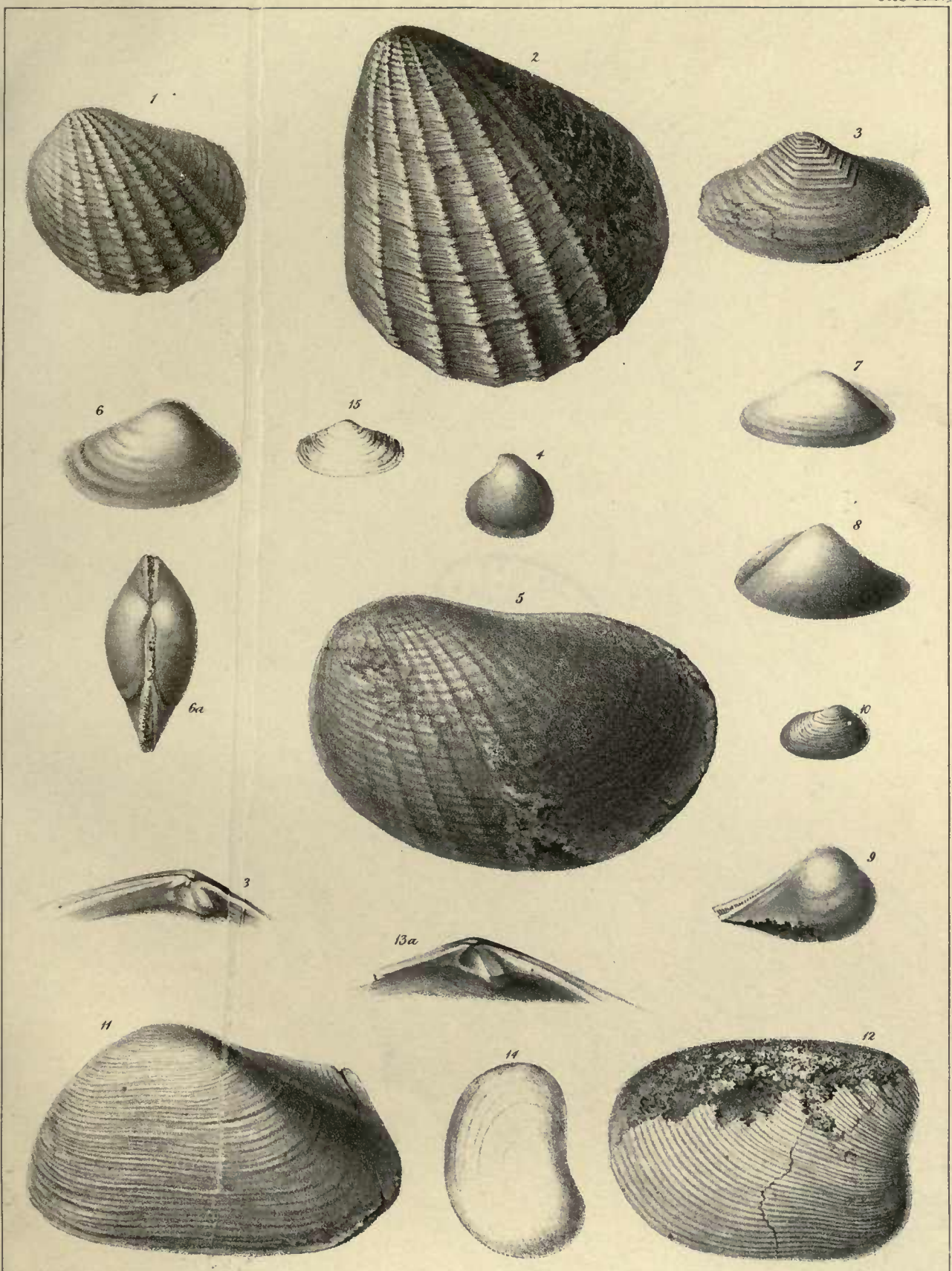




TAB. XII.

Fig.

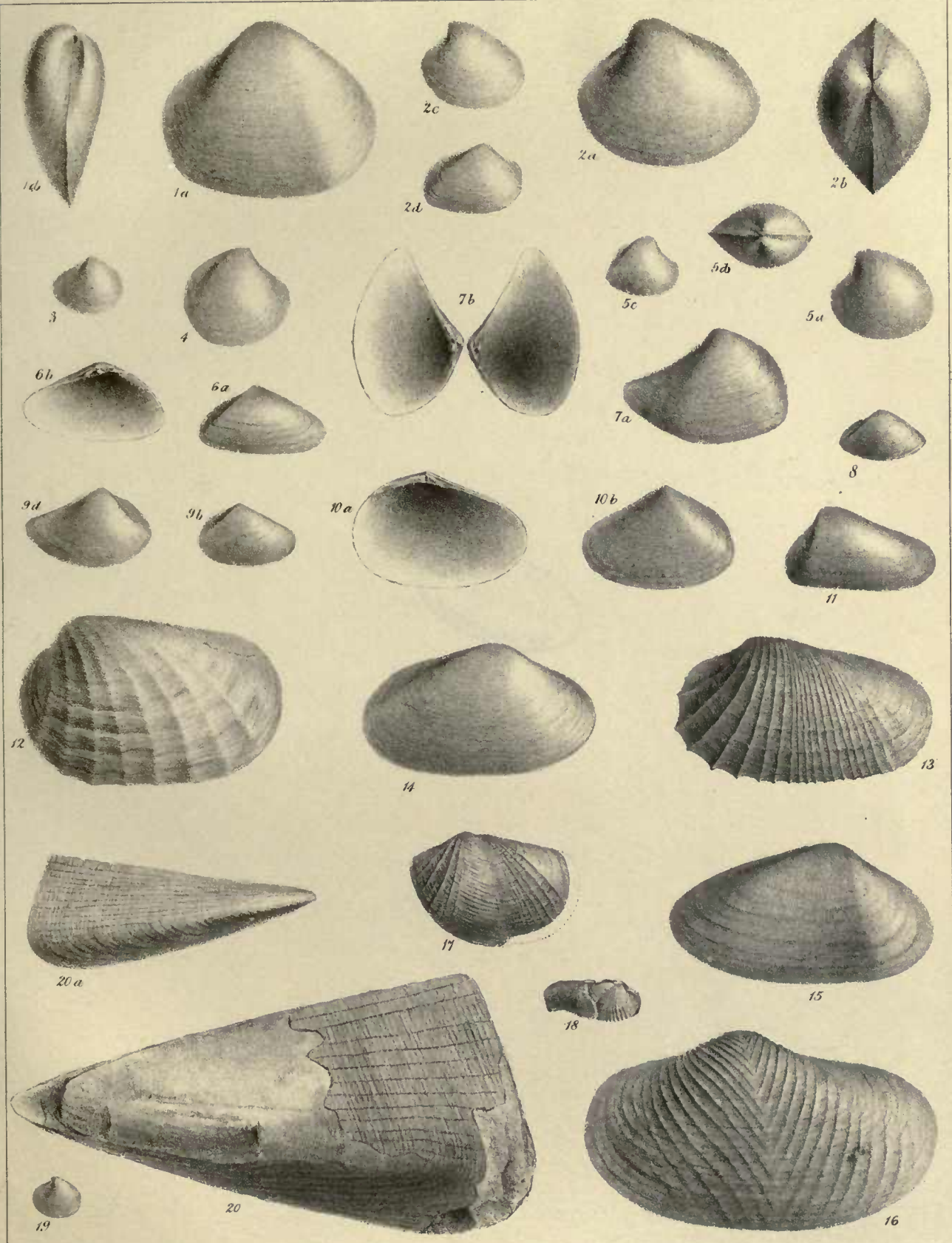
1. *Pholadomya Heraulti*, p. 124.
2. *Pholadomya oblita*, p. 243.
3. *Goniomya hemicostata*, p. 120.
4. *Cyprina nuciformis*, p. 90.
5. *Pholadomya oblita*, p. 143.
6. *Myacites Terquemea*, p. 115.
7. *Tancredia axiniformis*, p. 93.
8. *Tancredia angulata*, p. 94.
9. *Neæra Ibbetsoni*, p. 98.
10. *Astarte recondita*, p. 88.
11. *Myacites compressus*, p. 116.
12. *Ceromya similis*, p. 109.
14. *Myacites gibbosus*, p. 138.
15. *Myacites æquatus*, p. 139.

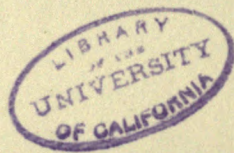




TAB. XIII.

- Fig.
- 1, 1*a*, *b*. *Thracia curtansata*, p. 110.
- 2, 2*a*, *c*. *Cyprina Loweana*, p. 88.
- 2*d*. ,, ,, *var. elongata*.
3. *Cyprina Jurensis*, p. 89.
4. *Cyprina depressiuscula*, p. 90.
- 5, 5*a*, *b*, *c*. *Cyprina trapeziformis*, p. 89.
- 6*a*. *Tancredia axiniformis*, p. 93.
- 6*b*. Hinge of ditto.
- 7*a*. *Tancredia curtansata*, p. 93.
- 7*b*. Hinge of ditto.
8. *Tancredia brevis*, p. 92.
- 9*a*, *b*. *Tancredia angulata*, p. 94.
- 10*a*, *Tancredia planata*, p. 94.
- 10*b*, Hinge of ditto.
11. *Tancredia truncata*, p. 92.
12. *Pholadomya ovulum*, p. 122.
13. *Pholadomya acuticosta*, p. 121.
14. *Corbis (Corbicella) Bathonica*, p. 95.
15. *Myacites securiformis*, p. 136.
16. *Goniomya V-scripta*, p. 139.
17. *Pholas pulchralis*, p. 140.
18. *Pholas Oolitica*, p. 140.
19. *Cyprina dolabra*, p. 135.
- 20*a*, *b*. *Pinna cancellata*, p. 130.



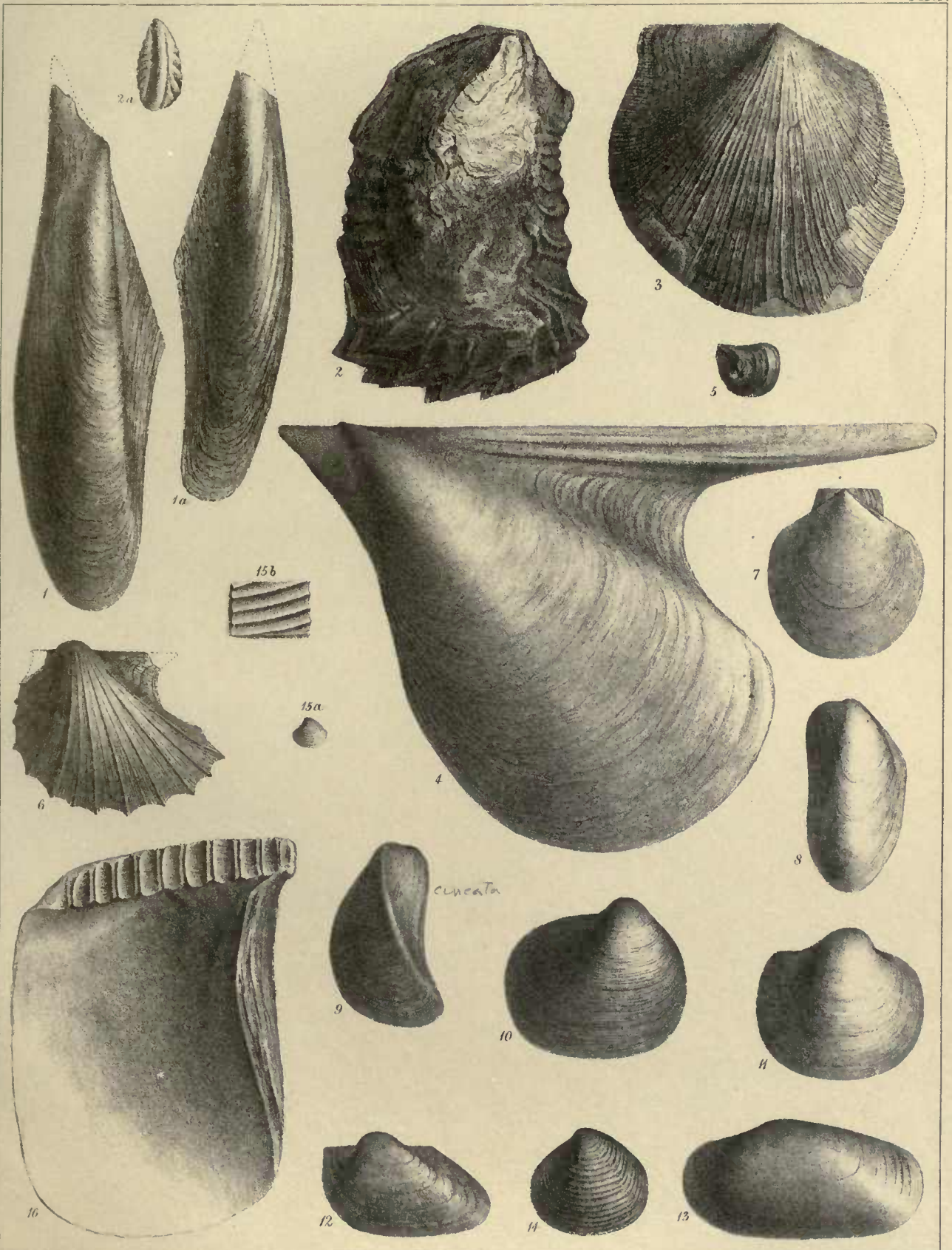


TAB. XIV.

Fig.

- 1, 1a. *Gervillia acuta*, p. 20.
2. *Ostrea Marshii*, p. 126.
- 2a. Young of ditto (*O. sulcifera*), p. 127.
3. *Hinnites abjectus*, p. 125.
4. *Pteroperna plana*, p. 128.
5. *Gryphæa mima*, p. 127.
6. *Avicula Munsteri*, ? p. 129.
7. *Pecten demissus*, p. 127.
8. *Mytilus (Modiola) cuneata*, p. 131.
9. *Mytilus (Modiola) Leckenbyi*, p. 131.
10. *Unicardium depressum*, p. 133.
11. *Unicardium gibbosum*, p. 132.
12. *Cucullæa cancellata*, p. 132.
13. *Quenstedtia lævigata*, p. 135.
14. *Astarte elegans*, p. 86.
15. *Astarte minima*, p. 134.
16. *Perna rugosa*, p. 128.

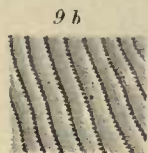
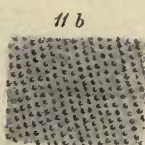
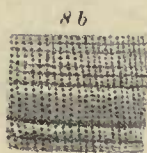
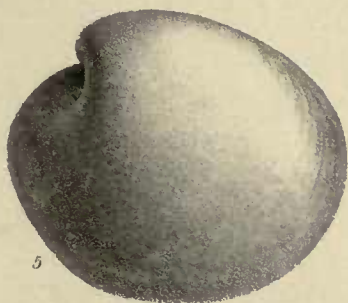
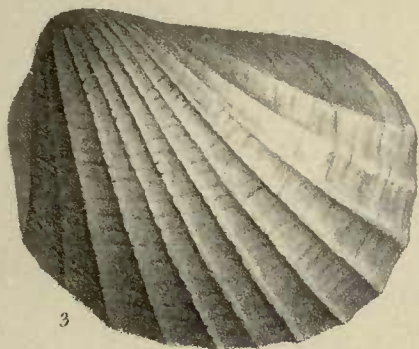
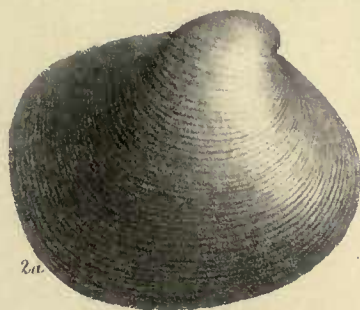
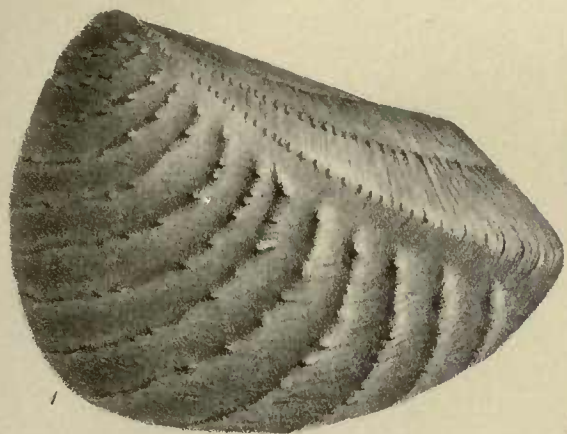
} For Transposition
see Cox, 1948-50 -
For expl. of Pl. 14.





TAB. XV.

- Fig.
1. *Trigonia decorata*, p. 133.
 - 2*a, b.* *Ceromya concentrica*, p. 108.
 3. *Pholadomya Sæmanni*, p. 123.
 4. „ *Heraulti*, p. 124.
 5. *Isocardia cordata*, p. 135.
 - 6, 7. *Avicula Braamburiensis*, p. 129.
 - 8*a.* *Gresslya peregrina*, p. 138.⁹
 - 8*b.* Portion of surface, magnified.
 - 9*a.* *Lima punctatum*, p. 130.
 - 9*b.* Portion of surface.
 - 10*a.* *Myacites decurtatus*, p. 137.
 - 10*b.* Portion of surface.
 - 11*a.* *Myacites Beanii*, p. 136.
 - 11*b.* Surface of ditto.
 12. Cast of *Quenstedtia oblita*, p. 96; showing muscular impressions, &c. (from Mr. J. G. Lowe's collection).
 13. *Myacites Scarburgensis*, p. 138.
 14. *Pholadomya ovalis*, p. 139.







INDEX

OF

SPECIES RETAINED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS WORK.

	PAGE		PAGE
ANATINA plicatella	118	AVICULA, (sub-genus) PTEROPERNA emarginata	19
undulata	ib.	pygmæa	ib.
ARCA æmula	47		
<i>var. transversa</i>	ib.	CARDIUM Buckmani	64
Eudesii	46	concinnum	65
Kilverti	45	pes-bovis	ib.
Prattii	ib.	semicostatum	63
? <i>var. rugosa</i>	47	Stricklandi	64
rudis	44	subtrigonum	ib.
tenuitexta	45	CEROMYA concentrica	108
(sub-genus) MACRODON Hirsonensis	47	plicata	107
(sub-genus) CUCULLEA concinna	50	similis	109
cucullata	51	Symondsii	106
Goldfussii	50	undulata	ib.
ASTARTE angulata	86	CORBIS aspera	70
depressa	85	Lajoyei	69
elegans	86	<i>var. cingenda</i>	70
excavata	85	(sub-genus) SPHÆRA madridi	71
excentrica	85	(sub-genus) CORBICELLA Bathonica	95
interlineata	87	CORBULA involuta	97
minima	82	CYPRICARDIA Bathonica	75
pumila	83	nuculiformis	76
recondita	88	rostrata	75
rhomboidalis	84	CYPRINA depressiuscula	90
rotunda	ib.	jurensis	89
squamula	82	Loweana	88
Wiltoni	87	nuciformis	90
AVICULA costata	15	subrotunda	89
echinata	16	trapeziformis	89
(sub-genus) PTEROPERNA costatula	18		

	PAGE	YORKSHIRE SHELLS.	PAGE
PECTEN peregrinus	9	ASTARTE elegans	135
personatus	11	minima	134
retiferus	9	AVICULA Braamburiensis	129
vagans	8	Munsteri	ib.
PERNA rugosa	25	CUCULLÆA cancellata	132
PHOLAS oolitica	126	obliqua	132
PHOLADOMYA acuticosta	121	CYPRINA dolabra	135
Heraulti	124	GONIOMYA V-scripta	140
Sæmanni	123	GRESSLYA peregrina	139
socialis	122	HINNITES abjectus	131, 125
solitaria	124	ISOCARDIA cordata	135
ovulum	122	LIMA punctata	130
PINNA ampla	31	MYACITES aquatus	139
cuneata	32	Beanii	136
PLACUNOPSIS Jurensis	6	decurtatus	137
ornatus	7	gibbosus	138
radians	ib.	Scarburgensis	138
socialis	ib.	securiformis	136
PLICATULA fistulosa	15	MYTILUS cuneatus	131
tuberculosa	ib.	Leckenbyi	ib.
QUENSTEDTIA oblita	96	ungulatus	132
TANCREEDIA axiniformis	93	OSTREA Marshii	126
angulata	94	GRYPHEA mima	127
curtansata	93	PECTEN demissus	127
brevis	92	PERNA rugosa	128
planata	94	PHOLADOMYA ovalis	141
truncata	92	PHOLAS costellata	142
THRACIA curtansata	110	pulchralis	141
Studerii	ib.	PTEROPERNA plana	128
TRICHITES nodosus	35	QUENSTEDTIA levigata	135
TRIGONIA costata, var. pullus	58	TRIGONIA decorata	133
var. elongata	60	UNICARDIUM deprcssum	133
duplicata	ib.	gibbosum	132
flecta	ib.		
Goldfussi	56		
imbricata	63		
imprensa	61		
Moretonis	57		
Phillipsi	62		
subglobosa	55		
UNICARDIUM impressum	73		
parvulum	74		
varicosum	73		

INDEX OF SYNONYMS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Amphidesma decurtatum	127	Gervillia costatula	18
securiforme	136	lanceolata	20
Anomia Jurensis	6	siliqua	29
Astarte orbicularis	84	Gresslya concentrica	138
pulla	82	erycina	ib.
rotundata	68	rostrata	105
Avicula ovata	21		
polyodon	18	Hippodidium Bajociense	84
		Luciensis	ib.
Cardita lunulata	80	? Inoceramus amygdaloides	24
similis	81	Isocardia rhomboidalis	84
var. costata	107		
Cardium Beaumonti	75	Leda? acasta	53
incertum	71	Lima alternicosta	26
lævigatum	64	proboscidea	ib.
Madridi	71	Lucina cardioides	69
minutum	65	lirata, var. transversa	67
striatum	64	Lutraria decurtata	137
Corbis Madridi	71	Lyrodon costatum	58
Corbula curtansata	93	litteratum	56
depressa	133		
striata	97	Modiola aspera	39
Cucullæa elongata	49	parasitica	43
Hirsonensis	ib.	Sowerbyana	36
minuta	48	Mytilus amplus	31
rudis	44	edulis	41
sublævigata	50	Jurensis	ib.
Cyrena nuculiformis	76	plicatus	36
Cytherea dolabra	135		
		Donacites costatus	58

INDEX.

147

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Mytilus sulcatus</i>	76	<i>Plagiostoma cardiiforme</i>	27
<i>tumidus</i>	132	<i>duplicata</i>	26
<i>Mya calceiformis</i>	113	<i>ovalis</i>	29
<i>dilata</i>	114	<i>pectinoides</i>	26
<i>Vezelayi</i>	111	<i>punctata</i>	130
<i>margaritifera</i>	113	<i>semicircularis</i>	29
<i>litterata</i>	119	<i>Pholadomya Murchisoni</i>	124
		<i>nana</i>	140
<i>Nucula axiniformis</i>	93	<i>pelagica</i>	ib.
<i>caudata</i>	53	<i>Perna quadrata</i>	128
<i>lachryma</i>	ib.	<i>Pleuromya decurtata</i>	137
<i>mucronata</i>	ib.	<i>Psammobia laevigata</i>	135
<i>subglobosa</i>	51	<i>Pullastra recondita</i>	88
		<i>oblita</i>	96
<i>Ostrea complanata</i>	85	<i>Sanguinolaria dilata</i>	114
<i>Knorrii</i>	3	<i>undulata</i>	118
<i>obscura</i>	5	<i>Spondylus velatus</i>	14
<i>palmetta</i>	4		
<i>pectiniformis</i>	26	<i>Tancredia extensa</i>	93
<i>Ostracites pectiniformis</i>	ib.	<i>Trigonia conjungens</i>	57
		<i>cuspidata</i>	56
<i>Panopcea dilatata</i>	114	<i>pullus</i>	58
<i>tenuistria</i>	115		
<i>Terquemea</i>	ib.	<i>Unicardium corbisoidem</i>	73
<i>Pecten obscurus</i>	12		
<i>sulcatus</i>	8	<i>Venus Jurensis</i>	89
<i>velatus</i>	14	<i>trapeziformis</i>	ib.
<i>Pectunculus minimus</i>	54	<i>varicosa</i>	73
<i>oblongus</i>	ib.		
<i>minimens</i>	ib.		



CORRIGENDA.

- Part I, p. 27, for "Purpuroidea Moreausia," read "P. Morrisii, Buv.;" Purpura Moreausia, is considered by M. Buvignier to be a distinct species.
- p. 48, for "Eulima pygmæa," read "Eulima vagans (junior)."
- p. 93, for "Patella nana," read "Patella ciugulata (junior)."
- Part II, p. 24, for "Inoceramus Fittoni, Tab. iv," read "Tab. iii."
- p. 48, sixth line from the bottom, erase the four words within the parenthesis.
- p. 49, second line, erase the last three words. The raised ledge which supports the *anterior* muscular impression in Macrodon separates it from other sub-genera of Arca; in Cucullæa the ledge is *posterior*.
- p. 75. Both *Cypricardis Bathonica*, d'Orb. and *C. cordiformis*, Desh., occur in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds but in different beds, further observations have induced us to regard them as only varieties of the same species induced by peculiarities of the beds in which they occur.



SUPPLEMENTARY MONOGRAPH

ON THE

M O L L U S C A

FROM THE

STONESFIELD SLATE, GREAT OOLITE, FOREST
MARBLE, AND CORNBRASH.

BY

JOHN LYCETT, M.D.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

1863.

PARLIAMENTARY MONOGRAPH

NO. 10

M. O. L. U. S. A.

1881

STONESTRIED STATE GREAT COLIN FOREST
MARBLE AND COMPANY

BY

JOHN LYCETT M.D.



LONDON

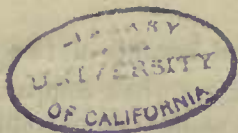
J. E. ADLARD, PRINTER, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

1881

INTRODUCTORY EXPLANATION.

THE introduction to the first part of the 'Monograph of the Great Oolite Mollusca' contained an intimation that, with increasing knowledge of the testacea of the Cornbrash and Forest Marble, it might eventually be desirable to give an additional monograph, or an Appendix to that work. The materials which have latterly been placed at the disposal of the writer are so considerable that he has been induced to endeavour to fulfil the anticipatory announcement made in 1850, and also to correct some errors, both textual and typographical, which occur in the former Monograph. In the execution of his task the writer begs thankfully to acknowledge the assistance he has received in the loan of specimens from gentlemen whose names will be found mentioned in connexion with each of the species illustrated, nor can he omit gratefully to mention the great advantages he has derived from the constant opportunities that have been afforded to him of comparing the Oolitic fossils of the southern counties with those of Yorkshire, contained in the very extensive and choice collection of Mr. Leckenby, of this place.

SCARBOROUGH; *September* 6, 1861.



SUPPLEMENT
TO
A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
MOLLUSCA FROM THE GREAT OOLITE.

CEPHALOPODA.

AMMONITES BULLATUS, *D'Orbig.* Tab. XXXI, fig. 1.

- AMMONITES BULLATUS, *D'Orb.* Pal. Fr. Ter. Jurass., p. 412, pl. 142, figs. 1 and 2.
— — *Küdernatsch.* Abhand. K. K. Geol. Reich., 1 band., taf. iii,
figs. 1—4—11.
— PLATYSTOMUS, *Quenst.?* Cephal., t. 15, fig. 3.
— BULLATUS, *Oppel.* Juraform., p. 549.
— — *Quenstedt.?* Der Jura., t. 64, fig. 13, p. 479.

Testá bullatá, irregulari; anfractibus subinvolutis, latis, ultimo angustato, transversim late costato; costis inæqualibus; aperturá constrictá, semilunari. (*D'Orbigny.*)

Shell inflated, globose, variable in form throughout all the stages of its growth, ornamented with large, transverse, slightly elevated ribs, which pass from the umbilicus over the back to the other side, not straight, but curved forwards; these are separated by other shorter ribs, which alternate with the larger series of ribs in the adult state, but in the young state there are two and sometimes three short ribs between each of the longer ones. The volutions of the spire are irregular and embracing, forming a contracted umbilicus in the young state; subsequently the volutions are less contracted, which renders the shell unsymmetrical or deformed. The back is rounded, the mouth much contracted and prolonged in the middle part. The septa are very much complicated.

In England this Ammonite is very rare. The aged example figured is seven inches in

diameter, the aperture having a height and breadth of two inches; its more advanced growth will account for the difference of figure when compared with those of D'Orbigny, Quenstedt, and of Kudernatsch; but in truth, the variability of figure extends not less to individuals than to the stages of growth, for in no instance does there appear to be a very near agreement of figure.

Geological Position and Localities. The sole specimen in my collection is from the Great Oolite, near Tiltups Inn, two miles south of Nailsworth; another specimen, apparently from the same locality, is in the collection of my friend, Dr. Wright, of Cheltenham. The foreign localities are St. Maixent, Deux-Sèvres; Massigny, Vendee; Nantua, Ain; Vezelay, Yonne; Wohnkammer, Swinitza.

AMMONITES DISCUS, *Sow.* Tab. XLI, fig. 8, 8 a.

NAUTILUS DISCUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., 1813, i, tab. 12.

AMMONITES DISCUS, *Sow.* Ibid., 1815, Suppl. Ind. to vol. i, p. 5.

— — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 291.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 472.

Testa discoidea, angusto umbilicato, dorso angusto acute carinatis, lateribus externe, valde compressis, lævigatis; apertura sagittiformi. Ætate juniori lateribus costis distantibus flexuosis.

Shell discoidal, with a narrow and deep umbilical cavity, the back acutely keeled; the sides of the volutions near to the back are much flattened and smooth; the aperture is sagittate, the margin of the umbilicus is rounded. In the young state, when the diameter does not exceed three inches, the sides are ornamented with regular distant, depressed, flexuose costæ.

The lobes are comparatively simple, with few ramifications, and have but little depth; the saddles are in a corresponding manner but little produced; they therefore differ altogether from the septa of *A. discus*, D'Orbigny, and from the *A. sub-discus*, of the same author; they are, however, more complicated than is seen in *A. discus*, Quenst. ('CEPHALOPODEN,' tab. viii, fig. 13); *A. Stauffensis*, Oppel, from the inferior Oolite of Boll, Balinger, &c. They also differ from the description given by Roemer ('Nord. Ool.,' p. 190) of an Ammonite attributed by him to *A. discus*, *Sow.*, from the lower Coral Rag of Heersum.

The general figure is less discoidal than *A. Waterhousei*, Mor. and Lyc. (*A. discus*, D'Orb.); it differs also from that species by the absence of the flattening upon the inner portion of the sides of the volutions. From *A. sub-discus*, D'Orb., the general figure differs in the more acute back and in the smaller umbilicus.

The specimen figured in the 'Mineral Conchology,' is an adult shell, and smooth; the fine specimen selected for our illustration exhibits the septa, and also some traces of the falciform costæ proper to the young shell. I am obliged to Mr. Woodward, of the British

Museum, for information respecting it, and also for a careful drawing which exhibits its palæontological features; the specimen was obtained in the Bradford Clay of the Tetbury Road Railway Station, near Cirencester, by Professor Coleman, of the Royal Agricultural College.

Geological Positions and Localities. It has occurred at several localities in the Cornbrash, as at Wollaston, Chippenham, Trowbridge, and in Bedfordshire, but it is everywhere rare; to these positions must be added the single specimen above alluded to from the Bradford Clay, and another, in the British Museum, from the slate of Stonesfield.

GASTEROPODA.

BRACHYTREMA VARICOSA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 27.

Testa parva ovata, gibbosa, spira anfractibus 5 subplanis, costis transversalibus et longitudinalibus inæqualibus cruciatis; granulatis, granulis magnis, depressis, ultimo anfractu varicibus irregularibus duobus; apertura sinuosa, columella arcuata, canali breviusculo.

Shell small, ovate, gibbose; spire elevated, obtuse, consisting of five, flattened volutions, with well-marked sutural depressions; encircling costæ five, of which the first and last are large, forming elevated bands, the three intermediate costæ being smaller, irregular, and unequal; they are decussated by very irregular, granulated, straight costæ, which occasionally form large varices, of which the last volution has two; these impart a distorted aspect to the lower part of the shell; the aperture is rather narrow and sinuated, the columella much curved, the canal short, the notch narrow and deep; the outer lip is thickened, but imperfect.

A short, ovate shell, with strongly marked and very irregular ornamentation; the varices are prominent only upon the two latter volutions; the straight costæ are very irregular, sometimes crowded, but occasionally very distantly arranged; the basal canal is unusually short, and curved forwards; the lips are without denticulations.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common; very rare, two specimens.

BRACHYTREMA BUCCINOIDEA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 17.

Testa turriculata, ovali ventricosa, anfractibus 5—4 convexis, suturis valde impressis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis 14—16 rectis, transversim finissime lineatis, anfractu ultimo magno, rotundo, basi attenuato, canali brevi, obliquo; apertura superne et inferne constricto.

Shell turreted, ovately ventricose, volutions 5—4, convex, the sutures deeply impressed, longitudinally costated; the costæ, from 14 to 16 in a volution, are perpendicular, and not very strongly defined; they are decussated by fine, encircling lines; the last volution is

large, rounded, attenuated at the base; the canal is short and oblique; the aperture is much contracted at the two extremities.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq., of Stroud.

PURPUROIDEA INSIGNIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, fig. 2, 2 a.

PURPUROIDEA INSIGNIS, *Lyc.* Cotteswold Hills Handbook, &c., pl. 7, fig. 8, a, b.

Testa turbinata, ovata, inflata, spira exserta, anfractibus 5 subangulatis, tuberculis depressis (9 in ambitu), anfractu ultimo magno inflato, plerumque sine tuberculis; aperturá magná ovatá, canali leviter excavato

Shell turbinated, ovate, inflated; spire half the length of the aperture; volutions (5) slightly angulated and flattened upon their upper surfaces, with nine small, depressed tubercles upon each volution; the last volution large, ventricose, rounded, the latter half of the circumference being destitute of tubercles, and having only oblique folds of growth; aperture ovate, columella with an umbilical groove; the basal notch is only slightly defined, the junction of the columellar and outer lips forming a gentle curvature. The shorter, angular spire, depressed tubercles, and ventricose figure of the last volution, serve to distinguish it from *P. nodulata*, the species to which it is most nearly allied. The expanded base, wide, shallow, or obsolete notch, and rounded columella, so constant in all the species of *Purpuroidea*, appear to me to justify a generic separation from the recent *Purpura*, to which they have been reunited by some French palæontologists of eminence. The genus *Purpurina* of D'Orbigny, exemplified by his type *P. Bellona*, is separated from *Purpuroidea* both by the figure of the aperture and by his description, in which the contracted basal canal is insisted upon; other so-called examples of *Purpurina*, in the 'Paléontologie Française,' as *Ornata*, *Bianor*, *Bixa*, and *Bathis*, have, together with a thin shell, a lengthened, subulate figure and an entire aperture; these should be placed with the *Littorinidæ*, and should range by the side of *Amberleya*, figured and described in the first part of this monograph. I am inclined to claim for *Amberleya* a more important position than that of a sub-genus.

The Great Oolite species of *Purpuroidea* have, however, been merged by Professor Morris ('Catalogue') and by Dr. Oppel ('Juraformation') with *Purpurina*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, associated with other species of the same genus.

CERITHIUM BATHONICUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 19.

Testa parva subconica, apice obtuso, anfractibus latis, paucis, planis; costis (7) rectis magnis, obtusis, striisque cingendis; apertura parva, cauda brevi.

Shell small, somewhat conical; apex obtuse; volutions wide, few, flattened; costæ (7)

straight, large, obtuse, encircled with regular striations; sutures of the volutions distinctly marked.

The costæ form straight, rounded elevations, which pass the whole length of the spire, and are only slightly interrupted by the sutures, the height of each volution being equal to about two thirds of its opposite measurement. It appears to be rare.

Length three lines, breadth half the length.

Geological Position and Locality. The upper beds of the Great Oolite near Bath, associated with numerous other minute testacea, collected by Charles Moore, Esq.

CERITHIUM BULIMOIDES, *Desl.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 3.

CERITHIUM BULIMOIDES, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand., 1848,
vol. viii, pl. 11, fig. 40.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodr., i, p. 303.

Testa minima, elongato-turrita, acuta, anfractibus rotundatis, transversim striatis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis rectis, basi obliqua, transverse striata, apertura subrotunda, columella marginata, canali nullo. (Deslongchamps.)

Shell minute, elongated, turreted, acute; volutions (8) slightly convex, wide, transversely striated and longitudinally costated; costæ about 8 in a volution, perpendicular and obtuse; the sutures are deeply impressed, the aperture is oblique and rounded; there is no basal canal.

The costæ, which are large and elevated, are slightly knotted where they are crossed by three encircling lines in each volution; our specimen is imperfect at the base.

Geological Position and Localities. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq. France, Luc.

CERITHIUM MULTIFORME, *Piette.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 20.

CERITHIUM MULTIFORME, *Piette.* Bull. Soc. Géol. Fr., 2 ser., t. 14, pl. 5, p. 553.

Testa parva elongato conica, anfractibus (9—10) angustis, convexis, suturis valde impressis, costis subobliquis (10 ad 12 in ambitu), magnis, lineis cingendis (5) æqualibus; anfractu ultimo ad basin lineato, cauda brevi.

Shell small, elongated, conical; volutions (9—10) narrow, convex, the sutures deeply impressed; costæ large, from 10 to 12 in a volution, longitudinal, but slightly oblique, and knotted by five rows of regular encircling lines, the last volution has encircling lines at the base; the canal is short.

The tumid, narrow volutions, large costæ, and deep sutures, afford strong distinctive characters, the height of each volution being only slightly greater than a third of its opposite measurement. The specimens figured by M. Piette vary much in the elevation of the spire, and consequently in the breadth of the volutions; the number of costæ likewise differ.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon, collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq. Eparcy, France.

CERITHIUM? STRANGULATUM, *Archiac.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 2.

A shorter and less cylindrical variety of this species was figured in the first part of the 'Great Oolite' Monograph, plate ix, fig. 18. The present specimen, which agrees more nearly with the example figured by D'Archiac, has *seven* longitudinal costæ, which are conspicuous *even to the base*; the contracted, pupæform aperture, with its prominent lips, is alike in both varieties.

Cerithium strangulatum, *C. Bulimoides*, *C. spiculum*, and *C. exigua*, belong to a small group of minute, subcylindrical shells, with prominent, longitudinal costæ, and small, thickened, orbicular apertures, which have been referred to *Cerithium* and to *Rissoa*; perhaps eventually it may be deemed proper to separate them under a new generic appellation.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common; rare.

CERITHIUM UNDULATUM (var.), *Desl.*, sp. Tab. XLIV, fig. 6.

MELANIA UNDULATA, *Deslongchamps.* Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand., 1842, vol. viii, pl. 11, fig. 58, var. *a.*

Testa turrata; anfractibus planis, transversim striatis, ad suturas crenulatis, longitudinaliter costatis, in ultimo anfractu costis subincurvis, basi obliqua, striata; apertura elliptica, obliqua, columella marginata; labro sinistro fissuram umbilicatem obtigente.

Var. a, testa breviori, costis et striis crassioribus, rariorisque. (Deslongchamps.)

Shell minute, turreted; volutions flattened, transversely striated, crenulated near to the sutures, and longitudinally costated; aperture elliptical, oblique.

Our example constitutes a small and short variety, with narrow volutions (about 8); the costæ are large, straight, and from 7 to 8 in a volution; they are most conspicuous near to their upper extremities, which project, forming a kind of coronary border immediately beneath the suture. Another minute specimen, apparently belonging to the same variety, has the first three volutions almost plain, and the costæ upon the succeeding volutions are but little prominent.

The typical form of the species figured by M. Deslongchamps has the costæ much more numerous and less prominent.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

RISSEO? EXIGUA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 11.

Testa parva, ovato-conica, spira anfractibus (6) plano-convexis, angustis, suturis valde impressis, costis longitudinalibus rectis, angustis, 8—9 in ambitu; apertura, parva, suborbiculari, labro externo simplici.

Shell small, ovately conical; spire consisting of six flattened or slightly convex, narrow volutions, the sutures being strongly marked; longitudinal costæ elevated, narrow, perpendicular, 8 to 9 in a volution; aperture small, suborbicular, outer lip simple.

A minute lenticular shell, with about eight and a half costal spaces to a volution, the height of each volution being equal to the half of its transverse diameter; the apex is slightly obtuse, and the last volution is somewhat contracted.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, collected by Mr. Witchell.

CERITHIUM? SPICULUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 1.

Testa ovato-elongata, minuta, anfractibus (6) latis subplanis, transversim striatis et longitudinaliter costatis; costis rectis (6 in ambitu), anfractu ultimo cylindrico, apertura parva, ovata, canali nullo.

Shell minute, ovately elongated subcylindrical; volutions (6) wide, rather flattened, transversely striated, and longitudinally costated; costæ straight, six in a volution; the last volution is nearly cylindrical; the aperture is small, ovate; there is no canal.

The costæ, which have little prominence, appear to stretch continuously; the length of the shell only slightly interrupted by the sutures, which are not strongly marked; the aperture is pupæform; the general figure approximates to *C. strangulatum*, but more lengthened, and with higher volutions.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton.

CERITHIUM? COMPOSITUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 9.

Testa parva, elongato-conica, anfractibus (6) angustis subplanis, transverse striatis et costatis; scilicet anfractu ultimo et penultimo costis crebris longitudinalibus rectis, circa 18 in ambitu; apertura parva, obliqua, ovata, depressa.

Shell minute, conical, elongated; volutions (6) narrow, flattened, transversely striated, and longitudinally costated; but the costæ are limited to the two or three latter volutions, they are closely arranged, little elevated, and about eighteen in a volution; the aperture is depressed, oblique, and ovate.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by Mr. Witchell.

CERITHIUM? WITCHELLI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 7.

Testa minuta subcylindrica, elongata, anfractibus (5—6) subconvexis altis, suturis valde impressis, costis (circa 15) depressis subrectis, superne distinctis, inferne evanescentibus apertura ovata, labro externo simplici.

Shell minute, subcylindrical, lengthened; volutions (5—6) high, rather convex, the sutures depressed and strongly defined; costæ (about 15 to a volution) depressed, distinct at the upper and vanishing towards the lower part of each volution; the aperture is of moderate size, ovate, the lips rather thickened.

The breadth of each volution is about one third more than its height; the costæ are only faintly marked; there are no traces of encircling striations or tubercles.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, communicated by E. Witchell, Esq.

CERITHIUM? PULCHRUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 4.

Testa parva, crassa, turrato-subulata, anfractibus (8) convexis, suturis valde impressis, costis transversis, obliquis, magnis (circa 12 in ambitu), lineis longitudinalibus decussatis, apertura parva ovata, canali nullo.

Shell small, thick, elongately turreted; volutions 8, convex, the sutures deeply impressed; transverse costæ about 12 to each volution, oblique, large, decussated, and rendered nodulous by six narrow encircling lines; aperture ovate, rather contracted; no canal.

Allied to *Cerithium costellatum*, Desh., from which it differs in having fewer volutions, and in possessing encircling lines. *C. bulimoides*, Desh., with a similar general figure, has the costæ smaller, fewer, and perpendicular.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, collected by Mr. Witchell.

NERINEA GRANULATA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXI, figs. 12, 12 a.

TEREBRA GRANULATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 7, fig. 16, p. 173.

CERITHIUM GRANULATUM, *Mor.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 240.

Testa subulato-turrata, anfractibus numerosis angustatis, planis, sed inferne subconcavis,

lineis subnodulosis irregularibus, inæqualibus (9-10) cingendis; apertura obliqua, columella uno plicato.

Shell elongated, turreted; volutions numerous (about twenty), narrow, flattened, but slightly contracted towards the base of each volution, and encircled with numerous (nine or ten) irregular, unequal, slightly nodulous lines; the aperture is small, subquadrate, and oblique, the columellar lip has a single strong plication.

The volutions are narrow, so that their height is little more than the half of their opposite diameters; the upper border of each is rendered prominent by the slight contraction towards the base of each volution; the single strong fold upon the pillar lip, and a trace of another mesial fold upon the outer lip, is all that can be ascertained from the single specimen at our disposal, which is also the type figured by Professor Phillips. Sixteen volutions are preserved, but probably four more would be required to render the spire perfect. *Nerinea fasciata*, Voltz, approaches this species nearly, both in the general figure and in the ornamentation; judging, however, from specimens obtained in the Coral Rag of Yorkshire, the latter has the encircling lines more regularly disposed, and more constantly and regularly nodulous; the spiral angle also appears to be somewhat greater: it is therefore preferable to regard them as distinct species. The length of the imperfect specimen above referred to is an inch and a half, to which should be added two lines to perfect the spire; the transverse diameter of the last volution is three lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The sole example in the Scarborough Museum was obtained in the Cornbrash of that locality.

CERITELLA MINUTISSIMA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 5.

Testa minuta, elongata, spira anfractibus (4) elevatis, subplanis; apertura ovato-elongata; columella contorta.

Shell minute, elongated; spire with the volutions elevated, smooth, and flattened; the last volution is large, moderately convex, attenuated towards the base; the aperture is of moderate dimensions, ovately elongated; the columella is contorted at the base, as is usual in the genus.

The length of the aperture slightly exceeds one third that of the entire shell. It is allied to some of the varieties of *Ceritella parvula* (Aetæonina), but is more subulate; it also approaches to *Tubifer Gerandoseus*, Piette, but is less attenuated than the latter shell.

Geological Position and Locality. Obtained, both by Mr. Witchell and myself, in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton.

CERITELLA LYCETTEA, *Buv.*, sp., *Lyc.* and *Mor.*, sp.

CERITELLA RISSOIDES, *Mor.* and *Lyc.* Gr. Ool. Monog., i, tab. 9, p. 7, 1850, non *Pleurotoma rissoides*, *Buv.* Mém. Soc. Verd., t. ii, pl. 6, fig. 9.

ORTHOSTOMA LYCETTEA, *Buv.* Paléont. de la Mense Atlas, p. 32, 1852.

TUBIFER PLICATUS, *Piette.* Bull. de la Soc. Géol. de France, 2 sér., t. xiii, pl. 13, p. 587, figs. 7—8, 1857.

I avail myself of the opportunity of giving another figure of this pretty species of *Ceritella*, as the magnified figure in Plate IX does not sufficiently exhibit the neatness and angularity of the volutions of the spire. M. E. Piette, in a memoir entitled "Description des Ceritheum enfouis dans les dépôts bathoniens de l'Aisne et des Ardennes," published in the work above quoted, rejects the claim of *Ceritella* to be regarded as a new genus; but figures the present and also another Minchinhampton species of *Ceritella* as examples of his proposed *new genus Tubifer*, under the names of *Tubifer plicatus* and *Tubifer Acteoniformis*. It is a satisfaction to discover this singular and unwitting testimony to the correctness of our appreciation of this generic form.

In the Atlas to the 'Palæontology of the Mense,' page 32, M. Buvignier shows that we were mistaken in supposing that our little *Ceritella* is the *Pleurotoma rissoides* of that author's memoir above quoted, and which he subsequently assigned to his proposed new genus *Orthostoma*; in this instance, also, our genus *Ceritella* has the priority.

CERITELLA MORRISEA, *Buv.*, sp. Pl. XLIV, fig. 22.

CERITELLA LONGISCATA. Gr. Ool. Monog., i, tab. 9, fig. 14, p. 40, non *Pleurotoma longiscata*, *Buvig.*, Mem. Soc. Phil. Verdun, pl. 6, fig. 8.

ORTHOSTOMA MORRISEA, *Buvig.* Paléont. de la Mense Atlas, p. 32.

In this, as in the last species, the indifferent figures in the earlier memoir of M. Buvignier led to the error of assigning our Great Oolite shell to his *Pleurotoma longiscata*; the specific name proposed by that gentleman in his 'Palæontology of the Meuse' is here adopted.

CERITELLA FUSIFORMIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 4.

Testa parva elongata, fusiformi, læve; anfractibus 5, latis, subplanis, anfractu ultimo magno, subcylindrico, apertura elongata, angusta, antice et postice valde contracto.

Shell small, elongated, fusiform, smooth; spire moderately elevated; volutions 5, wide and nearly flat, the last volution large and cylindrical; the aperture is elongated, narrow, and much contracted at both its extremities, its length slightly exceeding that of the spire.

More fusiform than other known English examples of the genus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by Mr. Witchell.

NATICA HULLIANA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 2.

Testa ovata, subglobosa lævi; anfractibus 6 valde convexis, suturis profunde impressis, spira elevato, acuto; apertura oblique ovali, antice rotundata postice angulata; columella callosa, umbilico nullo.

Shell ovate, subglobose, smooth; volutions (6) very convex, the sutures deeply impressed; the spire is elevated, acute, the last volution being very large; the aperture is ovate, oblique, the anterior side rounded, the posterior side acute, the length exceeding a moiety of that of the entire shell; the columella is rounded, thickened, and there is no umbilicus.

Allied to *N. intermedia*, Tab. VI, fig. 1, but with a more elevated acute spire, more deeply depressed sutures, and a more globose ultimate volution; specimens vary somewhat in the figure of the last volution, but the acute, elevated, deeply sutured spire will always serve to distinguish it.

Geological Positions and Localities. I have obtained it in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, and in the Inferior Oolite of the same locality; Mr. Whiteaves has also kindly forwarded to me a specimen from the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon; the latter, which is a young form, has the last volution slightly more globose than in the other examples.

EULIMA? LÆVIGATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, fig. 3.

Testa parva lævigata, subulata, acuta, anfractibus (circa 10) planatis, angustis, suturis impressis; apertura suborbiculari obliquo, umbilico nullo.

Shell small, smooth, elongated, apex acute; volutions (about ten) narrow, their sides flattened, the sutures distinct but not constricted; the aperture is obliquely orbicular; there is no umbilicus.

The height of each volution slightly exceeds the half of the opposite diameter; length, nine lines; diameter of the last volution, three lines.

Compared with *Eulima? communis*, the spire is more acute, the volutions more flattened, and the sutures are less deeply impressed.

Geological Position and Locality. It occurs rarely in the Cornbrash of Scarborough; the example figured is from the collection of J. Leckenby, Esq.

CHEMNITZIA VITTATA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXI, fig. 10.

MELANIA VITTATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., p. 116, pl. 7, fig. 15:

CHEMNITZIA VITTATA, *D'Orb.* Prodr., xi, et No. 29, p. 208.

— — *Mor.* Cat., 2nd edit., p. 242.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 479.

Testa crassa, turrita, elongata, apice acuto, anfractibus (circa 10) latis, in medio subdepressis, ad suturas elatis, carinis duobus instructis, suturis valde depressis; apertura, ovata basi angustata.

Shell thick, smooth, turreted, elongated, apex acute; volutions (about 10) wide, rather depressed in their middle parts, elevated both above and beneath near to the sutures, forming two narrow, equal, cord-like carinæ; the sutures are deeply impressed; the aperture is ovate, rather small and contracted towards the base, where the extremity of the columella is conspicuous; the last volution is rendered somewhat angulated by the prominence of both the encircling carinæ; the surface is shining, with large plications of growth; a magnifier also discloses delicate, nearly regular, distantly arranged, encircling, granulated lines (about 20 to a volution), or when the surface has been slightly abraded, they appear as punctated striations.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; transverse diameter of the last volution, 1 inch; the height of each volution is equal to 3-5ths of its transverse diameter.

The general figure is that of a lengthened cone, and the outline does not exhibit that step-like figure seen in some other allied species, as in *Chemnitzia turris* (Desl.), *C. coarctata* (Desl.), and *C. condensata* (Desl.). The two narrow and equally elevated cord-like cinctures which bound each volution, together with the somewhat angular figure of the last volution, separates it from the foregoing and all other known examples of the genus; perhaps the encircling granulated lines may also constitute a good distinctive character but it can only be discovered in very well preserved specimens. A *Chemnitzia*, in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds and of the south-western counties, which does not appear to have been figured or described, approaches near to *C. vittata*, and has sometimes been regarded as identical with it; there can, however, be no difficulty in separating specimens of the two forms, when they are well preserved. The Inferior Oolite shell is somewhat less conical, or more subulate; the sides of the volutions are more flattened; the upper cincture is rounded and distinct, but comparatively small; the lower cincture is angulated, and not cord-like; the last volution is destitute of the prominent lower cincture, which imparts an angularity to that part in the Cornbrash shell; the general figure of that volution is more lengthened and pyriform, so that the base of the aperture is wider and more produced. The Inferior Oolite shell also does not exhibit any trace of the encircling granulated lines; but possibly the test has not been preserved with sufficient delicacy to

exhibit this feature, even if it originally existed; the plications of growth are also very large, so that in the latter volutions they render the carinæ distinctly nodulous; in *C. vittata* the carinæ are but slightly modified by this cause.

D'Orbigny, 'Prodrome,' has suggested that *Nerinæa suprajurensis*, D'Archiac, may be *C. vittata*; but, judging from the figure of D'Archiac, *N. suprajurensis* is more slender, with the volutions much more numerous and more narrow, the sutures are also destitute of that deeply indented figure which is so conspicuous in our Cornbrash shell. The general resemblance which *C. vittata* bears to some examples of the genus *Nerinæa* has led me to make a longitudinal section of it, and thus to ascertain with certainty that it cannot be assigned to that genus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough and Gristhorp; it is not rare, but is very difficult to disengage from the hard limestone.

KILVERTIA, *Gen. Nov.*

The views expressed on *Cerithium strangulatum*, p. 8, suggesting the propriety of erecting a new genus for the reception of that and other allied forms, have subsequently been strengthened by the examination of well-preserved specimens from the Forest Marble of Somerset and Wilts, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq., of Bath. I have now, therefore, no hesitation in proposing for these the new generic appellation *Kilvertia*, which will be found described in the Addenda.

KILVERTIA CONSTRICTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 8.

Testa parva turrata, elongata, anfractibus (8) superne planalis, inferne ventricosis, suturis bene distinctis, lineis transversalibus et longitudinalibus, delicatissimis, cancellatis; apertura suborbiculari depressa, incrassato.

The height of each volution is about equal to half its opposite measurement, the first encircling line beneath the suture is rather more prominent than the others; altogether there are six; their size and distances correspond nearly with the lines by which they are decussated; the aperture is imperfect at the outer lip, there is no umbilical chink.

Geological Position and Locality. A minute univalve, obtained by crushing shelly portions of the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common; Mr. Witchell has also kindly forwarded a specimen obtained by him at the same locality, and in the same manner.

Genus—FIBULA, *Piette*, 1857.

Description des *Cerithium enfonis* dans les dépôts bathoniens de l'Aine et des Ardennes, par M. Ed. Piette, 'Bull. de la Soc. Géol. de France,' 20 Avril, 1857.

M. Piette has founded his proposed genus upon a small group of lengthened spiral univalves which possess characters intermediate and approximating them to *Turritella* and to *Cerithium*. A rounded, straight columella, with a rudimentary umbilical groove near the base, is combined with an arcuated outer lip slightly notched posteriorly at the suture; the base of the aperture forms a slight canal at its junction with the anterior extremity of the columella, or in other instances there is no canal, the base being rounded and entire, depending upon the exact period of growth at which the animal perished; the surface of the volutions is plain, or slightly ornamented with oblique costæ. The author has figured and described several species, and has characterised his genus in the following terms:—"Le principal caractère du ce genre est d'avoir une columella droite. Le bord libre est arqué, légèrement échancré à sa partie postérieure, près de la suture. L'ombilic n'est souvent que rudimentaire, à peine indiqué, et affectant seulement la columelle externe. D'autres-fois, il pénètre tout le spire. Un caractère très curieux que j'ai remarqué sur plusieurs espèces de ce genre, mais que je n'ai pu encore constater sur toutes, c'est que la columelle se termine parfois intérieurement par un canal rudimentaire; que le mollusque forme ce canal et le rebouche tour à tour, pour le former ensuite de nouveau en grandissant. . . . Ainsi il arrive souvent que parmi plusieurs *Fibula* d'une même espèce, les unes semblent se rapprocher des *Cerithium*, les autres des *Turritelles*. Cela dépend du moment où elles ont péri."

In admitting the generic value of *Fibula*, it becomes necessary to arrange with it the following Jurassic Testacea:—*Chemnitzia phasianoides* (Mor. and Lyc.), *Cerithium Roissii* (Mor. and Lyc.), *Turritella Roissii* (D'Arch.), and *Cerithium suturale* (Buvignier). The Great Oolite of Oxfordshire and of Minchinhampton has supplied the two following additional species.

FIBULA VARIATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, figs. 4, 4 a.

Testa turriculata, subventricosa; spira elongata, acuta, læve, anfractibus (11—12) convexiusculis, angustis, suturis valde impressis; ultimo anfractu symmetrico-curvato; columella interdum ad basin subcanaliculato, aut integro, labro sinistro arcuato.

Shell turriculated, somewhat inflated; spire lengthened, acute, smooth, consisting of 11 or 12 narrow, somewhat convex volutions, with deeply impressed sutures; the last volution is conformable with the others, and is symmetrically curved towards its anterior

extremity; the aperture is oblique, contracted at the base, sometimes slightly channelled, in other instances entire and rounded; the outer lip is much curved and thin. Young specimens are less subulate, but the apex is delicately pointed, the volutions are more flattened and narrow, the sutures being less strongly marked; the latter two or three volutions in adult specimens are more inflated, and they acquire at the base a rudimentary umbilical groove.

It is nearly allied to *Fibula nudiformis*, Piette ('Bull. de la Soc. Géol. Fr.,' 1857, pl. 6, figs. 4, 5), from the Great Oolite of Rumigny, Eparcy, Poix, But, &c.; but, judging from the figures of M. Piette, his species has a shorter spire, with less strongly impressed sutures, and the last two volutions are more lengthened and cylindrical. *Fibula* = *Chemnitzia phasianoides*, which has the spine similarly subulate, has the volutions more flattened, and the sutures much less impressed; other recognised species are more lengthened, with flattened volutions.

Geological Position and Localities. *Fibula variata* has occurred rarely in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, and more commonly in the same formation at Kirklington, Oxon., from which place Mr. Whiteaves has kindly forwarded specimens. Examples are deposited in the British Museum, the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge, in the collection of Mr. Whiteaves, of Oxford, and in that of the author at Scarborough.

FIBULA EULIMOIDES, *Whiteaves*, sp. Tab. XXXI, fig. 5.

CHEMNITZIA EULIMOIDES, *Whiteaves*. MSS., 1859.

Testa turriculata, elongata, spira apice acuto, anfractibus (circa 12) angustis, convexis superne vitta cingenda, suturis valde constrictis, ultimo anfractu rotundo; aperturá obliquá, basí angustó subsinuató, columella umbilico rudimento; labro externo arcuato; anfractibus costis obliquis obscuris irregularibus.

Shell turreted, elongated, acute; spire with about 12 volutions, narrow, convex towards their lower parts, and encircled with a narrow band at their upper borders; the sutures are deeply impressed; the last volution moderately large and rounded; the aperture is lengthened, oblique, narrow, and sinuated at the base; there is also a rudimentary umbilical groove; the outer lip is much arched; the surface has irregular, oblique, obscure costæ, which resemble lines of growth in the latter volutions.

Compared with *Fibula variata*, this species is more subulate, with a shorter last volution; the encircling band upon the upper border of each volution, the oblique costæ, and the convexity of the lower part of each volution, are also distinguishing features. *Fibula undulosa*, Piette, is more nearly allied to it, but the volutions are less narrow and more flattened or destitute of the swelling of the lower portions of the volutions which is a conspicuous feature in *F. culimoides*. The height of each volution is equal to half of its opposite diameter.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Stonesfield, collected by Mr. Whiteaves.

RISSOINA WITCHELLI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 12.

Testá elongato-turrita, anfractibus 6, latis, convexis, aut medio angulatis, longitudinaliter costellatis, costellis circa 26—28, rectis, simplicibus, crebris; apertura ovato-obliqua, labro extus incrassato.

Shell elongately turreted; volutions 6, wide, convex, angulated at their middle part, and encircled with a slender band at the mesial angle; the longitudinal little ribs are very closely arranged; they are smooth, narrow, perpendicular, and are united to the mesial band; from 26 to 28 in a volution; the last volution is conformable with the others, both in figure and ornamentation; the aperture is of moderate size, it is oblique, ovate, but rather pointed at the two extremities; the columella is curved in its middle; the outer lip is thickened.

The angulated figure approximates to *Rissoina duplicata*, Sow., sp., 'Gr. Ool. Mon.,' i, p. 52); but the last volution is somewhat less expanded, the costæ upon the spire are less conspicuous, and nearly three times as numerous. Mr. Witchell, who discovered the species, has kindly communicated several specimens which agree with each other in all essential particulars.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, associated with other minute testacea.

RISSOINA MILLERI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 10.

Testa turrita subcylindrica, anfractibus (6) subconvexis, angustis, longitudinaliter costellatis; costellis 17—18, rectis simplicibus; apertura ovato-semilunari, ad basim effusa; labro extus valde incrassato.

Shell turreted, subcylindrical; volutions (6) convex in their middle part, narrow, but with the sutures only slightly impressed; longitudinally costellated; costellæ 17—18, perpendicular, not very prominent, and plain; aperture ovately semilunar, oblique, expanded at the base, the outer lip having a considerable thickening.

Allied to *Rissoina acuta*, Sow., but having the volutions more narrow and less convex, the sutures being less deeply impressed; the little ribs are much more numerous; the aperture is also larger and more effuse at the base.

Geological Position and Locality. One of a series of minute univalves obtained by Mr. Whiteaves in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common. The name is an acknowledgment of the discrimination of the author of 'The Natural History of the Crinoidea,' who appears to have been the first person to discover the fossil riches of this locality,

and whose strongly expressed opinion was originally the means of directing the attention of the present writer to it.

AMBERLEYA NODOSA, Tab. XLI, fig. 3; et Part 1, Pl. V, fig. 19, 1850.

This elegant shell was represented in so defective a manner at Plate V, fig. 19, as to render it desirable to give the present illustration, in which the aperture faces the spectator more directly. The examination of additional specimens has tended to confirm the views expressed in my manuscript of 1850, viz., that *Amberleya* should rank as a distinct genus of the *Littorinidæ*, separated from *Littorina* by the thin test, lengthened, almost turriculated, spire, and scarcely less so by the ornamentation of the volutions. Other examples of *Amberleya* will be found in *A. Jurassi*, Lyc. (the next species here described), *Turbo capitaneus*, Munst., *Turbo ornatus*, Sow., and some other allied Inferior Oolite species which have been figured by D'Orbigny as examples of *Purpurina*, but which are well distinguished from the type form of that genus (see the observations on *Purpuroidea insignis*). The generic appellation *Amberleya* was derived from Amberley Heath, which is a second name for Minchinhampton Common.¹

AMBERLEYA JURASSI, Lyc. Part 1, Tab. IX, figs. 33, 33 a.

Testa turbinato-conicâ, acutâ, lineatâ, anfractibus (6) latis, tricarinatis, carina mediana, magna, subacuta, anfractu ultimo carinis 8, elevatis, subacutis, striis obliquis serratis, apertura magna, ovata basi subangulato, columella recta.

Shell turbinated or conical; spire elevated, acute; volutions (6) high, with three elevated, subacute carinæ, of which the median carina is the most prominent. The last volution is large, with eight elevated carinæ, their edges being serrated by oblique, longitudinal striations; the aperture is large, ovate, somewhat angulated at the basal junction with the columella, which is straight.

Distinguished from *Turbo capitaneus*, Goldf., both by the characters of the general

¹ Subsequently to the completion of this Supplement, I have been favoured by M. Eugene E. Deslongchamps with a copy of his memoir, extracted from the fifth volume of the 'Bulletin of the Linnean Society of Normandy,' 1860, entitled "Observations concernant quelques Gasteropodes, Fossiles, des Terrains Jurassiques places par l'auteur de la 'Paléontologie Française' dans les genres *Purpurina*, *Trochus* et *Turbo*. Note sur le genre *Eucyclus*." The latter proposed new genus is identical with our *Amberleya*, quoted in the memoir as *Abberleya*. The author has in this little work given an excellent critical analysis of the group of which he has proposed to constitute *Eucyclus*; these are *Purpurina Patroclus*, D'Orb., *P. Philiasus*, D'Orb., *P. ornata*, D'Orb., *P. bathis*, D'Orb., *Turbo Itys*, D'Orb., *T. niceus*, D'Orb., *T. Julia*, D'Orb., *T. capitaneus*, Munst., *T. castor*, Roem., *T. princeps*, Roem. He has also figured and described the following new species—*Eucyclus obeliscus* and *E. papyraceus*, from the Upper Lias; *E. pinguis* and *E. goniatus*, from the Inferior Oolite; the latter shell, in its general figure and plan of ornamentation has a considerable resemblance to *Amberleya nodosa*. *Eucyclus* is therefore a synonym of *Amberleya*.

figure, by the greater number of carinæ, and by the absence of tubercles upon them. *Turbo castor*, D'Orbigny, resembles it in the characters of the carinæ, but they are less numerous and less elevated; the spire is also much less produced.

Height 15 lines, transverse diameter of the last volution 11 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, in which it occurs rarely in the coarse volite or planking.

AMBERLEYA ARMIGERA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, fig. 6.

Testa conica spira elata, apice acuta, anfractibus (5) convexis, subangulatis, costis tuberculosus cingendis; costis duobus superioribus minoribus, inferioribus majoribus; anfractu ultimo basi carinis serratis (5) cingendis; umbilico nullo.

Shell conical; spire elevated, pointed; volutions (5) convex, somewhat angulated, with four encircling costæ or carinæ, which are densely and delicately tuberculated, and decussated by fine striations, the two lower costæ being much larger than the upper, so that the lowest costa overhangs the upper part of the next volution; the base has five encircling, serrated costæ; there is no umbilicus.

Height 10 lines, length of the last volution 8 lines.

The encircling carinæ occupy nearly the entire height of each volution, leaving only narrow, deep, interstitial spaces; the lowest of the carinæ is the largest. The general figure approaches to *Turbo capitaneus*, Goldf., but the latter has the encircling carinæ much more elevated, narrow, more widely separated, and less numerous. *Turbo Phillipsi*, Mor. and *Lyc.*, has a much shorter spire, with the volutions less ventricose or angulated; other species are more remotely allied.

Geological Position and Locality.—The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in which it is rare; from the cabinet of John Leckenby, Esq.

NERITA INVOLUTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, fig. 15.

Testa oblique ovata, lævigata, spira parva, depressa, sub-celata, anfractu ultimo per inflato; apertura ampla, labro interno convexo.

Shell oblique, ovate, smooth; spire (apparently consisting of two volutions) small, depressed, nearly concealed by the envelopment of the last volution, which is much inflated at the aperture; inner lip convex, smooth.

A plain species, distinguished by the great length and volume of the last volution; the apex of the spire is imperfect, but though quite depressed, probably it is not altogether concealed; the general figure is allied to *Neritina Staffensis*, Forbes, but the latter is more lengthened and more minute.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by Mr. Whiteaves in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon.

NERITOPSIS ARCHIACI, *D'Arch.*, sp. Tab. XXXI, fig. 7, 7 a.

TURBO CANALICULATUS, *D'Archiac.* Mém. Soc. Géol. Fr., vol. v, pl. 29, fig. 6.

— ARCHIACI, *D'Orbigny.* Prodr., i, p. 300.

Testa ovato-depressa, spira elata, anfractibus tribus vel quarternis, angustis, inflatis, suturis profunde canaliculatis, anfractu ultimo costis transversis obscuris, inæqualibus, irregularibus, striisque crebris decussatis; striis tenuibus, regularibus, undatis; apertura ampla, suborbiculari.

Shell ovate, depressed; spire elevated, consisting of three or four volutions, which are narrow, inflated, their sutures deeply channeled; the last volution has some obscurely marked, irregular, and unequal transverse costa decussated by encircling striations; the striations are regular, very closely arranged, faintly impressed, with small, wave-like undulations; the aperture is large and rounded.

More depressed than *N. sulcosa* and *N. striata*, but with larger volutions, the sutures being also more deeply channeled; the ornamentation of the surface is so faintly impressed that it is scarcely perceptible without the aid of a magnifier.

Geological Positions and Localities. A rare species, from the Cornbrash of Scarborough, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby. Eparcy, France.

TROCHUS GUISEI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 14.

Testa alta conica, apice acúto, anfractibus (6) latis, leviter concavis, anfractú último subangulatú, basi convexo, concentricè striato; anfractibus, costis obscuris, obliquis, ad basin bi-cinctis; apertura depressa.

Shell elevated, conical; volutions (6) wide, apex acute, slightly concave in their middle portions; the last volution angulated; the base convex, with fine, encircling striations; the sides of the volutions have delicate, obscure, oblique costæ, which are interrupted towards the base of each volution by two narrow, encircling bands; the sutures are delicate and faintly marked; the aperture is depressed.

The ornamentation of this little Trochus is regular and but faintly sculptured; the encircling bands are rendered slightly nodular by the decussating costæ.

The name in compliment to W. V. Guise, Esq., President of the Cotteswold Naturalists Club.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

MONODONTA EXIGUA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 29.

Testa parva ovata, spira elata, obtusa, anfractibus tribus, subplanis, anfractu ultimo rotundo; striis tenuibus cingendis, costisque obliquis depressis, crebris, decussatis; apertura ovata, columella ad basin incrassato, subumbilicato.

Shell small, ovate; spire elevated, obtuse; volutions three, very slightly convex, the sutures distinctly marked; the last volution rounded with densely arranged, delicate, encircling striations, which are decussated upon the upper and middle portions of the volution by numerous depressed, oblique costæ, which are rendered somewhat granular by the striations; the aperture is ovate, the columella is thickened at its base, and there is a slight umbilical depression; the base of the last volution is destitute of costæ.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, collected by Mr. Witchell.

MONODONTA LYCETTI, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Tab. XXXI, figs. 14, 14 a.

Testa subdepressa, spirà brevè, exserta; anfractu ultimo permagno lateribus planatis, costisque magnis, crenulatis, cingendis, basi constricta sulcò magnò.

Shell depressed; spire short and slightly mammillated, the last volution very large, angulated at its upper margin, flattened upon its sides, and slightly convex towards the base, which has a large, encircling furrow; the aperture is moderately large, wide above, contracted towards the base; the columella is rounded and very tumid.

The whole shell is encircled with rows of rope-like crenulated costæ, the upper border and flattened sides being formed by three costæ larger than the others; beneath these are five costæ diminishing symmetrically to the basal furrow; the upper surface, which is flattened, has three encircling costæ, within which rises a small, mammillated apex.

Lateral diameter one fourth greater than the height.

The large, rounded costæ, flattened sides, and depressed figure, readily distinguish it from allied species.

Geological Position and Locality. In soft, pale, gray, marly limestone (Bradford Clay?), Islip, Oxon., collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

MONODONTA SPARSISTRIATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 9.

Testa parva turbinata, depressa, spira anfractibus 4; convexiusculis, striis 6, cingendis; apertura ovata, basi subplanò, lavigato, umbilico nullo.

Shell small, turbinated, depressed; spire moderately elevated, consisting of four rather

convex volutions, which are encircled with six regular striations; the aperture is ovate, the base somewhat flattened and smooth; there is no umbilical depression.

A small shell, with the last volution expanded and depressed; the striations are rendered slightly scabrous by very delicate, obtuse, decussating ornamentation, partially preserved, and which is only visible under a considerable magnifying power.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, collected by Mr. Witchell.

MONODONTA COMPOSITA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 6.

Testa parva subdepressa, spira anfractibus 3—4 angustis, angulatis, superne concavis; lineis angustis, regularibus subdistantibus cingendis, anfractu ultimo permagno, superne costulis depressis longitudinalibus lineis decussatis; aperturá magná ovatá, columella solida, dentata.

Shell small, rather depressed; spire with the volutions (3—4), angulated in their middle part, narrow, delicate, and rather distantly arranged, the last volution is very large; the surface above the mesial keel is concave, and has closely arranged, depressed, longitudinal, little elevations or ribs, which are rendered nodulous in their upper parts by the encircling lines; the aperture is moderately large; the columella has a conspicuous thickening at its base; there is also a slight umbilical depression.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, collected by Mr. Witchell.

SOLARIUM BATHONICUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 27, 27 a, 27 b, 27 c.

Testa parva depressa, superne planata, inferné concavó, concentricè striató; anfractibus (3) angustis tabulatis, externe subcarinatis nodulisque paucis, obscuris, coronatis; lateribus subconvexis striatis.

Shell small, depressed, flattened above, concave beneath and concentrically striated; volutions (3) narrow, tabulated, externally slightly carinated, and with a few obscure coronary tubercles; the upper and lateral surfaces have encircling striations, the sides being slightly convex.

The specimen examined has a diameter of only two lines, the height being equal to about one third of the breadth.

Geological Position and Locality. The upper beds of the Great Oolite in the vicinity of Bath, collected by Charles Moore, Esq.

PLEUROTOMARIA GRANULATA, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. XXXI, fig. 8, 8 a.

TROCHUS GRANULATUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 220, fig. 2.

PLEUROTOMARIA GRANULATA, *Deslong.* Mém. Soc. Linn., viii, pl. 16, figs. 6—8.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodrome, p. 267.

— — *Morris.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 271.

— — *Quenstedt.* Der Jura, p. 414, tab. 57, figs. 5—7.

Testa trochiformi subturrita, apice acuta, anfractibus convexiusculis, in medio angulatis, subgradatis, superne planiusculis, inferne convexiusculis, transverse et longitudinaliter striatis; sinu angusto, fascia sinus prominente, transverse tenuissime striato, in medio anfractuum sita; ultimo anfractu ad basin subangulato, basi subconvexa, concentricè striata; umbilico minimo aut subnullo; apertura subquadrata labro sinistro crassiori reflecto.

Shell trochiform, subturreted; apex acute; volutions rather convex, angulated in their middle portions, or somewhat step-like, the upper half of each volution being flattened, the lower half rather convex; the surface is longitudinally and transversely striated, the decussations of the striæ forming granules or tubercles, of which there are usually five rows above and four beneath the mesial angle, the uppermost row having the tubercles more prominent and separated than the others; the sinus is narrow, and of moderate depth; the fascia of the sinus is prominent, with fine, transverse striations, and placed in the middle of the volution; the last volution has the base somewhat angulated; the base is convex, and concentrically striated; the umbilicus is very small or almost none; the aperture is subquadrate, the left lip being thickened and reflected.

A beautiful species, not very regular in the disposition of the longitudinal and transverse striations, but for the most part those beneath the mesial fascia are more strongly marked than above.

The height of the entire shell and diameter of the last volution are equal in the specimen figured; others have the height somewhat greater; 16 lines is a medium size.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Inferior Oolite of the south-west of England and the Cornbrash of the coast of Yorkshire. Our specimen is from Gristhorpe, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby. It is moderately abundant.

CYLINDRITES EXIGUA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 14.

Testa parva, subcylindricá, spira clata conica, apice obtuso, anfractibus 5, latis, paululum convexis, spira vero lateribus subconcavis; anfractu ultimo margine rotundato, apertura angustissimo.

Shell minute, subcylindrical; spire elevated, conical, its sides being, however, slightly concave, and its apex obtuse; the volutions are five in number, moderately wide and

slightly convex; the last volution is lengthened, its upper margin is rounded; the aperture is very narrow.

More lengthened and attenuated, the spire more elevated, and its apex more obtuse, than in *C. acutus*, to which species it appears to be most nearly allied.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

CYLINDRITES TURRICULATUS. Tab. XLIV, figs. 26, 26 a.

CYLINDRITES TURRICULATUS, *Lycett.* Proc. Geol. Soc., 1853, p. 342, vol. ix, pl. 14, fig. 8.

Testá elongatá, subylindricá; spirá magná, acutá; anfractibus (8) convexis; suturis profunde impressis; anfratu ultimo ovato; apertura angustata.

Shell elongated, ovately cylindrical; spire lengthened, its apex acute; volutions (8 in the adult state) convex, their sutures deeply impressed, the last volution ovately cylindrical; aperture narrow.

The general figure somewhat resembles *C. altus*, but the volutions are more numerous, and are not flattened, as in that shell; the subovate figure and elevated spire readily distinguishes it from other contemporaneous species. The length of the aperture is equal to three fifths of the entire shell.

Geological Position and Localities. Formerly collected at Ponton, Lincolnshire, by Professor Morris; recently it has been obtained in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton by E. Witchell, Esq.

ACTEON BATHONICUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 16.

Testa parva ovata, spira elevata, anfractibus (4) subplanis, ad suturam angulatis, suprâ angulam spiratis, tabulatis, ultimó anfractû striis regularibus tenuibus; apertura ovali, posticè angustatá.

Shell small, ovate, spire elevated, volutions (4) rather flattened upon the sides and elevated, their superior borders forming a sharply defined angle; above the angle is a flattened sutural area, the last volution has regular, delicate, encircling striations; the aperture is moderately large, ovate; the posterior extremity narrow; its length is more than half the height of the shell.

A minute but well-marked species, with a spire larger, more lengthened, more angulated and more pyramidal than *Auricula Sedgwicki*, Phil.; it is more nearly allied to *Tornatella Aviothensis*, Buv., 'Pal., Mense,' pl. xxiii, figs. 32, 33; and to *Tornatella pulla*, Kock and Dunk., 'Ool.,' pl. xi, fig. 11; but these have the spire more lengthened and less flattened.

Geological Position and Locality. One of a series of minute and, for the most part,

dwarfed testacea, collected by Mr. Moore from the upper portion of the Great Oolite in the vicinity of Bath.

ACTEON PHASIANOIDES, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 28.

Testa parva ovato-elongata, sublæve, spira alta, turriculata afractibus 5, superne convexa, inferne planatis, anfractu ultimo magno, ovato, basi tenerrime striato, apertura elliptica, columella recta, uniplicatâ.

Shell small, ovately elongated, nearly smooth; spire elevated, turreted; volutions 5, convex above, the sides flattened, and the sutures strongly defined; the last volution slightly exceeds half the entire length of the shell; it is ovate, its base having some delicate, regular spiral striations; the aperture is elliptical, the columella straight, having a single plication.

Possibly the entire surface may have had striations still more delicate than those at the base, but no traces of them remain; the spire is larger, and the volutions are more inflated, than is usually seen in this genus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

ACTEONINA BREVIS. Tab. XLI, fig. 6.

Under the title of *Cylindrites brevis*, an immature and imperfect example was figured in the first part of the 'Great Oolite,' Monograph. Tab. VIII, figs. 13, 13, *a*; the fine example now figured was collected by Mr. Whiteaves in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., and exhibits in the more advanced stage of growth a change in the last volution, whose upper margin rises higher than those of the preceding volutions, thus rendering the vertex slightly concave, a change with which recent conchology presents many analogous instances. The figure of the columella leaves no doubt that it is an *Acteonina*.

ACTEONINA KIRKLINGTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 5.

Testa ovato-cylindrica, elongata, lævigata, spira obtusa, perspicua, anfractibus (4) depressis, columella ad basin contorta, apertura inferne elongata, ovata.

Shell ovately cylindrical, elongated, smooth; spire obtuse, depressed, the upper margins of the volutions exposed and rounded; columella contorted at its base, forming with inner lip an umbilical depression; aperture narrow above, pyriform, lengthened, and rather pointed at its base.

A lengthened cylindrical *Acteonina*, with an exposed, obtuse spire, which does not rise higher than the upper border of the last volution; a small specimen is, in proportion,

somewhat shorter. It is nearly allied to *Bulla? primæva*, Deslongchamps, 'Mém. Soc. Linn. de Normand.' t. 7., pl. x, figs. 23, 24; the latter is a larger shell, with the spire less exposed, and the aperture at the base much less lengthened and less pointed; it is therefore probably distinct. The elongation of the anterior part of the aperture appears also to separate it from *Acteonina convoluta*, Lyc., 'Cotteswold Hills,' p. 125, the left-hand figure, pl. iv. As three specimens of each form of different states of growth have been examined, we may rely upon the persistence of this distinctive feature.

Length 11 lines, opposite diameter 6 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., collected by Mr. Whiteaves, who has obtained several specimens.

ACTEONINA LUIDII, *Luid.*, sp. Tab. XXXI, fig. 16.; Tab. XLI, fig. 18, *a, b, c.*

COCHLITES LUID. Lithoph. Brit. Ichnogr., 1699, 417.

ACTEONINA LUIDII, *Mor.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 234.

Testa subcylindrica, antice mediocriter attenuato, postice truncato, anfractu ultimo superne angulato, lateribus planatis, spira depressa, anfractibus (4—5) angustis, apice exserto.

Shell short, subcylindrical, moderately attenuated anteriorly, truncated abruptly posteriorly; volutions (4—5) depressed, narrow, their upper margins exposed upon the flattened posterior surface; the apex is slightly elevated and obtuse; the last volution has its posterior margin angulated and its sides flattened. Casts exhibit the upper margin of the last volution somewhat rounded, and also the edges of the other volutions.

Height one third greater than the transverse diameter.

Geological Position and Localities. The Forest Marble of Kidlington, Oxon., collected by Mr. Whiteaves, and of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, collected by myself, at both of which localities it is rare.

ACTEONINA CANALICULATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, figs. 9, 9 *a, b.*

Testa subcylindrica lævigata vel ovata, spira exserta, obtusa, anfractibus (7) angustis, subplanis, superne convexis, et canaliculatis, ultimo anfractu subcylindrico, basi . . . ?

Shell subcylindrical, smooth, or ovate; spire elevated, obtuse, consisting of 7 narrow volutions, which have their sides flattened, their upper borders being rounded and deeply channeled; the last volution is nearly cylindrical, the aperture is not exposed, and the base is imperfect.

The characters of the spire, with its numerous narrow-channeled volutions, without angularity, appears to be sufficient to distinguish the species.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., obtained by Mr. Whiteaves.

ACTEONINA SCARBURGENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXI, figs. 13, 13 a.

Testa ovata ventricosa lævigata, spira brevi obtusa, anfractibus (4) convexis, anfractu ultimo ad suturam subcanaliculato; apertura angustata, columella ad basin marginata.

Shell ovately ventricose, smooth; spire short, obtuse, consisting of four narrow, convex volutions; the last volution has the sides slightly convex, its upper margin rounded and slightly channeled at the suture; the aperture is narrow, somewhat expanded at the base, which is margined at its junction with the columella.

A handsome ventricose shell, shorter and more tumid than *A. convoluta*, *Lyc.*, which appears to approximate more nearly to it than other recognised species.

Length 14 lines, diameter of the last volution 10 lines, length of the aperture 11 lines. The specimen figured is from the fine collection of Mr. Leckenby; the test, which is thin, is partially preserved; it has a corneous aspect. A single specimen.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough.

ACTEONINA SCALARIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 18.

Testa parva, subcylindracea, spira brevi, acuta, anfractibus 4, lateribus angustis planatis, marginibus acutis, superne tabulatis; apertura elongata, basi elliptico curvato.

Shell small, subcylindrical; spire short, but elevated and acute, consisting of four narrow volutions, which are flattened upon their sides, their upper borders are acute, their upper areas are flattened; the aperture is moderately large and lengthened, its base is elliptically curved.

The length is 3 lines, the opposite diameter but little exceeds 1 line.

The upper angle of each volution is acute, and even slightly projects outwards, a character which is not seen in any other known species with an elevated spire. Possibly this is the young condition of a much larger species.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., collected by Mr. Whiteaves.

DENTALIUM ENTALOIDES, *Desl.* Tab. XXXI, figs. 11, 11 a, 11 b.

DENTALIUM, *Phillips.* Geol. York., i, pl. 4, fig. 37.

— GLABELLUM, *Bean.* Cornbrash Fossils, Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839, without figure or description.

— ENTALOIDES, *Deslongchamps.* 1842. Mém. Soc. Linn., vii, p. 128, tab. vii, figs. 36—38.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodrome, i, p. 272, No. 205.

— PARKINSONI, *Quenstedt.* Handbook, t. 35, fig. 19.

DENTALIUM PARKINSONI, Quenst. Der Jura, p. 484, t. 65, figs. 5, 6.

— ENTALOIDES, Oppel. Die Juraformation, 1856-8, p. 390.

— ANNULATUM, Bean, Leckenby. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1858, vol. iv.

Testa crassa, tereti, subarcuata, sæpius nitida, striis tenuissimis densissimis paululum obliquis ornata. (Deslongchamps.)

Shell thick, tubular, round, smooth, shining, slightly curved; encircled with striations, which are somewhat oblique and strongly impressed towards the posterior or smaller extremity, anteriorly they are more faintly and densely arranged and ultimately disappear, the surface having some irregular annular folds of growth. Length of an imperfect Cornbrash specimen 24 lines, the larger diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. The Calcareous Grit examples have larger dimensions, they are of more advanced growth, and have the greater portion of their cylinder devoid of striations.

The Cornbrash imperfect specimens are less slender and more straight than the figures of *D. Parkinsoni* given by Professor Quenstedt, and more nearly accord with those of *D. entaloides*, Deslongchamps; but the specimens figured by Quenstedt differ also from each other in their attenuation and curvature. *Dentalium cinctum*, Goldfuss, has encircling striations, without obliquity; *D. undulatum* of the same author has the figure somewhat compressed; *D. tenue*, Goldf., is more slender and more nearly cylindrical.

Geological Position and Locality. *Dentalium entaloides* appears to have a considerable geological range; the Cornbrash of Scarborough has produced a few specimens; Mr. Leckenby has also obtained it in the Kelloway Rock and the Calcareous grit of the same locality. *D. entaloides* was obtained by M. Deslongchamps in the Inferior Oolite of Moutiers and Bayeaux; by Dr. Oppel in the beds with *Ammonites Parkinsoni* at Mont d'Or, near Lyons; in Swabia it occurs at the upper boundary of the Lower Oolite (Braun Jura e. Quenst.) at Ehningen and Balingen.

TROCHUS STRIGOSUS, Lyc. Tab. XLV, fig. 12.

Testa alta, conica, transversè costellatà, costellis granulosis æqualibus; anfractibus (5) subplanis, quadricostatis et vitta striata anteriora; ultimo anfractu obtusè carinatò; basi concava; columella obliqua; apertura sub-triangulari.

Shell elevated, conical, transversely costellated; costellæ, four to a volution, granulated and equal; the anterior border of each volution has also a depressed, striated band; the volutions, about five in number, are flattened, and the last volution is rounded; the base has a few striations; the columella is oblique, and the aperture somewhat triangular.

The ornamentation is strongly marked and regular; the height and breadth are nearly equal; the sole specimen is rather imperfect at the apex.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Gristhorp Bay, near Scarborough, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

BIVALVIA.

GRYPHÆA MINUTA, *Sow.* Tab. XL, fig. 30.

GRYPHÆA MINUTA, *Sowerby.* Min. Con., tab. 547, fig. 4.

— — *Morris.* Catal. Brit. Foss., p. 186.

Testa parva, valva majora suborbiculata, umboni incurvo, lateré anticó sulcó breví instructó. Valva altera ignota.

Shell small; the larger valve subglobose, suborbicular; the beak produced, incurved, and nearly straight, only slightly roughened by the area of attachment; the anterior side with a short sulcation, but no distinct lateral lobe. The smaller valve is unknown.

A minute Gryphæa, of which several specimens have been obtained by Mr. Witchell in the Minchinhampton Great Oolite; it has no well-defined distinctive features, and would scarcely have been deemed worthy of notice had it not been figured by Mr. Sowerby from Ancliff.

PLACUNOPSIS SEMISTRIATUS, *Bean,* sp. Tab. XXXIII, figs. 9, 9 a.

ANOMIA SEMISTRIATA, *Bean.* Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839, p. 61, fig. 21.

Testa, valva majora convexa, subobliqua, ovato rotundata, apice submarginali, acutá, lamellis concentricis, irregularibus, superne lævigata, inferne lineis radiantibus subæqualibus nodulosis ornata. Valva affixa ignota.

Shell with the larger valve ovate, slightly oblique, convex; the apex pointed, and placed near to the margin; the surface has numerous irregular, concentric lamellæ; the lower portion has numerous radiating lines, which are nearly equal, granulated, and undulated. The attached valve has not been obtained.

The test appears to be less delicate than is found in some other examples of the genus, and is usually affixed to another shell, more especially to *Terebratula lagenalis*, so that it is scarcely possible to obtain a specimen whose figure has not been affected by some extraneous body. The general aspect has much resemblance to *Placunopsis Jurensis* ('Gr. Ool. Monog. Biv.' tab. i, fig. 13), but the latter has the ornamentation of the surface much more strongly defined, with larger and more densely arranged radiating lines. In *P. semistriatus* these can only be discerned with a magnifier.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of the Yorkshire Coast, at Grinstead and Scarborough, where it is moderately rare. The upper portion of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotteswold Hills has a species probably identical with this *Placunopsis*, and possessing a similar kind of ornamentation.

PECTEN RIGIDUS, *Sow.* Tab. XL, fig. 16.

PECTEN RIGIDUS, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 205, fig. 8.

— — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 177.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodr. Et., xi, p. 314.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 492.

Testa ovato-orbiculari, sub-æquivalvi, plano-convexa, reticulata, costis depressis, crebis, sub-regularibus, divergentibus, lamellis concentricis angustis, hinc inde decussatis; auriculis inæqualibus, transverse lamellosis, lamellis elevatis, crebris.

Shell ovately orbicular, equivalve or subequivalve, moderately convex; costæ diverging, depressed, slightly unequal, sometimes undulating and closely arranged, crossed by narrow, irregular, concentric lamellæ, which are sometimes elevated upon the ribs, and in other instances form only narrow lines across the interstitial spaces, giving to them a punctated aspect; auricles large, unequal, with numerous transverse, narrow, elevated lamellæ.

Geological Positions and Localities. It is not uncommon in the upper portion of the Great Oolite, in the Forest Marble, and in the Cornbrash of many localities, as at Castle Combe; Stanton, near Chippenham; Kidlington, Oxon.; Rushden, Northamptonshire; Luc, France.

PECTEN GRIESBACHI, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 6, 6 a.

Testa, valva sinistra crassa subæquilaterali acuta, compressâ, auriculis magnis sub-æqualibus, radiatim costata et concentricè striatâ, costis (circa 26) superne angustis sub-æqualibus transverse striatis, inferne obsolete; striis concentricis, regularibus tenuissimis; auriculis transverse plicatis. Valva altera compressa interne lævigata.

Shell with the left valve thick, subequilateral, compressed, acute; auricles large, nearly equal, and transversely plicated; the surface is ornamented with about twenty-six very delicate, radiating costæ, which are striated, narrow, nearly equal, and regular; they are distinct towards the apex, but are only faintly traced towards the middle and lower part of the valve; the concentric striations are very fine and regular over the whole surface; a few faintly marked plications of growth are visible towards the lower border. The external surface of the right valve has not been exposed; its convexity is about equal to that of the other, its inner surface being smooth, without traces of the exterior ornamentation.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, in the cabinet of the Rev. A. W. Griesbach.

PECTEN INÆQUICOSTATUS, *Phil.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 1, 1 a.

PECTEN INÆQUICOSTATUS, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 4, fig. 10.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodrome, p. 373.

— OCTOCOSTATUS, *Roemer.* Ool., p. 69, pl. 3, fig. 18.

— INÆQUICOSTATUS, *Mor.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 176.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 607.

Testa ovato-acuta, convexa, longitudinaliter, 8 costata, concentricè lineata, costis convexis latis sulcis conformibus in dorso hinc inde dentatis, duobus mediis latoribus, lineis exilibus confertis sublamellosis auriculis subæqualibus longitudinaliter lineatis. (Roemer pro valva dextra.) Valva sinistra costis (8) angustis, elevatis rotundis asymmetricis, subnodosis, interstiis latis irregulariter concentricè striatis.

A convex, subæquivalve, acute-pointed Pecten, with large, nearly equal auricles; the surfaces of both the valves having irregular, concentric striations and several large folds of growth. The right valve has broad, slightly elevated costæ (8), which are unequal and slightly defined towards the posterior side, separated by narrow and but little depressed sulcations, which are distinct upon the inner surface of the valve; the left valve has eight narrow, elevated, but rounded costæ, of which those upon the sides are small and unsymmetrical; the intervening spaces are broad upon the middle of the valve, and very narrow laterally; the auricles are obliquely lineated.

Geological Positions and Localities. Rarely in the Cornbrash and Kelloway Rock of Scarborough, more commonly in the Coralline Oolite of Malton, but it is seldom well preserved at either of these geological positions; Roemer makes a similar statement respecting its occurrence at Lindner Berges.

PECTEN ARTICULATUS, *Schloth.* Tab. XXXIII, fig. 12.

PECTEN ARTICULATUS, *Schloth.* Petref., pp. 227, 228.

— — *Goldf.* Petref., p. 47, tab. 90, fig. 10.

— — *Roemer.* Verst., p. 68.

Testa ovato-acuta convexa, costis angustis acutis, subæqualibus cingulatis acuminatis, sulcis duplo latoribus concavis subtilissime transversim striatis, auriculis inæqualibus lamelloso-lineatis costulisque virgatis. (Goldfuss.)

Shell ovately pointed, convex; radiating costæ elevated, narrow, acute, more or less unequal, with acute transverse lamellæ; interstitial sulcations wider than the costæ, concave, with delicate transverse striations; auricles unequal, with radiating ribs crossed by lineal lamellæ. The more numerous ribs (about twenty-four), their irregularity and inequality, will distinguish it from *P. vimineus*, Sowerby, a species which abounds in the Inferior Oolite.

Geological Positions and Localities. *Pecten articulatus* occurs in the Cornbrash of the Yorkshire coast, and more frequently in the Calcareous Grit and Coralline Oolite of the same county.

PECTEN RUSHDENENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 4, 4 a, 4 b, 4 c.

Testa æquivalvi, suborbiculari, acuta, auriculis inæqualibus (auricula antica majora), valvis plano-convexis rugis concentricis elevatis, crebris, inferne squamatis, squamis brevibus, regularibus delicatissime instructis.

Shell equivalve, suborbicular, acute, moderately convex; auricles unequal (the anterior one being the larger); the valves have a few plications of growth, and very densely arranged, elevated, concentric rugæ, which are slightly wrinkled towards the apices, but towards the middle of the valves become short, regular, scabrous elevations, disposed checker-wise with those above and beneath, so that when viewed obliquely the ornamentation resembles that of an engine-turned watch; this is more especially the case with the surface of the right valve, which has the concentric rugæ more delicate and closely arranged, and also the scabrous elevations; in other respects the valves are alike in the design of their ornamentation.

A beautiful suborbicular species; the minute scabrous elevations arrest the finger when it is passed upwards over the surface. It is very rare.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Rushden, Northamptonshire, in the collection of the Rev. A. W. Griesbach.

PECTEN WOLLASTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b, 2 c.

Testa ovato-orbiculari compressa, æquivalvi, auriculis inæqualibus transverse plicatis et radiatim costatis; valva dextra concentricè striata et radiatim costata; striis tenuissimis, inferne lamelloso-rugosis; costis inæqualibus nodosis; numerosis, inferne evanescentibus; valva sinistra striis subtilissimis concentricis regularibus.

Shell ovately orbicular, slightly convex, equivalve, with unequal auricles, the anterior one being the larger; they have numerous transverse plications and two or three radiating costæ; the surface of the right valve has concentric striations and radiating costæ; the striations are very fine and irregular; the middle and lower portion of the valve is occupied by irregular, scabrous, concentric plications; the radiating costæ are very numerous, irregular, and knotted; they gradually disappear towards the middle of the valve. The left valve has very delicate, regular, concentric, densely arranged striations.

This rare *Pecten* differs from *Pecten Dyonisius*, *Buv.*, chiefly in being equivalve, and in the dissimilarity of the ornamentation in the opposite valves.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, in the cabinet of the Rev. A. W. Griesbach.

PECTEN MICHELENSIS, *Buvignier*. Tab. XXXIII, fig. 3.

PECTEN CANCELLATUS, *Bean*, on Cornbrash Fossils, Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839 (no figure or description).

— MICHELENSIS, *Buvignier*. Paléont. de la Meuse, Atlas, p. 24, pl. 32, fig. 7.

Testa orbiculari, depressa maxima, concentrice rugosa et obsolete lineis subpunctatis irregulariter radiata, ad umbones costulis convexis, distantibus, regularibus radiantibus et concentricis decussata; umbonibus acutis; auriculis inæqualibus, transverse costellatis. (*Buvignier*.)

Shell orbicular, depressed, large, rugose in the adult state, with slightly defined, irregular, radiating lines and large, irregular, concentric lamellæ; the umbones are acute, the auricles are unequal, the posterior auricle with large, rugose, transverse striations; the surface near to the umbo has regular, radiating costæ, slightly knotted where they are decussated by the concentric costæ, which are nearly regular, and somewhat less closely arranged than those which radiate.

The foregoing description applies to the right valve; the change which the surface undergoes in acquiring its adult condition is very striking, and is slightly indicated by the few last lamellæ upon the specimen figured; a very fine example in the Scarborough Museum, from the Coralline Oolite of Malton, shows that it ultimately acquired the aspect of Hinnites, thus losing all regularity in its ornamentation, and having very large, irregular, squamose lamellæ; the left valve has not been obtained.

Pecten retiferus ('Gr. Ool. Monogr. Biv.,' p. 9, tab. i, fig. 15) approaches to it in the kind of ornamentation, but has the radiating costæ larger and more distant, as are also the concentric lamellæ; the umbones are less acute, and the auricles, which have a different figure, are more nearly equal. Under the name of *Pecten cancellatus*, it was inserted by Mr. Bean in his list of Cornbrash fossils, but without either figure or description. The splendid work of M. Buvignier on the 'Palæontology of the Meuse' exemplifies an aged specimen, together with the progressive changes which the ornamentation of the surface underwent.

Geological Positions and Localities. The specimen figured is from the Cornbrash of Scarborough; it occurs also in the Coralline Oolite of Malton; M. Buvignier has recorded it in the same formation at St. Mihiel and at Donaument.

PECTEN ANISOPLEURUS, *Buv.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 5, 5 a.

PECTEN ANISOPLEURUS, *Buvignier*. Paléont. de la Meuse, Atlas, p. 23, pl. 19, figs. 31—35.

Testa subrotunda, depressa, inæquivalvi; valva sinistra subplana, quinquecostata, lamellis concentricis, fibrosis, interdum interruptis, subtextis, ornata; costis distantibus, convexis,

squamatis, intervallis, triplolatoribus; costis extremis minoribus; auriculis subæqualibus, transverse lamellosis. Valva dextra convexiori quinesulcata, concentrice tenuiter lamellosa; sulcis concavis, costis alteræ valvæ respondentibus; costis latioribus convexis, subdivisis. (Buvignier.)

Shell suborbicular, inequivalve, depressed. The left valve nearly flat, with fine radiating ribs, separated by very wide intervals; the costæ have large, squamous plications, rather irregular, and nearly disappearing as they approach the apex, the costæ near to the margins being the smaller; the intervals between the costæ have five regular, concentric, squamous plications; the auricles are nearly equal, they are transversely lamellated. The right valve is convex, with five radiating sulcations, corresponding to the five costæ of the other valve; the whole surface of the valve is covered with delicate, regular, concentric, closely arranged lamellæ. The interior of the valves present an appearance corresponding with the ornamentation of the exterior.

Height rather greater than the breadth, and thrice the diameter through both the valves.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough and of Northamptonshire; the collections of Mr. Leckenby and of the Rev. A. W. Griesbach contain fine specimens. M. Buvignier quotes the species from the lower ferruginous beds of the Oxford Clay, Ardennes and Meuse.

HINNITES GRADUS, *Bean*, sp. Tab. XXXIII, figs. 10, 10 a.

PECTEN GRADUS, *Bean*. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839.

Testa valva sinistra, ovato orbiculari convexo-plana, radiatim undulato costata et concentrice lineata; umboni acuto submediano, auricula antico magno, oblique radiatim lineatis; auricula postica subnullo; costulis radiantibus numerosis, costa una majora et minora alternatim instructis, semel varicibus duobus radiantibus magnis. Lineis decussantibus densis regularibus; valva affixa ignota.

Shell with the left valve ovately orbicular, somewhat convex, the surface irregular, with unequal, undulating, radiating costæ and concentric lines; umbo acute, mesial straight, the anterior auricle large, with oblique radiating lines, the posterior auricle scarcely produced; the surface of the valve has very numerous, unequal, radiating, rounded costæ, in two series, a larger and a smaller costæ being arranged alternately; there are also two elevated, irregular, large, radiating varices upon the middle of the valve, as in *Hinnites abjectus*. The costæ are about equal in width to the intercostal spaces; the entire surface of the shell has densely arranged, very regular, concentric lines, which are scarcely visible without the aid of a magnifier. The other valve is unknown.

Nearly allied, both in figure and aspect, to *Hinnites abjectus*, from which it is distinguished by the regularity and smoothness of the costæ and by the regular, concentric lines crossing both the costæ and the intercostal spaces; the latter are equal in width to the

costæ, whereas *H. abjectus* cannot be said to have any intercostal spaces, every part of the surface being occupied by unequal, crowded, nodose costæ; the two large, radiating, nodose, elevated varices are alike in both species.

The specimen figured is the original example, which belonged to Mr. Bean; it has lost a portion of the surface near to the lower border, and also a portion of the apex, nor will it appear remarkable that only a single specimen of a shell so thin and fragile should have been disengaged from a rock so intractable as the Cornbrash of Yorkshire.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

AVICULA CIATHRATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, figs. 7, 7 a, 7 b.

Testa parva suborbiculari, convexo-plana, valva sinistra auriculis subæqualibus magnis; superficie costis radiantibus (circa 24) acutis, regularibus et nodosis, lineis concentricis distantibus decussatis; valva altera subplana, lævigata, inornata.

Shell small, suborbicular; the left valve with a low convexity, with large and nearly equal auricles; the surface of the valve has about twenty-four regular, acute, and slightly knotted radiating costæ, which are decussated by a few distantly arranged, concentric, elevated lines; the costæ radiate equally over the auricles and the middle of the shell. The right valve is more flattened, it is smooth and destitute of ornamentation. Diameter, about three lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton; a single specimen.

AVICULA SUBCOSTATA, *Roemer*, sp. Tab. XL, fig. 24.

MONOTIS SUBCOSTATA, *Roemer.* Nord. Ool., p. 75, t. 4, p. 7.

Testa orbiculari subobliqua, convexa, longitudinaliter costulata, subtillissime concentricè striata, costulis (10—14) remotis superne evanescentibus, inæqualibus, auricula lævi, umbonibus minimis antrorsum incurvis. Valva sinistra. (Roemer.)

Shell orbicular, rather oblique, convex, longitudinally costulated, and with very delicate concentric striations; costellæ (10—14) acute, distinct, rather unequal, and disappearing towards the umbo; auricles plain; umbo small, curved forwards. The right valve is not known.

A small shell; much less convex, less oblique, with a shorter hinge-line and more delicate ribs than *A. costata*, Sow.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common, at which place it is very rare.

GERVILLIA TORTUOSA, *Sow.*, sp. var. Tab. XL, fig. 25.

GASTROCHÆNA TORTUOSA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 526, fig. 1.

— — *Phil.* Geol. York., t. 11, fig. 36.

GERVILLIA TORTUOSA, *Mor.* Catal. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 168.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 418.

Testa elongata, antice tortuosa, postice recto, attenuato, umboni perobliquo, subterminali; linea cardinis obliquissimo; margine antico undulato, plicis concentricis læviter instructis. Valva dextra subconcava, tortuosa; facies interna ignota.

Shell elongated, convex, and contorted anteriorly, straight and attenuated posteriorly; umbo very oblique, with a small anterior auricle; hinge-border very oblique, anterior border undulated; the surface of the valve has five irregular, concentric plications upon its anterior side. The right valve is twisted conformably with the left valve; it is somewhat concave. The cardinal ligamentary pits have not been exposed in the present variety. Compared with the Inferior Oolite forms of *Gervillia tortuosa*, this variety is more narrow and less contorted, having the posterior extremity nearly straight; the umbo is also more acute, and the surface is destitute of the large, rugose, concentric plications which are conspicuous upon well-preserved examples of the typical form. So much variability, however, is seen in the contorted species of *Gervillia* that I prefer to regard the present as pertaining to *G. tortuosa*, but constituting a well-marked variety.

Geological Position and Locality. It occurs rarely in the Cornbrash of Scarborough; from the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

GERVILLIA ISLIPENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 35.

Testa, valva sinistra crassa, obliqua, convexa, linea cardinis elongata, auricula postica permagna, falciformi, dorso angulo obtuso obliquo instructo; plicis incrementi paucis. Valva altera et foveolis interni ignotis.

Shell with the left valve thick, inflated, very oblique, with a lengthened hinge-line and falciform posterior auricle; the anterior border is slightly excavated, and there is an obtuse, oblique angle, which extends from the umbo to the posterior extremity of the valve, which is curved backwards; the folds of growth are few and prominent; the surface is destitute of ornament. The other valve is not known, nor has the hinge been exposed.

The general figure much resembles that of *G. crassicosta*, *Mor.* and *Lyc.*, but it is more inflated; it has a greater posterior curvature, and is destitute of the oblique costæ. The length of our largest example is 2 inches, that of the hinge-line $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Islip, Oxon., also the Great Oolite of Stonesfield; collected by Mr. Whiteaves.

PERNA FOLIACEA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVII, figs. 3, 3 a.

Testa ampla subæquivalvi, subplana, umbonibus prominulis acutis; latere antico excavato, margine posteriore et inferiori elliptico curvato; lateribus rugis concentricis paucis irregularibus. Foveolis interni ignotis.

A large, subæquivalve, depressed shell, with prominent, pointed umbones, excavated and thickened anterior border, the hinge-line short, the posterior and inferior borders elliptically rounded, the general figure being mytelliform, the left valve being somewhat more convex than the other; the test is thin, with delicate margins.

Dimensions. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; opposite diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the hinge-area has not been exposed.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton Common; a single fine specimen of each valve is in the collection of the author, who is not cognizant of any other examples.

INOCERAMUS QUADRATUS, *Sow.*, sp. Tab. XXXVIII, figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b.

PERNA QUADRATA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 492, non Phil. non Goldf.

— — *Lycett.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1855.

Testa tenue subquadrata, transversa, inæquivalvi, valde inæquilatera, valva sinistra antice oblique inflato, postice compresso; umboni magno, subinvoluta, antrorsum instructo; linea cardinali subhorizontali elongato; latere anteriore truncato, infra umbonem concavo, basi subrecto, superficie rugis concentricis paucis irregularibus. Valva dextra planata umboni parvo antico. Foveolis interni parvis numerosis.

Shell thin, subquadrate, transverse, inequivalve. The left valve inflated anteriorly, with a large, subinvolute, projecting beak, and a steep, truncated and excavated slope beneath it; the posterior side is very thin, compressed, and expanded; the hinge-line is lengthened and nearly horizontal; the base is lengthened and nearly straight. The right valve is flattened; the umbo is small, pointed, and anterior. The internal hinge-pits are placed upon a narrow, lengthened plate; they are small and numerous. The surfaces of the valves are smooth, with a few irregular, concentric plications.

The diagnosis in the 'Mineral Conchology' is as follows:—"Quadrilateral, one side shorter than the other three; valves gibbose, unequal, the shorter side very concave, bounded by two obtuse carinæ."

The figure in the 'Mineral Conchology' has the right or smaller valve facing the spectator; the contour of the larger or convex valve is not seen; even the outline is not perfect, as there seems to be a portion of the lower (right) border wanting, and thus forming an angle at its anterior extremity, which would be rounded in the perfect shell; but the whole is stated by the author to be little better than a cast. With such an

illustration it is not surprising to find that in the plates to the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' and in the 'Petrefacta' of Goldfuss, two very different species of *Perna* (flattened, equivalve, and rugose) were figured for the *Perna quadrata* of Sowerby.

The convexity of the left valve, little remarkable in young specimens, becomes very considerable with advance of growth; the test upon the anterior side is moderately thick, but the posterior side is delicate and is rarely preserved entire. Upon the smaller of the specimens figured the portion denuded of the test exhibits obscure, concentric, and radiating striations in the convex valve; the same feature is also visible upon the surface of the cast of the smaller valve figured by Mr. Sowerby; it must therefore have existed upon the inner surface of the very thin, nacreous layer of the test, which has not been preserved; the exterior surface of the test is quite destitute of ornamentation.

Dimensions. Length of our largest specimen, in the direction of the hinge-line, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; convexity of the larger valve, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Geological Positions and Localities. Mr. Sowerby's specimen was obtained in the Cornbrash at Bulwick, Northamptonshire, and, as far as can be ascertained, no second example has been obtained from that locality. In the Inferior Oolite of the vicinity of Nailsworth the present author has procured specimens at several quarries, in a single bed; its position being the highest bed of the white building-freestone, and immediately underlying the bed of hard, cream-coloured limestone with *Nerinaeas*, which appears to be special to the Nailsworth valley. *Perna quadrata* does not appear to be very uncommon; but owing to the thinness of the fibrous test, it can only be disengaged from the Oolite by a tedious and difficult process; more frequently, however, the shell is found to have been crushed or imperfectly preserved at its posterior side.

LIMA PECTINIFORMIS, *Schloth.* Tab. XXXVI, fig. 1. Part II, Tab. VI, fig. 9. ³

In figuring a larger and more characteristic example of this shell some additional remarks may be allowed. It is widely diffused, abundant and of large dimensions in the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite, rare and delicate in the Great Oolite, rare in the Cornbrash, in the Kelloway Rock and Oxford Clay; it reappears in considerable numbers in the Coralline Oolite, assuming all its pristine varieties of form; these are sufficiently remarkable. In its young condition it was gregarious, and probably was attached by one of the valves to the ground; such, at least, seems an easy explanation of the fact that the upper surface of a slab of stone covered with the species usually discloses only the inner surfaces of single valves, the other valves having probably been removed by marine action in their dead state; but although young and thin, the specimens in this condition often attained to the full dimensions of the species, the radiating flutings of the external surface being almost equally strongly marked upon the inner surfaces, in which state, also, the muscular scar is not distinguishable, and when the valves are closed the umbones touch each other. In old specimens, owing to a continual deposition of shell upon the inner

surface, more especially towards the umbones, the triangular sub-umbonal area is large and oblique, so that the umbones then are widely divergent; the internal radiating flutings have gradually disappeared, or are only visible at the lower border of the valves; the muscular scar is conspicuous; ultimately, each valve acquired at its umbonal extremity a thickness of two inches and a half, the cavity of the interior became much smaller, the outer surface ceased to be extended at its borders during this internal accretion of shell; we may also infer, from its solid, ponderous mass, and from the frequency with which it became perforated by the Lithophagidæ, that, unlike the common *Limæ* and *Pectens*, its habits were sedentary; doubtless these perforations may have been made in dead shells, but they are not to be discovered in any other of the Jurassic *Limæ*.

The test consists of two very distinct layers; the outer layer is always thin and semi-transparent, the inner layer is white, opaque, laminated, and received continual additions to its thickness; in brief, the structure and mode of growth agrees with that of the genus *Spondylus* as fully as does the external aspect of the imbricated rugæ and the tubular, spine-like processes; it is, in truth, *an æquivalve Spondylus, destitute of hinge-teeth*. The variations of figure are also considerable; sometimes sub-orbicular, with no more obliquity than a *Pecten* or *Spondylus*, with the sides nearly equal, the radiating costæ undulating and irregular, as in *Hinnites*; in other instances it is oblique, with a steep anterior slope; add to this latter figure a greater lengthening of the valves, a compression of the posterior side, and the aspect becomes strictly that of *Lima*, as in *L. squammicosta*, Buv., which appears to be only the young condition of this variety.

Few shells differ more in the convexity of the valves; occasionally an example will be found so much inflated that its figure can only have resulted from having been moulded upon and remained closely adherent to a convex surface, to which the missing valve probably remained attached.

The shell is not inæquivalve, although such an appearance is often imparted to it from a depression, or an irregularity in the convexity of one of the valves; as, however, the borders of the valves are found to fit perfectly, this distortion cannot be owing to the effects of fossilization.

Even from the earlier days of palæontology this shell has been a source of doubt and perplexity. Schlotheim referred it to *Ostracites*, as also did Ziethen. Mr. Sowerby, in the 'Mineral Conchology,' placed it with *Lima*, but expressed doubts as to the genus; more recently, Professor Quenstedt, in his 'Jura,' after alluding to the features which distinguish it from the ordinary *Limæ*, divides it into two varieties, one having a thick and the other a thin shell; he concludes by assigning it to the genus *Ostrea*, but without offering any proofs that it would be correctly placed with the latter genus. The change from the thin to the thick shell has already been explained, and the structure of the test is distinct from that of *Ostrea*.

Lima pectiniformis may be placed at the head of a group of Jurassic *Limæ* which are nearly allied, both in their external characters, shell structure, and mode of growth; these

are the following: *L. Elea*, D'Orb., from the Supraliasic Sands; *L. Electra*, D'Orb., from the Supraliasic Sands and the Inferior Oolite; *L. Hector*, D'Orb., Inferior Oolite; *L. Luciensis*, D'Orb., Great Oolite; *L. rudis*, Sow., Coralline Oolite; *L. rotundata*, Buv., Coralline Oolite; *L. angusta*, Buv., Coralline Oolite.

LIMA PUNCTATILLA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 32.

LIMA PUNCTATILLA, *Lyc.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1853, p. 420.

Testa parva, inflata, ovato-oblonga, auriculis parvis subæqualibus, lateribus leviter excavatis; costis radiantibus (circa 24) elevatis, granulatis, interstitiis angustis, striis concentricis crebris decussatis.

Shell small, inflated, ovately oblong; auricles small and nearly equal, the sides of the valves steep and slightly excavated; radiating (costæ about 24), elevated, granulated; large upon the centre of the valves, and degenerating upon the sides into lines, decussated by closely arranged concentric striations.

The general figure resembles *Lima gibbosa*, but more convex, and with radiating lines or delicate costæ upon the sides, which increase in size symmetrically towards the middle of the valve, each rib being ornamented with a minute line of granules. The specimen figured is of less dimensions than others, but it has only occurred very rarely.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton; the Inferior Oolite of Leckhampton Hill, in the shelly freestone.

LIMA HELVETICA, *Oppel.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 8, 8 a.

LIMA GIBBOSA, *Goldfuss.* Pet., t. 102, fig. 10, p. 86, non Sow.

— HELVETICA, *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 489.

Lima testa fornicata ovata subobliqua antice declivi, costis (25—27) subacutis adpressis et linea laterali notatis, sulcis conformibus, lunala lævi convexa. (Goldfuss.)

Shell ovately oblong, convex, slightly oblique; anterior slope lengthened, steep; posterior slope more gradual and flattened; umbones acute, straight; anterior and posterior auricles equal and but little produced, forming a short horizontal hinge-line; radiating costæ upon the middle portion of the valves narrow, sub-acute, 25—27 in number at the lower border, 14—15 near to the umbo, the additional costæ near to the lower border consisting of smaller intervening costæ or lines, unequal in size, and rather irregularly arranged; the larger costæ towards the sides of the valves appear as if compressed upon the shell. The anterior sides of the valves are nearly smooth, but each side has a few very delicate radiating lines; the entire surface of the valves has very delicate, closely arranged, concentric, irregular striations, which impress the costæ, and are very conspicuous upon the wide, flattened intercostal spaces; the valves are close fitting and thin.

Geological Position and Localities. It occurs rarely in the Cornbrash of Scarborough. Dr. Oppel records it in the same geological position at Marquise, near Boulogne; also at Egg, near Aarau, Switzerland. Goldfuss records it at the latter locality, and at Basel.

LIMA RIGIDULA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXIII, figs. 7, 7 a.

PLAGIOSTOMA RIGIDULUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., i. t. 7, fig. 13.

Testa elongata, convexa, per-obliqua, umbonibus obliquis, acutis, auriculis parvis subæqualibus; latere antico elevato, excavato, postico elliptico curvato; valvis costulis radiantibus angustis, rotundatis, regularibus, sed undulatis et granulatis; interstiiis duplo latioribus subtilissime transversè striatis, striisque regularibus instructis.

Shell elongated, convex, very oblique; umbones small, pointed anterior; auricles small, nearly equal; anterior side very convex, with a steep, excavated border; posterior side curved elliptically; the entire surface has delicate but rounded, elevated, and finely knotted radiating costæ, gently waved and separated by interstitial spaces twice the breadth of the costæ; the spaces have very fine, regular, and closely arranged transverse striations; the plications of growth are few, but become prominent near to the lower border.

One of the most elongated and oblique of the Jurassic Limæ. The general figure and ornamentation would much resemble *Lima ovalis*, Sow., if the convexity of the anterior side were not much greater, and the costæ more elevated, in the Cornbrash shell; the striations are so densely arranged that the spaces do not present a punctated aspect, as is usually seen when the striations are more distant, and larger.

Dimensions. Length, 20 lines; breadth, 12 lines; diameter through both the valves, 10 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in which it is abundant.

MODIOLA GIBBOSA, *Sow.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 11, 11 a.

MODIOLA GIBBOSA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 211, fig. 2.

— RENIFORMIS, *Sow.* Ib. fig. 3. ?

— — *D'Orb.* Prodr., i, p. 282.

— GIBBOSA, *Mor.* Catal., 1854, p. 210.

Testa elongato-ovato, convexa subreniformi umbonibus curvatis acutis sulco obliquo antico; latere antico inferne sinuato, latere postico elliptico curvato; lateribus plicis magnis concentricis distantibus.

Shell ovately elongated, very convex; umbones pointed, curved forwards; an oblique sulcation proceeds downwards and forwards to the lower part of the anterior border, which

is sinuated; the anterior side has a large, rounded, but compressed lobe; the posterior border is very convex, and is curved elliptically; the surfaces of the valves have a few large, irregular and distant plications.

The length is twice the breadth, and two fifths greater than the convexity of the united valves.

The very inflated figure, the curvature of the valves, and the distinct anterior broad sulcation, distinguishes it from other Jurassic species; some specimens, smaller and apparently younger, cannot perhaps be distinguished from *Modiola reniformis*, Sow., for the species varies in the length, curvature, and convexity.

Geological Positions and Localities. This species is figured upon the authority of specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, which are stated to have been collected in the Cornbrash of Melbury Osmond. It is common in the Inferior Oolite of the southern counties.

CUCULLÆA CORALLINA. Tab. XXXIX, fig. 3.

CUCULLÆA OBLONGA, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, t. 3, fig. 34, non Sow.

— CORALLINA, *Damon.* Geol. Weymouth, Suppl., pl. 4, fig. 8.

Testa inflata, subrhomboidali, subæquilaterali, umbonibus magnis medianis acutis, incurvis, latere postico abbreviato abrupte truncato, area cardinis brevi, superficie lineis longitudinalibus crebris, irregularibus aliis radiantibus subobsoletis decussata.

Shell much inflated, subrhomboidal, nearly equilateral; umbones large, mesial, incurved, elevated, slightly oblique, and nearly in contact.

The anterior side is produced and rounded, the posterior side is very short, abruptly truncated, slightly excavated, and separated from the other portion of the surface by a strongly defined subacute angle; the hinge area is short and not wide; the surface has densely arranged, irregular, longitudinal lines, decussated by others radiating, but much less clearly defined.

Dimensions.—Height, three fourths of the length.

A very short, tumid, abruptly truncated Cucullæa, possessing these characters in a greater degree, and less oblique than any of the shorter examples of *C. oblonga*, Sow.; the latter shell has also several large, widely separated, radiating lines upon the anterior side, of which our species is destitute. It appears to be identical with *Cucullæa oblonga*, Phil., from the Coral Rag, at least with the more short examples of that species, for the Coral Rag shell presents great variability in its general figure, more especially in that of the posterior side, and it is easy to obtain specimens which insensibly connect the shorter with the more lengthened and oblique forms; it rarely happens that the surface ornamentation can be discovered, but the portions of the surface obtained agree with that of the Cornbrash shell.

Geological Positions and Localities. *Cucullæa corallina* occurs rarely in the Cornbrash of the Yorkshire coast, but is abundant in the Coral Rag of Pickering and of Oxfordshire.

CUCULLÆA CLATHRATA, *Leck.* Tab. XXXIX, figs. 4, 4 a.

CUCULLÆA CLATHRATA, *Leckenby.* Journ. Geol. Soc., 1858, vol. xv, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Testa subrhomboidali inflata, umbonibus antemedianis magnis, valde separatis, area ampla, excavata, lanceolata, basi subrecto; valvis rugis longitudinalibus, irregularibus, lineisque radiantibus, crebris tenuibus, dorso angulo obtuso et obliquo.

Shell subrhomboidal, inflated; umbones large, placed anterior to the middle of the valves, separated by a large lanceolate area; there is an oblique obtuse angle upon the posterior side, separating a concave posterior space from the middle portion of the valves; the surface has large, longitudinal, irregular, rugose plications crossed by closely arranged, delicate, radiating lines; the lower border is nearly straight, and slightly sinuated.

The shorter posterior side and larger umbones distinguish it from *Arca lata*, Dunker, to which in other respects it has a considerable resemblance.

Dimensions.—Length, 26 lines; height, 14 lines; diameter through both the valves, 16 lines; space separating the points of the umbones, 3 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, also in the Kelloway Rock of the same locality. In the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

NUCULA MENKEI, *Roem.* Tab. XXXIX, fig. 2.

NUCULA MENKEI, *Roemer.* Nordd. Ool., t. 6, fig. 10, p. 98.

Testa ovata, medio ventricosa concentric striata, antice brevissima acuta oblique truncata, cordato-subexcavata, posterius producta rotundata, basi subarcuata, umbonibus crassis incurvis, aream lanceolatam haud efformantibus. (Roemer.)

Shell ovate, anterior side very short, somewhat excavated, and pointed at its lower extremity; posterior border lengthened, curved, sloping obliquely downwards, its lower extremity rounded, base slightly curved elliptically, umbones large, incurved, area very slightly defined; the middle portion of the valves is moderately convex, with a few distant plications of growth, and delicate concentric striations obscurely defined.

Nucula variabilis, Sow., approximates to this species, but is without the anterior excavation, and has a more lengthened posterior side. *Nucula nuclens*, Desl., is shorter and more globose.

Geological Positions and Localities. Roemer records *Nucula Menkei* in the Portland Limestone of Wendhausen. Mr. Whiteaves has collected it in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, and in the Cornbrash of Islip, Oxon.

Genus—ISOARCA, *Munster*.

Shell equivalve, ventricose; umbones large, anterior or antero-mesial, sometimes more or less spiral, ligament external; hinge-border lengthened, curved, with two series of small transverse teeth, which decrease in size towards the centre; pallial impression simple.

ISOARCA SCARBURGENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIX, figs. 5, 5 a.

Testa tenui, ovato-oblonga, tumida, umbonibus magnis subanticis, prominentibus, latere antico brevi, curvato, postico elongato, oblique declivi, sulcis duobus evanescentibus; margine inferiore subrecto; valvis striis concentricis irregularibus, inferne semel granulis irregularibus instructis.

Shell thin, ovately oblong, somewhat inflated; umbones large, prominent, placed anterior to the middle of the valves, directed obliquely forwards; anterior side short and curved elliptically, posterior side lengthened, the margin sloping obliquely downwards with two slightly impressed oblique furrows, which are distinct towards the umbo; the lower border is lengthened and nearly straight; the surface has fine irregular, concentric striations, and the sides have towards their lower border irregular, rounded granules, rather distantly arranged.

Dimensions.—Length, 24 lines; height, 16 lines; diameter through the valves, 12 lines.

A fine and rare example of a genus which seldom occurs in the Jurassic rocks of this country. It is much less inflated, and the umbones are more prominent than in *Isocardia transversa*, *Munst.*, less oblong, and with the anterior side more produced than in *Isoarca Lochensis*, *Quenst.*, and *Isoarca eminens*, *Quenst.* Other Jurassic species more remotely allied and approaching the orbicular figure are *Isoarca subspirata*, *Munst.*, *Isoarca texata*, *Munst.*, *Isoarca decussata*, *Munst.*, and *Isoarca cordiformis*, *Quenst.* The general figure resembles *Cypricardia*, but when the hinge cannot be exposed, the genus may be distinguished by the granulations upon the surface, and by the tenuity of the test.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

LEDA ANGLICA, *D'Orb.* Tab. XXXIX, fig. 7.

NUCULA LACHRYMA (obtuse variety) *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 9, fig. 25.

LEDA ANGLICA, *D'Orb.* Prodr., p. 275.

Testa lævigata parva, inflata, subtrigona, umbonibus medianis obtusis incurvis depressis, latere antico curvato, oblique-declivi, latere postico abrupte declivi, acute carinata, carina obliqua prominula; valvis striis longitudinalibus obscuris et plicis incrementi paucis impressis.

Shell small, inflated, short, subtrigonal; umbones depressed, mesial, obtuse and incurved; the anterior border is rounded, sloping downwards and uniting with elliptical curvature of the lower border; the posterior side slopes abruptly downwards, it has an oblique posterior carina, which becomes conspicuous and raised towards its lower extremity; it separates a posterior, depressed, lanceolate area from the sides of the shell. The surface has obscure longitudinal striations, and several folds of growth.

The inflated figure, short posterior side and projecting oblique posterior carina, distinguish it from *Leda lachryma*, Sow., and also from other species of the Lower Oolites.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in which it occurs rarely. Professor Phillips records it in the lower stage of the Inferior Oolite (Dogger), and in the gray limestone or upper stage of the same formation upon the coast of Yorkshire.

TRIGONIA ELONGATA, Sow. Tab. XXXIX, figs. 6, 6 a.

TRIGONIA ELONGATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 431.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodr., vol. i, p. 338.

— — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 228.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 525.

— — *Damon.* Geol. Weymouth, Suppl., pl. 2, figs. 1, 2.

Testa subtrigona, alta, convexa, antici brevissima truncata, costis, magnis, subhorizontalibus, leviter undulatis; umbonibus prominentibus acutis incurvis; area cardinali lata, ornatissima, distincte tripartita, carinis prominentibus, denticulatis.

Shell subtrigonal, very convex and lengthened; anterior side short, its border abruptly truncated with numerous large, nearly horizontal and slightly undulated costæ; the umbones are elevated and much incurved; the posterior area (which nearly equals in size the other portion of the surface) is very wide, and is separated into three distinct parts by as many prominent denticulated carinæ; the marginal carina is very large and nearly straight; the mesial and inner carinæ though smaller are likewise conspicuous in both the valves; the space between the mesial and inner carina is much depressed and its ornamentation is very delicate; the superior or post ligamental space is short and wide, it has a few elevated perpendicular plications. The convexity of the united valves is somewhat greater than the breadth of the shell, and equal to two thirds of the length of the marginal carina.

The general figure and other characters are so strongly defined that it will not readily be mistaken for any other example of the group of the *Costatæ*; the figure of the Cornbrash specimens agrees with those from the Oxford Clay, but the sculpture upon the area is less strongly marked in specimens from the latter formation, which are also usually smaller. Compared with other examples of the same group of species, *T. elongata* is remarkable for the short, widely-separated horizontal costæ, for the great size and straightness of the

marginal carina, for the prominence of the sculpture upon the tripartite area, and more especially for the shortness and great breadth of the superior or post-ligamental space, which, when the valves are united, becomes cordate rather than lanceolate. D'Orbigny (Prodrome) believes it to be identical with *T. cardissa*, Agassiz, it is, however, only necessary to compare the marginal carina in the two forms to perceive their distinctness.

Geological Positions and Localities. It is abundant in the Oxford Clay of the southern counties, more especially at Radipole near Weymouth, and in the Cornbrash of the coast of Yorkshire, at Gristhorp, and at Scarborough. The foreign localities cited are France, Dives, Villers (Calvados), Clucy, Mont Orient, near to Salins (Jura), Montsec, near to St. Mihiel (Meuse), Marault, near to Chaumont (H. Marne), Beaumont, Pizieux, Chauffour (Sarthe).

TRIGONIA TUBERCULOSA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 6.

TRIGONIA TUBERCULOSA, *Lycett.* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1850, p. 12, t. 11, fig. 9.

— — *Morris.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 229.

Testa ovato-trigona, subdepressa, umbonibus parvis, recurvatis, marginè anteriore et inferiore rotundo, marginè postico excavato, area angustata, transverse plicata, plicis magnis acutis; carina marginali delicati nodulois; carina interna varicibus magnis regularibus ornata; area lanceolata varicibus paucis obliquis; valvis lateribus costis numerosis concentricis et dense tuberculosis, tuberculis crebris elevatis, compressis.

Shell ovately trigonal, depressed; umbones small, mesial and recurved, anterior and lower borders rounded, superior border rather excavated; area narrow, with two oblique carinae, and with transverse acute plications, every second plication forming a varix upon the inner carina; the marginal carina is delicately tuberculated; the post ligamental lanceolate space is small, with several oblique varices; the sides of the valves have very numerous, closely arranged, concentric tuberculated, costa; the tubercles are much elevated, and compressed laterally, imparting to them a club-shaped figure, the lower extremity of each extending to the succeeding costa.

A pretty little species, remarkable for the delicacy and salient features of its ornamentation. The characters of the tubercles upon the sides of the valves closely resemble those in *Trigonia elathrata* Ag., but in other particulars the two species are widely separated; the close contiguity of the extremities of the tubercles between row and row gives to them, when viewed from the posterior side, the appearance of forming a series of vertical costae; the tubercles are, however, very well separated in the rows, and towards the lower border they project considerably from the sides of the valves; eighteen rows of costae may be counted in a specimen whose length is only nine lines.

Geological Positions and Localities. The specimen figured is from the cabinet of the Rev. A. W. Griesbach, and was obtained by him from the Cornbrash of Rushden; it

is silicified, and is a beautiful object for the delicacy of its ornamentation; the original specimen figured by me in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' was obtained by the Rev. P. B. Brodie in the shelly freestone of the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill; at each locality it ranks as one of the more rare productions.

TRIGONIA CLYTHIA, *D'Orbigny*. Tab. XXXVII, fig. 2; Tab. XL, figs. 5, 5 a.

TRIGONIA CLYTHIA, *D'Orbigny*. Prodr. de Paléont., i, p. 309.

"*Coquille singulière par ses côtes concentriques formant de deux en deux un angle sur la région anale, indépendamment de la area costulée en travers.*" (*D'Orbigny*.)

Testa subtrigona, convexa, transversim costata, costis numerosis, crebris, curvatis, postice alternatim angulatis, carina marginali levigato, elevato, area planatá transversim costatá, costis magnis, depressis.

Shell subtrigonal, convex, transversely costated; costæ numerous, small, closely arranged, curved, convex upon their lower and concave upon their upper sides; the first few costæ are united to the marginal carina, the succeeding costæ are bent suddenly upwards at their posterior extremities, forming a series of angles, one of which proceeds from every second costa; the marginal and inner carinæ are smooth and elevated; the area is moderately wide, flattened, traversed transversely by a few large depressed and waved costæ, which are interrupted by an oblique mesial furrow.

The general figure is nearly triangular; the umbones are mesial, much elevated and pointed; the anterior border is nearly straight, sloping obliquely downwards, but slightly sinuated immediately beneath the umbones; the posterior border is short and oblique.

Dimensions.—The height and the lateral diameter are nearly equal; the diameter through both the valves is one fifth less.

The costæ upon the sides of the valves are so closely arranged that about twenty occur in a specimen seven lines in height.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Great Oolite of Minchinhampton and Bisley Commons, also in the upper zone of the same formation near to Bath. Luc (*Calvados*).

TRIGONIA SCARBURGENSIS, *Lyc*. Tab. XXXVII, fig. 1.

Testa ovato-trigona subdepressa, elongata, umbonibus recurvatis, margine antico rotundo, postico excavato, producto; area angusta, elongata, carinis tribus delicatissimis ornato; valvis costis tuberculatis, magnis per series leviter arcuatis, antice parvis, irregularibus, postice magnis curvatis.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather depressed, elongated; umbones recurved; anterior side rounded and produced; posterior slope somewhat concave, lengthened; the area is narrow, flattened, with irregular transverse striations, and ornamented with three very delicate

knotted carinæ, the lanceolate, post-ligamental space is much lengthened, smooth, and excavated. The costated portion of the shell has the rows at first regular and concentric, with regular, distinct tubercles; subsequently the costæ become more ridge-like and the tubercles less separated; anteriorly they are small, and the rows are broken and confused; posteriorly they are large and more regular, curving upwards slightly, but their extremities are well separated from the marginal carina.

This is the shell attributed by Messrs. Young and Bird to *T. clavellata*, and subsequently also by Professor Phillips, Professor Williamson, and Mr. Bean, in their lists of Cornbrash fossils.

Trigonia signata, Ag., figured in the second part of the Great Oolite Monograph under the name of *Trigonia decorata*, is also an elongated shell, but is destitute of the recurvature of the umbones and of the produced anterior side; the rows of costæ likewise differ; the posterior portions are not larger than the anterior, and there is wanting that arrest in the continuity of the rows always conspicuous in the Cornbrash shell, and which imparts to the anterior portion of the latter form a broken, irregular character. *Trigonia clavellata*, Lhwyd, Parkinson, and Sowerby, so abundant in the Lower Calcareous Grit of England, France, and Switzerland, has a much shorter and more convex figure, the umbones are not recurved, features which will suffice to distinguish them irrespective of the ornamentation of the surface. *T. perlata*, Ag., and *T. Bronnii*, Ag., from the same beds, appear to be only varieties of *T. clavellata*. *Trigonia Scarburgensis* is also allied to that beautiful and well-known Oxford Clay representative of the *Clavellatæ* so long procured at Weymouth, and of which a good figure is given in Mr. Damon's 'Geology of Weymouth,' Suppl., pl. ii, fig. 3; the latter, in addition to the unusual elongation of its posterior side, has a wide diagonal space, destitute of ornament, separating the posterior extremities of the costæ from the marginal carina.

Geological Position and Locality. *Trigonia Scarburgensis* is moderately common in the Cornbrash of the Yorkshire coast; it may also occur in the same rock of the southern counties, but the condition of the specimens is such that it has not been ascertained with any confidence.

TRIGONIA CASSIOPE, *D'Orb.* Tab. XXXVII, fig. 10.

TRIGONIA CASSIOPE, *D'Orb.* Prodrome de Paléont., 1, p. 308.

Testa ovato-trigona, transversè elongata, subdepressa, costis transversis, subhorizontalibus, numerosis, lævigatis, gracilibus curvatis, antice rotundata, postice producta; area tricarinata, carina marginali et interna crenulata, carina mediana parva; carinarum intervallo costellis longitudinalibus granosis, confertis, ornatis; area postica lanceolata, delicatè reticulata.

Shell ovately trigonal, transversely elongated, somewhat depressed; transverse costæ

numerous, smooth, slender, nearly horizontal, and gracefully curved; the anterior border is rounded; the area is lengthened, narrow, and slightly excavated, having three carinæ, of which the marginal and inner carinæ are conspicuous, curved, and crenulated; the median carina is small; the spaces between the carinæ have longitudinal, delicate, closely arranged, granulated little costæ; the post-ligamental lanceolate space has a very delicately reticulated surface.

A transversely lengthened, large, and gracefully curved form, much less convex than *T. costata*, with more depressed umbones, and having the anterior side greatly more rounded and produced. The costated portion of the shell is very large; the costæ are numerous, not much elevated; their direction is nearly horizontal, excepting near to the apex, where they have an elegant sigmoidal curvature. The length upon the marginal carinæ is one fourth greater than the opposite measurement; the diameter through both the valves is somewhat less than half the height. The area is very narrow and lengthened, the ornamentation of its surface is minute and delicately sculptured, the general figure is depressed, which, together with the small prominence of the umbones, the excavated posterior side, and the large, rounded anterior side, will, in the aggregate, serve to distinguish it from other allied forms.

Geological Position and Localities. It is moderately abundant in the Cornbrash of the coast of Yorkshire. The foreign localities quoted by D'Orbigny are Luc (Calvados), Vezelay (Yonne), Grange-Henry, near Nantua.

TRIGONIA COMPTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 1.

Testa ovato-trigona, subdepressa, umbonibus obtusis, depressis, latere antico brevi, rotunda, postico producto; area planata, carinis tribus delicatissimis et striis transversis tenuissimis instructis, costis (circa 12) posticè nodulosis, interruptis, antice rugis obliquis instructis.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather depressed; umbones obtuse, depressed, not recurved; anterior side short, rounded, posterior side more produced, its border straight, sloping obliquely downwards; area flattened, with three very delicate, tuberculated carinæ, and fine transverse striations, lanceolate; post-ligamental space narrow, lengthened, and smooth. The other portion of the surface has about twelve rows of costæ, which become large, horizontal, nodulose, interrupted varices posteriorly, and form small, oblique, rather imperfectly tuberculated, but continuous costæ anteriorly, so that all the costæ reach the anterior border in an oblique rather than in a concentric direction.

The diagnostic characters are not very strongly marked, but in the aggregate are sufficiently distinctive. The delicately ornamented area separates it from *T. Moretonis*, Mor. and *Lyc.*, and the posterior, interrupted varices from *T. impressa*, Sow. From *T. Goldfussii*, Ag., it is distinguished by the smaller oblique costæ, more especially of their

posterior extremities, where they do not form large, continuous varices, bent upwards at a considerable angle, as in the latter species. *T. costatula*, Lyc., is more convex, the costæ are more regular, smooth and concentric, the area also is much larger, which imparts a subquadrate figure to the outline; other species are more remotely allied.

Geological Position and Locality. The slate of Collyweston, Northamptonshire, in which the specimens are usually compressed.

TRIGONIA CLYTHIA, *D'Orb.* Suppl., p. 48, Tab. XXXVII, fig. 2; Tab. XL, fig. 5.

Some fine specimens received subsequently to the printing of page 48 have enabled the artist to illustrate the more adult aspect of this species. Tab. XL, fig. 5 *a* exhibits the nodulous character of the posterior extremities of the costæ, their anterior portions remaining regular and concentric; fig. 5 is an aged specimen, exhibiting further changes. In common with many other of the Jurassic Trigonæ in the ultimate stage of growth, the smooth costæ are no longer regular or concentric; they become less distinctly marked, broken, undulating or wrinkled, constituting the approach to the period when all ornamentation ceases.

TRIGONIA TRIPARTITA, *Forbes.* Tab. XL, fig. 4.

TRIGONIA TRIPARTITA, *Forbes.* Journ. Geol. Soc., vii, tab. 5, fig. 11.

— — — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 229.

Testa ovato-trigona, subdepressa, umbonibus obtusis sed recurvatis, latere antico rotundo, postico subconcavo obliquè declivi, antice costis levigatis parvis obliquis crebris, posticè aliis (7—8) obliquis magnis depressis, nodulatis; area subconcava, sulco mediano obliquo, costis transversalibus penes apicem instructis.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather depressed; umbones obtuse, but recurved; anterior margin rounded; posterior margin somewhat concave, sloping obliquely downwards; the anterior side has numerous (about thirty) delicate, oblique, smooth costæ, which are interrupted posteally by others which cross them nearly at right angles; the latter costæ (about seven or eight) are large, nodulous and depressed, the two latter only reach the lower border; the marginal carina is but little conspicuous; the area is somewhat concave, it is transversed by a mesial furrow, and has a few transverse costæ near to the apex. Our specimen is slightly imperfect at the apex and at the inferior border.

Geological Positions and Localities. A single example from the Cornbrash of Chippenham, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq. This pretty species was also obtained by the late Professor E. Forbes in a stratum of yellowish, crumbly limestone and shale, beneath the Oxford Clay at Lock Staffin, in the Isle of Skye, associated with fresh-water and marine

testacea, which are believed to represent estuary conditions, a geological horizon which possibly is not very dissimilar to that of our specimen.

TRIGONIA ARATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 2.

Testa ovato-trigona, subdepressa, umbonibus antemedianis, obtusis depressis, latere antico brevi, rotundo, postico obliquè declivi, area planata, oblique irregulariter, striatis, carina marginali subnullo, lateribus costis antice obliquis, posticè angulatis, depressis, simplicibus. Testa ætate juniore costis concentricis simplicibus.

Shell ovately trigonal, somewhat depressed; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, obtuse and depressed; anterior side short, rounded; posterior side sloping obliquely down; area flattened, with transverse, irregular striations; marginal carinæ not conspicuous, and obsolete posteriorly; the sides of the valves with numerous closely arranged, oblique, plain costæ, which are bent upwards posteriorly at an obtuse angle, and meet the area at a right angle.

The costæ are rounded and rather depressed; they become more distantly arranged posteriorly, but only slightly increase in size. The young shell has the costæ regular and concentric; the marginal carina is small, but forms a distinct elevation; a specimen more aged than the one selected for our figure has the posterior portions of the costæ slightly nodulous; anteriorly they become waved and irregular.

Geological Positions and Localities. A rare species; Mr. Walton's specimens are from the Forest Marble of Farleigh, near Bath; it has also occurred in the same position near to Cirencester.

TRIGONIA BATHONICA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 3.

Testa subtrigona, depressa, umbonibus altis medianis, latere antico et postico subrecto, obliquè declivi, lateribus costis elevatis, angustis, crebris, subundulatis, et spinulosis, obliquè instructis; area parva planata obliquè striata, carina marginali minimo, subnullo.

Shell subtrigonal, short, depressed; umbones elevated, mesial, and not recurved; anterior and posterior borders nearly straight, sloping obliquely downwards, the surface with numerous (about twenty-four) narrow, elevated, spinose, and somewhat undulated oblique costæ, which are directed from the marginal carina anteally downwards, and all reach the lower margin; the area is narrow and obliquely striated; the marginal carina is very small, and rather indistinct.

The narrow, ridge-like costæ have numerous minute, obtuse spines, which impart roughness to the surface; they are distinct, rather irregular, and therefore very different from the serrated, elevated, regular costæ of *T. striata*, Miller, and its allied species; the

general aspect resembles *T. duplicata*, Sow., but it has no bifurcating costæ near to the lower border, and is also destitute of concentric costæ near to the apex. The sole specimen at our disposal is imperfect at the posterior extremity; it has twenty costæ, and would require about four others to complete its surface. Possibly *Trigonia Cybele*, D'Orb., from the Great Oolite of Luc, may not differ from this species, but the seven words allotted to it in the 'Prodrome' of that author are insufficient to characterise it.

The figure is nearly that of an equilateral triangle, each of the sides having a length of about an inch.

Geological Position and Locality. In rubbly, hard, ferruginous Oolite (Great Oolite) from the Box Tunnel; communicated by W. Walton, Esq.

CARDIUM LINGULATUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIII, figs. 2, 2 a; Tab. XXXV, figs. 11, 11 a.

Testa ovato-oblonga, mediocriter convexa, umbonibus prominentibus, medianis, subacutis, valvis marginibus ellipticis curvatis, rugis concentricis irregularibus, striisque tenuibus, delicatè impressis; postice striis obliquis regularibus decussatis.

Shell ovately oblong, moderately convex; umbones prominent, mesial, and subacute; the anterior, posterior, and inferior margins of the valves are elliptically curved; the surface has numerous irregular, concentric rugæ, and delicate, regular striations; the posterior side has some regular, oblique striations, which decussate those which are concentric. The height and the transverse diameter are equal.

Allied to *Cardium cognatum*, Phil., but the latter has much greater convexity, it has larger and less pointed umbones, its surface is also destitute of the concentric rugæ and striations.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

CARDIUM INCERTUM, *Phil.* Tab. XXXV, figs. 14, 14 a.

CARDIUM INCERTUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 11, fig. 5.

UNICARDIUM INCERTUM, *D'Orb.* Prodrome, i, p. 279, No. 323.

CARDIUM INCERTUM, *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 192.

Testa suborbiculari convexa, laevi, umbonibus submedianis elevatis subacutis incurvis, margine antico concavo, lunula subnulla; latere postico planato angulo obliquo formante, margine postico subrecto inferne angulato; lateribus plicis concentricis paucis, irregularibus et tenuibus.

Shell suborbicular, moderately convex, smooth; umbones mesial or slightly antero-mesial, elevated, acute, and incurved; anterior border concave and rounded; lunule scarcely

defined; posterior side forming a flattened area, well separated from the other portion of the surface by a clearly defined, oblique, and acute angle; the posterior border, at first curved, slopes suddenly downwards, nearly in a straight direction, forming an angle at its junction with the lower border; the surface has a few faintly marked, irregular, concentric-
 plications.

Dimensions.—Length, 13 lines; height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ lines; diameter through both of the valves, 8 lines. The hinge has not been examined.

Geological Positions and Localities. The fine specimen figured was collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq., in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon. It occurs rarely in the Inferior Oolite of Blue Wick; it was also collected in the roe stone of the Inferior Oolite at Leekhampton Hill by the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

CARDIUM COGNATUM, *Phil.* Tab. XXXVI, figs. 3, 3 a.

CARDIUM COGNATUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, t. 9, fig. 14.

— COGNATUM, *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 192.

UNICARDIUM COGNATUM, *D'Orb.* Prodr., Et. x, No. 324.

— — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 410.

CARDIUM — *Leckenby.* Journ. Geol. Soc., xv, pl. 3, fig. 8.

Testa ovato-orbiculari, convexa, umbonibus magnis, medianis, subrectis, margine antico et postico, elliptico curvato, lunula nulla; valvis striis concentricis, crebris, instructis; postice striis radiantibus obliquis decussatis.

Shell ovately orbicular, convex; umbones large, prominent, mesial, straight, or directed slightly forwards; the anterior and posterior margins of the valves are curved elliptically; there is no lunule; the whole surface has very densely arranged, delicate, concentric striations; the posterior side is not compressed, but has some oblique, faintly marked striations, which produce a roughened surface where they decussate the concentric striations.

The specific characters are not strongly defined, and reside more in the general figure than in the ornamentation of the surface; the Cornbrash specimens have a thin, shining test, and the striations can scarcely be distinguished without the aid of a magnifier; the posterior side is scarcely so much produced as the other, and the greatest convexity of the valves is placed a little posterior to the mesial line; the Kelloway Rock examples are smaller.

Cardium cognatum is nearly allied to an inferior Oolite species, casts of which are very common in the Cotteswold Hills; the latter fossils are more ovate, the muscular scars more strongly impressed; the test is much more thick; the striations, both concentric and oblique, are more strongly defined, especially the oblique striations

upon the posterior side, which deeply indent the shell, and are therefore always conspicuous. The *Cardium cognatum* of Goldfuss is a very different shell, having a posterior angle and oblique umbones. D'Orbigny ('Prodrome') has arranged our species with his genus *Unicardium*, in which he has been followed by Dr. Oppel ('Juraformation'); but, having examined the muscular impressions and also those of the hinge, I can affirm that Professor Phillips correctly discriminated the genus.

Geological Positions and Localities. The specimens figured are from the Cornbrash of Scarborough; it occurs also in the Kelloway Rock of the same neighbourhood and in Wiltshire.

CARDIUM WITCHELLI, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 36.

Testa parva ovato-trigona, convexa, umbonibus magnis prominentibus medianis, sub-acuteis, latere posteriore angulo obliquo et area postica planata, in medio sulco obliquo instructo; dorso striis tenuissimis concentricis regularibus.

Shell small, ovately trigonal, convex; umbones mesial, prominent, and somewhat pointed; the anterior and lower margins are rounded; the posterior margin is somewhat angulated at its lower extremity; the posterior side has a conspicuous, oblique angle, separating a flattened, smooth, posterior area, which is traversed by a mesial, oblique furrow; the other portion of the surface has very fine, regular, concentric striations. The height and length are equal; the diameter through both the valves is somewhat less.

The abruptness of the posterior angle, the flattened, smooth area, with its mesial groove, appear to separate it from other allied Jurassic species. Possibly it may be a dwarfed representative of a much larger form.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common; the process of crushing shelly portions of the white Oolite has yielded this little species to Mr. Witchell.

CYPRICARDIA CAUDATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVI, figs. 8, 8 a.

Testa transversa, subtrigona, obliqua, subdepressa, umbonibus magnis, elevatis, sub-involutis, incurvis, latere postico oblique declivi, obtusangulo instructo; lunula depressa; valvis striis longitudinalibus tenuissimis, inæqualibus, latere antico semel striis radiantibus tenuissimis decussatis. Nucleo striis obscuris radiantibus et concentricis.

Shell transverse, subtrigonal, oblique, rather depressed; umbones large, elevated, and subinvolute; the posterior side slopes obliquely downwards, and has a slightly defined, obtuse angle; the anterior side is moderately produced; the lunule is strongly defined;

the lower portion of the anterior border is elliptically curved ; the base is nearly straight ; the inner borders of the valves are crenulated ; the surface has closely arranged, delicate, unequal, longitudinal striations, which are decussated upon the anterior side by others which radiate from the umbones, and when the outer layer of the test has been removed a series of strongly marked, radiating striations are exposed over the whole of the valve ; both kinds of striations are also impressed more or less distinctly upon the nucleus.

This delicately ornamented *Cypricardia* might at the first glance be mistaken for a depressed variety of *Cypricardia cordiformis*, Desh., a shell which in the young condition possesses great differences of figure ; it will be found, however, that *Cypricardia caudata* is more depressed, more trigonal, the anterior side more lengthened, and the posterior angle much less defined, so that the portion of the surface posterior to it is even somewhat convex ; but in *Cypricardia cordiformis* it is flattened or often slightly concave in some instances ; the entire absence of ornamentation, both upon the test and the nucleus, is another distinctive feature. The fine specimen figured has the area delicately preserved, and exhibits the ligament ; the test is of moderate thickness, and the inner borders of the valves are crenulated ; an exposed portion of the nucleus has striations corresponding to those upon the inner layer of the test.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Northamptonshire ; also in the Forest Marble of Wiltshire, obtained by W. Walton, Esq.

ISOCARDIA MINIMA, *Sow.* Tab. XXXVI, figs. 1, 1 a.

ISOCARDIA MINIMA, *Sow.* Min. Con., t. 295, fig. 1.

— — *Phillips.* Geol. York., i, t. 7, fig. 6.

— — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 204.

— — ? *Quenstedt.* Der Jura, p. 443, pl. 60, fig. 17.

NON ISOCARDIA MINIMA, *Goldf.* Pet., p. 211, t. 140, fig. 18.

Testa crassa, lævigata, tumida, umbonibus parvis submedianis incurvis, margine dorsali oblique-curvato, lunula excavata ; lateribus striis concentricis crebris æqualibus, tenuissimis instructis.

Shell thick, smooth, convex ; umbones small, somewhat oblique, and placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves ; dorsal border curved obliquely ; lunule excavated ; the surface of the valves with very delicate, closely arranged, concentric striations.

A smooth, short, rounded, and moderately convex shell, with rather small umbones, quite different from the casts figured by Goldfuss and attributed by him to this species, but which probably belong to the genus *Cardium*.

The single figure given by Quenstedt is much more inflated, with larger umbones,

and is probably also distinct; it is from a lower geological position, associated with *Trigonia signata*, Ag., and other Inferior Oolite fossils of that stage.

Another shell erroneously attributed to our species is *I. minima*, Damon ('Geol. Weymouth,' Suppl., pl. iv, fig. 7), from the Coral Rag of Weymouth; it is much more oblique, with produced umbones.

The figures given in the 'Mineral Conchology' and in the 'Geology of Yorkshire' may each be objected to for the great prominence of the umbones and the large excavation of the lunule. The Yorkshire examples, which are very well preserved, differ somewhat from each other in the degree of their obliquity; some have a slightly defined, oblique, posterior angle. The height and length are usually equal, the diameter through the valves being one fourth less.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of the Yorkshire coast, in which it is not uncommon.

ISOCARDIA TENERA. Tab. XXXVIII, figs. 5, 5 a, 5 b.

ISOCARDIA TENERA. Gr. Ool. Monog., t. 7, fig. 1, part 2, p. 66.

— — Ibid., t. 38, fig. 5, Supplement.

As the figures given in the former portion of this Monograph represent a specimen deprived of the test, a fine example in a perfect condition is now given, together with a magnified figure of the ornamentation of the surface. The Cornbrash and the Lower Calcareous Grit of Yorkshire yield specimens with the test very beautifully preserved, brown and shining. One from the former rock has been selected; the valves have delicate, regular, concentric striations; and when a portion of the external lamina of the test has decomposed, the striations are decussated by others radiating from the umbones, as is also seen in *Isocardia nitida*; these radiating striations belong only to the inner layer of the test.

ISOCARDIA NITIDA, *Phil.* Tab. XXXVIII, figs. 6, 6 a, 6 b.

ISOCARDIA NITIDA, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 9, fig. 10.

— TRIANGULARIS, *Bean.* Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839, p. 60, fig. 20.

— NITIDA et I. TRIANGULARIS, *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 204.

Testa crassa, nitida, inflata, ovato-trigona, umbonibus medianis, altis, acuminatis, subinvolutis, latere postico angulo obliquo acuto et area postico subconcauo; basi postice sinuato; valvis striis regularibus, longitudinalibus, crebris; nucleo laevi.

Shell thick, shining, moderately inflated, ovately trigonal; umbones mesial, elevated, acuminated, subinvolute; the posterior side with an oblique, acute angle, which separates

a slightly concave, posterior arca; the base is sinuated posteriorly; the sides of the valves have closely arranged, regular, delicate, longitudinal striations. The nucleus is smooth.

The anterior side is more produced and less inflated than *Isocardia tenera*, Sow., from which, also, it differs in having an acute posterior angle. When the external shining surface has been abraded, it becomes the *Isocardia triangularis* of Bean, with radiating striations, which indent the longitudinal ridges, a feature of which there are analogous examples in some species of *Ceromya*, *Pecten*, &c. The inner border of the valves is crenulated, and the ultimate stage of growth is distinguished by a deeply grooved, longitudinal fold.

Length, 14 lines; height, 11 lines; diameter through the valves, 10 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in which it is not uncommon.

LUCINA STRIATULA, *Buv.* (var.). Tab. XXXVIII, fig. 7.

LUCINA STRIATULA, *Buvignier.* Paléont. de la Meuse, Atlas, p. 12, pl. 12, figs. 6, 7, 8.

Testa orbiculari, depressa, striis concentricis, tenuibus, interdum majoribus et striis radiantibus obsolete decussata; cardine subbidentato; impressione musculari anteriore longa, angusta, posteriore obovata; impressione palliali rugosa, substriata, sulco obliquo incurvo notata. (Buvignier.)

Shell suborbicular, depressed, inequilateral; anterior margin horizontal and nearly straight; outline of the borders of the valves rather irregular; the surface with very delicate, densely arranged, and a few distant, large, concentric striations, decussated by numerous faintly marked, longitudinal lines; anterior muscular impression lengthened, narrow, the posterior one obovate; the pallial impression rugose, with an obliquely curved sulcus. Height and transverse diameter equal.

The original of our figure is less transverse than that of M. Buvignier, but in other particulars strictly agrees with it; it is much less convex than *L. rotundata*, Roem., and the surface ornamentation is quite distinct, but the outline of the two species is very similar.

Geological Positions and Localities. Collected in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., by Mr. Whiteaves. M. Buvignier records it from the Upper Coral Rag of the Meuse. Casts which are not uncommon in the Coral Rag of the southern counties of England appear to belong to the same species.

LUCINA? BURTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, figs. 20, 20 a, 20 b.

Testa suborbiculata, depressa, umbonibus subangulatis antrorsum curvatis, latere postico area depressiuscula, superficie striis tenuibus concentricis crebris notatis.

Shell suborbicular, depressed; umbones antero-mesial, angulated at their extremities, and curved forwards; the posterior side has a depressed, oblique area, without any angle; the surface has very delicate, closely arranged, regular, concentric striations; the hinge-border is short, and slightly curved.

As the hinge has not been exposed, some doubt may exist whether it is really a *Lucina*; the umbones are more produced than is commonly seen in that genus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

LUCINA BEANII, *Bean*, sp. Tab. XXXVIII, fig. 3.

ASTARTE ROTUNDATA, *Bean*. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1839, non Roemer.

Testa tumida ovato-obliqua, umbonibus antemedianis, magnis, incurvis, margine cardinali oblique-declivi, curvato, margine antico brevi, arcuato curvato; valvis striis irregularibus, plicisque semel instructis.

Shell somewhat inflated, oblique, ovate; umbones prominent, obtuse, incurved, placed anterior to the middle of the valves; hinge-margin lengthened, curved, sloping obliquely downwards; anterior margin short, rounded; lunule very slightly excavated; the surface of the valves has irregular, concentric striations, and also a few large plications of growth. The interior has not been exposed, but neither the hinge-margin nor the anterior border possesses the usual characters of *Astarte*, the lunule being nearly obsolete. It is shorter and more convex than *Lucina crassa*, nor does it nearly resemble any other contemporaneous species.

Height and lateral diameter nearly equal; diameter through both the valves, one third less.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

CORBIS NEPTUNI, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 19.

Testa transverse ovali subæquilatera, concentricè costata, margine cardinali curvato, oblique declivi, lunula magna excavata, umbonibus medianis subdepressis, antrorsum curvatis; costis concentricis regularibus angustis, striisque interstitiis instructis.

Transversely oval, convex, nearly equilateral; umbones rather depressed, curved for-

wards; lunule large, excavated; hinge-border curved and sloping downwards; the extremities are rounded and the base curves elliptically; the concentric costæ are regular, narrow, elevated, the interstitial spaces having delicate longitudinal striations. The convexity is moderate beneath the umbones, the extremities of the shell being rather compressed; the general figure approaches to *C. Leymerii*, Buv., but that species has the posterior side shorter and less rounded. The present shell is more lengthened than is usual with the Jurassic species, and the concentric costæ are less conspicuous.

Length, 19 lines; height, 12 lines; diameter through the valves, 9 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The upper portion of the Great Oolite, near Minchinhampton, in pale, buff-coloured Oolite; few specimens have been obtained, and these, for the most part, are only casts.

CORBIS ELLIPTICA, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Tab. XXXV, fig. 1.

Testa ovato-elongata, depressa, umbonibus parvis medianis, margine antico subhorizontali, postico oblique declivi; basi elliptico curvato; superficie rugis longitudinalibus regularibus, magnis, elevatis, crebris.

Shell ovately elongated, rather depressed; umbones small, but little elevated, mesial; anterior margin nearly horizontal; posterior margin sloping obliquely downwards; the two extremities of the shell are rounded, and the base is curved elliptically; the surface is ornamented with large, elevated, longitudinal, regular, and closely arranged rugæ.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; height, half the length.

A small, depressed, and unusually lengthened Corbis, which will not readily be mistaken for any other known Jurassic species.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Kidlington, Oxon., collected by Mr. Whiteaves.

CORBIS ROTUNDA, *Walton*, MSS. Tab. XL, fig. 17.

Testa crassa, ovato rotundata, umbonibus magnis medianis antrorsum curvatis, lateribus sub-æqualibus postice subcompressa, superficie rugis concentricis magnis, crebris, sub-æqualibus; ætate adulto rugis obsoletis; cardo dente antico laterali magno.

Shell thick, ovately orbicular, subglobose; umbones large, mesial, curved forwards; the sides nearly equal, but the posterior side is slightly compressed and shortened; the surface with large, closely arranged, concentric, but somewhat unequal rugæ, which degenerate in the adult state and nearly disappear.

It has sometimes been mistaken for *Sphæra Madridi*, but it is more orbicular, and the

umbones are larger; the concentric rugæ will also at once distinguish it, as the young shell of *S. Madridi* is smooth.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Great Oolite of Hampton cliffs; the Cornbrash of Laycock. In the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

OPIS LECKENBYI, *Wright*. Tab. XXXVII, figs. 9, 9 a.

OPIS LECKENBYI, *Wright*, in Proc. Geol. Soc., vol. xvi, part 1, 1860.

Testa crassa, trigona, obliqua, fornicata, inæquilatera, cordiformi, transverse regulariter costata, postice acute carinata, umbonibus magnis elevatis, anticis, involutis, latere antico brevissimo, postico subrecto oblique declivi; lunula magna profunda, marginibus obtusis, striatis; costis transversis, regularibus, angustis, subacutis; valvis striis longitudinalibus et decussantibus subtilissimis instructis.

Shell thick, trigonal, oblique, very convex, and inæquilateral, cordiform, with transverse, regular costæ; a large, flattened, posterior area is separated from the other portion of the shell by an elevated, acute carina, anterior and parallel to which is a slight depression; the umbones are large, elevated, much inclined forwards, and involute; the anterior side is very short, having a large and deep lunule, whose margin is rounded and striated; the costæ upon the sides of the valves are regular, narrow, subacute, and not much elevated; the wide, posterior area has large, oblique striations; the costated portion is covered with extremely fine perpendicular and decussating striations, which are only distinguishable under a magnifier.

Height, 15 lines; length, 15 lines; diameter through both the valves, 13 lines.

A large and elegant species, distinguished from *Opis lunulatus*, Sow., by the more convex figure, the rounded margins of the lunule, and by the more acute and more densely arranged costæ; the posterior carina and bordering sulcation are also very prominent features; the costæ under a magnifier exhibit a beautifully decussated surface.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough; a single specimen in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

OPIS PULCHELLA, *D'Orb.* Part II, Tab. VI, fig. 3, p. 80.

OPIS PULCHELLA, *D'Orbigny*. Prodrôme, i, p. 307.

— LUNULATUS, var. Great Ool. Mon., Pal. Soc., part 2, pl. 6, fig. 6, p. 80.

Espèce voisine de l'O. lunulata, mais bien plus courte et moins oblique, presque carrée ornée de côtes concentriques. (D'Orbigny.)

The experience derived from a multitude of examples leaves no room to doubt that the

Minchinhampton Opis allied to *O. lunulatus* is distinct from the typical Inferior Oolite shell, and that D'Orbigny has correctly indicated its distinctive characters in the brief sentence above quoted; our figures in Part II, Tab. VI, faithfully represent the Great Oolite species.

OPIS LUCIENSIS, *D'Orb.* Tab. XL, figs. 19, 19 *a*.

OPIS LUCIENSIS, *D'Orbigny.* Prodrome, i, p. 307, No. 106.

Testa subtrigona, postice acute carinata, umbonibus prominentibus acutis, lunula per magna, profunda, levigata, inferne rostrata, area posteriora sulco obliquo instructo; superficie striis tenuibus concentricis, interdum obsolete.

Shell subtrigonal, short, posteriorly acutely carinated, with a conspicuous, oblique sulcus upon the post-carinal area; the umbones are elevated, acute, moderately incurved; the lunule is very large and deeply excavated, occupying the entire anterior side; the surface is smooth, with an acute, plain margin, its lower extremity forming a rostrated projection; the posterior surface of the valves has very delicate, concentric striations, which are only partially visible.

It is allied to *O. pulchella*, but is shorter, less convex, the umbones are more prominent and less incurved, the lunule is very much larger, the posterior keel more acute, the surface more smooth.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of the Box Tunnel, near Bath, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

CORBULA ATTENUATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVII, figs. 6, 6 *a*.

Testa convexa, parva, subæquilatera, transversa, longitudinaliter, subtilissime striata; latere posteriore attenuato, rostrato, producto; angulo obliquo instructo; basi leviter curvato, postice subsinuato.

Shell small, convex, nearly equilateral, transverse, longitudinally very finely striated; anterior and posterior borders sloping obliquely downwards; the posterior side is attenuated; it has an oblique angle, which separates a narrow posterior space; its lower extremity is rostrated; the anterior lower extremity is elliptically curved; the lower border is lengthened, slightly curved, and posteriorly somewhat sinuated; the umbones are small and somewhat pointed. The figure is more elongated and has less convexity than the other Great Oolite species of the genus; the striations upon the posterior slope are bent upwards at a right angle to their direction across the valve.

Height, equal to two thirds of the length, and a third greater than the diameter through both the valves.

Geological Positions and Localities. This well-marked little *Corbula* has been kindly forwarded by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq., from the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon.; also by W. Walton, Esq., from the Forest Marble of Laycock, Wilts.

CORBULA INVOLUTA, *Munst.* Tab. XXXVII, figs. 4, 4 a.

CORBULA INVOLUTA, *Goldf.* *Pet.*, t. 151, fig. 14.

CYPRINA — *D'Orb.* *Prodrome*, i, p. 278, No. 309.

Testa crassa, parva, perinflata; concentric subtilissime striata; umbonibus magnis obtusis, submedianis; latere antico rotundo, postico rostrato, obtuse carinato et attenuato.

Shell small, thick, greatly inflated, with very delicate, concentric striations; umbones large, obtuse, submesial; anterior side short, rounded, posterior side attenuated, rostrated, its margin concave, and forming at its lower extremity an acute angle; the posterior slope has delicate, transverse striations; it is somewhat flattened, very narrow, and is only obscurely separated from the dorsal portion of the shell by an obtuse angle; the lower border is nearly straight.

Length, one third greater than the height and the diameter through both the valves.

The foregoing description will serve to distinguish it from a small, thick, but less inflated species, abundant in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, and which was formerly regarded by me as *C. involuta* of Munster, and figured under that title in Part II, Tab. VI, of the 'Great Oolite Monograph,' and described in Part II, p. 97; it had previously been figured and described by Professor Buckman, in Sir R. Murchison's 'Geology of Cheltenham,' 2nd ed., p. 97, pl. 3, fig. 4, under the title of *Corbula striata*; but as that name had already been appropriated by Lamarck for an Eocene *Corbula*, it becomes necessary to change it to *C. Buckmani*, under which name it is refigured, Tab. XXXVII, fig. 8, thrice magnified.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon.; collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

CORBULA ISLIPENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVII, fig. 7.

Testa parva, inflata, umbonibus medianis, magnis, erectis, latere anteriore rotundo, posteriore brevi, abrupte truncato, angulo obliquo instructo; valvis longitudinaliter striatis, striis magnis regularibus, lineis angustis separatis; lunula excavata; basi subrecto.

Shell small, inflated, but subquadrate or cuculæform; umbones large, mesial, erect; anterior side rounded, its lunule excavated; posterior side short, abruptly truncated, with an oblique and subacute angle separating a posterior smooth and slightly concave area; the lower border is nearly straight; the dorsal surface has large, regular,

longitudinal striations, separated by elevated, narrow lines, which disappear at the posterior angle.

The height, length, and diameter through the united valves are nearly equal; the test is thick.

The shortness of the posterior side, its angle, and the greater prominence of the umbones, will distinguish it from *C. striata*, Buck. (*C. Buckmanii*, nobis, Pl. XXXVII, fig. 8). *Corbula involuta*, Munster, has the posterior side more lengthened and rostrated, and is almost destitute of the posterior angle; the striations upon the surface are much more delicate and faintly traced, they are oblique rather than concentric or longitudinal. *Corbula cuculæformis*, Kock and Dunker, is also allied to it, but with the figure less inflated and with more pointed umbones; it is therefore, probably, distinct. Possibly *C. amata*, D'Orb., may be identical with our species, but unfortunately the few words of description in the 'Prodrome' of that author are insufficient to characterise it; the same remark will also apply to his *C. Aglaya* and *C. Alimena*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Bradfordian beds of Islip, Oxon.; collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

CORBULA HULLIANA, *Mor.* Tab. XXXVII, fig. 5.

CORBULA HULLIANA, *Morris.* Hull. Mem. Geol. Surv., Cheltenham, 1857, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Testa crassiuscula, inflata, ovato-trigona, subæqualvi, subæquilaterali, antice producta, rotunda, postice attenuata, sulco obliquo et carina marginali obtuse; umbonibus magnis subacutis incurvis; basi subarcuato aut subrecto; lateribus costis obliquis angustis, elevatis, regularibus postice undulatis; striis radiantibus decussatis.

Shell of moderate thickness, much inflated, ovately trigonal, subæquivalve, subæquilateral; umbones large, incurved, and pointed; anterior side produced and rounded, posterior side more attenuated, with an oblique groove and submarginal, obtuse, rugose keel, the base arcuated, or in other specimens nearly straight and slightly irregular; the surface of the valves with prominent, oblique, regular, narrow costæ, which are slightly undulated posteriorly; occasionally the left valve exhibits towards the middle of its lower portion a few perpendicular striations, which decussate the costæ and render the lower margin dentated.

The largest of the British Oolitic Corbulæ, with the hinge-characters strongly marked; the valves are less thick than usually obtains in the genus; it is also apparently equivalve; a well-preserved specimen of the left valve is destitute of the perpendicular striations.

Geological Position and Localities. The specimen figured in the 'Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain' was obtained in the Forest Marble near to Northleach; it occurs in the same position at Hinton, at Farleigh, and at Kidlington, Oxon., specimens

have been forwarded to me by Mr. Walton and by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves; at the Oxfordshire locality, the specimens are small and usually compressed.

CORBULA AGATHA, *D'Orb.* Tab. XL, figs. 28, 28 a.

CORBULA AGATHA, *D'Orb.* Prodrôme, i, p. 307, No. 100.

Testa parva, subglobosa, lævigata, nitida, umbonibus magnis, obtusis, medianis, erectis, latere anteriore rotundo; lunula magna, concava, cordata; latere posteriore brevi, subcarinata, truncata.

Shell small, globular, smooth, shining; umbones large, obtuse, mesial, erect; anterior side rounded, lunule large, cordiform, concave; posterior side very short, with a faintly marked oblique carina, and a truncated posterior border; the surface has a few delicate, irregular folds of growth; it appears to be equivalve.

The diameter through both the valves is equal to the height, and somewhat less than the length.

Corbula Deshaysea, Buv., is also a smooth species, but less short, the posterior border being also slightly sinuated. *Corbula Macneillii*, Mor., another smooth shell, is much more oblique, and more produced posteriorly. *Corbula obscura*, Sow., appears to be less convex, and to have the posterior side more produced.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Cirencester and of Wiltshire.

Genus—SOWERBYA, *D'Orb.*, 1850.

ISODONTA, *Buv.* Bull. Soc. Géol. de Fr., sér. 2, t. 8, p. 353, 1851.

Shell equivalve, subequilateral, the valves close fitting; hinge in the right valve, with two oblique, diverging, symmetrical cardinal teeth separated by a mesial trigonal pit, and two lamellar lateral teeth separated from the hinge-border by longitudinal grooves. The left valve with a projecting conical tooth between two oblique pits; lateral teeth two, longitudinal, lamellar, projecting and united to the superior border. Ligament external. Muscular impressions small, rounded, deeply marked; pallial impression emarginated posteriorly.

M. D'Orbigny in his 'Prodrôme de Paléontologie,' vol. i, 13 Et., p. 362, characterised his genus Sowerbya as follows:—"Sowerbya, *D'Orb.*, 1847.—Coquille voisine des *Maetra* par son sinus, mais avec des dents laterales énormes, et une fossette interne ligamentaire simplement creusée."

It appears from the above quotation that M. D'Orbigny was acquainted only with the hinge of the right valve of his *Sowerbya crassa*, upon which species the genus was founded, and that he mistook the mesial dental pit for a fosse destined to receive an internal ligament. In 1851, M. Buvignier having worked out the details of the generic characters from specimens obtained in the upper ferruginous Oolite of the Oxfordian strata of Ornes (Mense), and Launoy (Ardennes), gave them to the public in the 'Bulletin of the Geological Society of France,' sér. 2, t. 8, p. 353, under the new generic designation of *Isodonta*. It is to the researches of M. Buvignier, therefore, that we are indebted for a full and accurate description of *Sowerbya*. The same author states that M. Terquem has discovered one nearly allied to the typical form in the Bradfordian beds of the Mozelle.

The Jurassic rocks of England contain upwards of five species of *Sowerbya*:—1, *S. triangularis*, from the Oxfordian and Lower Oolites of Yorkshire; 2, *S. Woodwardi*, from the Great Oolite of the Minchinhampton district; 3, a small abruptly truncated species from the Coral Rag of Yorkshire and Oxfordshire; 4, a small subæquivalve shell, with a posterior strongly marked oblique angle from the Coral Rag of Bullingdon; 5, an internal cast of a large species determined by Mr. Woodward, and figured by Mr. Damon in his 'Geology of Weymouth,' from the Portland Oolite, under the name of *S. Dukei*.

SOWERBYA TRIANGULARIS, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXV, figs. 3, 3 a, 3 b.

CUCULLÆA TRIANGULARIS, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 3, fig. 30.

ARCA TRIANGULARIS, *D'Orb.* Prodr., i, p. 369.

CUCULLÆA TRIANGULARIS, *Mor.* Catal., 1854, p. 197.

Testa transverse, oblonga, inflata, subæquilatera, postice oblique carinata, umbonibus parvis postero-medianis, margine inferiore angulo formante; superficie plicis longitudinalibus paucis magnis et striis longitudinalibus subtilissimis ornata.

Shell transverse, oblong, inflated, slightly inæquilateral; the posterior side the shorter, with a posterior oblique angle, separating a posterior slightly excavated surface which terminates downwards in a conspicuous angle; the anterior side is produced and curved elliptically; the umbones are placed a little posterior to the middle of the valves; they are small and contiguous. The surface has one or two large folds of growth, and is ornamented with longitudinal, regular, closely arranged striations, which disappear upon the posterior excavated slope.

The height is about equal to the diameter through both the valves, and to three fifths of the length.

The species exhibits much variability in the general figure, in the degree of convexity, in the prominence of the posterior angle, and in the length; differences which are not limited to a single formation or locality, as it occurs in the Yorkshire Oolites in the

Dogger, the Gray Limestone, the Cornbrash, the Kelloway Rock, and the Coral Rag ; numerous specimens are also in the Tessonian collection from Normandy, now in the British Museum. Some of these examples are almost destitute of the posterior angle, and approach so nearly in the general figure to *Sowerbya crassa*, D'Orb. = *Isodonta Deshaysea*, Buv., that they might fairly have been assigned to that species, if we had not the assurance of M. Buvignier that his specimens from two localities are in a good state of preservation, and that they are destitute of ornamentation—a feature which is always discoverable in good examples of *S. triangularis*, whether British or Foreign.

Mr. Whiteaves has figured a small species of Sowerbya, 'Ann. and Mag., Nat. Hist.,' August, 1861, under the name of *S. triangularis*, Phil. Having had the advantage of comparing the original specimen, through the kindness of Mr. Whiteaves, with various Yorkshire specimens of *S. triangularis*, I feel unable to coincide in the opinion that it is identical with the species of Professor Phillips ; the new Oxfordshire form is much smaller, less inflated, destitute of ornamentation ; and the posterior side is so short that 'truncata' would be an appropriate name : it is from the Coral Rag of Oxfordshire. I have also found it in the Calcareous Grit at Scarborough Castle.

The second small species figured by Mr. Whiteaves upon the same plate under the name of *S. Deshaysea*, Buv.? also appears to be distinct from each of the foregoing examples ; the general figure is more compressed, the anterior slope is excavated, which renders its lower extremity pointed ; the whole aspect somewhat resembles a *Nucula*.

Our specimen figured is from the Cornbrash of Scarborough.

SOWERBYA WOODWARDI, *Lyc.* Pl. XL, figs. 27, 27 a, 27 b, 27 c.

Testa ovato-trigona subdepressa; subæquilatera, latere posteriore breviori, planata, lævigata angulo obliquo diviso, dorso et latere antico striis longitudinalibus regularibus crebris, delicate instructis.

Shell ovately trigonal, rather depressed, subequilateral, the posterior side being the shorter ; the umbones are not very prominent nor large ; the anterior and posterior borders slope obliquely downwards ; the extremities of the valves are rounded ; the surface has delicate, closely arranged regular longitudinal or concentric striations, which are separated from the smooth and flattened posterior side by a distinct angle.

It is much smaller, more depressed, more lengthened, and the umbones are much less elevated than in *S. triangularis*. Our right hand figure is imperfect at the posterior extremity, and the posterior oblique angle is not clearly shown ; the left hand figure has the anterior extremity too obtusely rounded, the specimen wanting a little of its border.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, near to Bisley

Common, collected by E. Witchell, Esq. A specimen has also been brought under my notice by S. P. Woodward, Esq., but its locality is uncertain.

TANCREEDIA GIBBOSA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 7. Tab. XXXVI, fig. 11.

TANCREEDIA GIBBOSA, *Lyc.* Cott. Hills Handb., p. 121, pl. 7, fig. 4.

Testa subtrigona, tumidula, umbonibus medianis acutis, latere antico attenuato, postice tumido subangulato; dorso lævigato, plicis incrementi, paucis irregularibus.

Shell subtrigonal, tumid; umbones elevated, pointed, and placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves; the anterior side is rather attenuated and pointed at the lower extremity; the posterior side slopes obliquely downwards, it is somewhat tumid, and has an oblique angle slightly defined; the surface is smooth, but with a few plications of growth towards the lower border.

Height, 10 lines; length, 13 lines; diameter through both the valves, 6 lines.

It is distinguished from other Great Oolite species by the combination of a trigonal outline with a tumid figure.

Geological Position and Locality. It occurs rarely in the Great Oolite shelly weatherstones of Minchinhampton Common, and the Forest Marble of Farleigh, Somerset.

TANCREEDIA MACTRÆOIDES, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Tab. XXXV, fig. 4.

Testa ovato trigona, convexa, umbonibus submedianis elevatis, incurvis; margine antico brevior, læviter excavato, margine postico oblique declivi, angulo oblique læviter instructo, basi elliptico curvato.

Shell ovately trigonal, convex, with a few concentric plications; umbones antero-mesial, elevated, and incurved; anterior border the shorter, slightly concave; the extremity pointed; posterior hinge-border sloping obliquely; there is also a posterior oblique angle faintly marked.

Tancredia gibbosa, *Lyc.*, approximates to this species, but is more convex, with a more elevated and rounded posterior slope. *T. axiniformis*, *Phil.*, from the Inferior Oolite of Yorkshire, is more flattened, with more pointed umbones and acute posterior angle. Height two thirds of the length.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Stoncsfield, Oxon., where it appears to be rare; collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

TANCREEDIA SIMILIS, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Tab. XXXV, fig. 9.

Testa ovato elongata, umbonibus antemedianis, latere antico attenuato, brevior; postico convexo, angulo obtuso obliquo; basi elliptica curvata.

Shell ovately elongated; umbones placed anterior to the middle of the valves, rather depressed and obtuse; anterior side the shorter, its upper margin slightly excavated, its lower extremity pointed; posterior side larger, more convex, with an oblique obtuse angle; the hinge-border is moderately lengthened and horizontal; the surface is smooth, the lower border is elliptically curved.

T. extensa, Lyc., 'Gr. Ool. Mon.,' p. 93, approximates to the present form, but has a much larger anterior side, with the umbones more elevated and mesial.

The height slightly exceeds half the length.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon., collected by Mr. Whiteaves.

CORBICELLA SUBÆQUILATERA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 12.

CORBICELLA SUBÆQUILATERA, *Lycett.* Cotteswold Hills Handbook, p. 126.

Testa ovato-obliqua lævigata, umbonibus parvis, antero-medianis, lunula angusta, sulco ligamenti angusto, margine superiore oblique curvato.

Shell oblique, ovate, smooth; umbones not prominent, placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves; anterior border slightly depressed, lunule narrow; superior border curved obliquely; ligamental sulcus narrow and lengthened; surface of the valves smooth, the lines of growth being only faintly impressed. The height is equal to two thirds of the length; the diameter through both the valves is equal to about half the height.

This shell presents an example of a remarkable series of Jurassic bivalves, whose characteristic features are intermediate between *Corbis* and *Tancredia*, and which may usually be discriminated without reference to the hinge; compared with *Corbis*, the more depressed form, the smallness of the anterior side, and the surface destitute of ornament, will always distinguish it; from *Tancredia* by the more ovate form, and by the absence of the posterior oblique angle. The hinge is figured upon Pl. XII, fig. 15, of the 'Great Oolite Monograph;' but the artist has scarcely extended the hinge-lamina sufficiently to exhibit the depressed posterior lateral lamellar process; the absence of the anterior lateral tooth, and the figure of the cardinal dentition, is also distinct from *Corbis*, and is more nearly allied to *Tancredia*, from which it differs chiefly in possessing a lengthened hinge-lamina and depressed remote posterior lateral tooth; these distinctive features are remarkably persistent in every example of *Corbicella*, and tends greatly to strengthen its claims to a generic distinction.

Under the name of *Corbis lucida* our species was included in Mr. Bean's list of Cornbrash Fossils, published in the 'Magazine of Nat. Hist.,' 1839, but was not accompanied by any figure or description.

Geological Positions and Localities. The specimen figured is a fine example from the

Cornbrash of Scarborough, in which rock it is rare. The lower grit of the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite at Rodborough Hill, near Stroud, has produced a considerable number of specimens, for the most part smaller, and sometimes more nearly equilateral; it also occurs in the same position at Leckhampton Hill; at each of these Inferior Oolite localities it is associated with a larger, more lengthened, and more depressed species. (*C. complanata*, Lyc.). *Corbis depressa*, Desh., from the Oxfordian strata of Viel, St. Remy, approaches nearly to it in the general outline, but is more depressed and somewhat less ovate.

CORBICELLA SUBANGULATA, Lyc. Tab. XL, fig. 9.

Testa ovata sub-compressa, transversa, umbonibus antemedianis, mediocri magnitudine, margine cardinali oblique declivi, latere postico angulo oblique instructo, margine antico subconcano, superficie plicis incrementi magnis irregularibus.

Shell ovate, somewhat depressed, transverse; umbones of moderate size, placed anterior to the middle of the valves; hinge-border of moderate length, sloping obliquely downwards; the posterior side has an oblique angle; the anterior border is slightly concave; the surface has numerous plications of growth, which become large and irregular towards the lower border.

Allied to *C. complanata*, Lyc., from which it is distinguished by the strongly marked posterior angle, and by the larger umbones; our specimen is imperfect at the posterior extremity.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

CYPRINA ISLIPENSIS, Lyc. Tab. XXXV, fig. 13.

Testa ovato-transversa, convexa, lævi, obliqua, umbonibus antemedianis magnis, incurvis, lunula magna, excavata, area parva lanceolata; latere postico compresso, angulo obliquo formante; basi elliptica curvata; striis concentricis tenuibus, irregularibus, subobsoletis.

Shell ovately transverse, convex, smooth, oblique; umbones large, incurved, placed anterior to the middle of the valves; area small, lanceolate; posterior side compressed and slightly concave, forming an oblique and well-defined angle with the other portion of the surface; lower border curved elliptically, forming an angle at its junction with the posterior border. Nearly allied to *Cyprina Loweana*, Mor. and Lyc., from which it is distinguished by the larger umbones; larger lunule, by the posterior flattened or concave area, and by the well-defined oblique and acute angle, which renders the posterior extremity somewhat rostrated.

Geological Positions and Localities. The specimen figured was obtained by Mr. Whiteaves in the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon.; it has also occurred rarely in the same formation at Minchinhampton Common, and in the Cornbrash of Islip, Oxon.

CYPRINA BELLA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, figs. 15, 15 a.

Testa ovato-orbiculari levigata, subdepressa, umbonibus medioeris, antero-medianis, margine cardinali recto, subhorizontali, postice subangulata, lunula angusta vix depressa; superficie angulo postico obliquo instructo; striis incrementi crebris, irregularibus.

Shell transverse, ovately orbicular, smooth, rather depressed; umbones of moderate size, but little elevated, placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves and curved forwards; hinge margin straight, nearly horizontal, and slightly angulated posteriorly; the lunule is narrow, and but slightly impressed; the exterior surface has an oblique angle, posterior to which the surface is flattened; the striations of growth, and delicate, numerous, and irregular.

The depressed form, posterior subhorizontal straight hinge border, and oblique posterior angle, are the features that will serve to distinguish it from allied contemporaneous forms. The numerous specimens placed at my disposal include examples from two to nine lines in length, which measurements usually exceed the height by one fifth.

Geological Position and Localities. The Forest Marble of Laycock and Pound Pill. In the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

CYPRINA DAVIDSONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVI, figs. 6, 6 a.

Testa ovato-orbiculari crassa, convexa, obliqua, umbonibus obtusis submedianis antrorsum inflectis, marginibus arcuatis curvatis, latere postico area subplanata, angula obtuso obliquo interdum instructo, aut nullo; lunula vix excavata, inconspicua, superficie striis concentricis irregularibus.

Shell ovately orbicular, thick, convex, oblique, but varying much in the length and obliquity; umbones obtuse, submesial, directed forwards; margins of the valves curved elliptically and close fitting, lunule not conspicuous and scarcely excavated; the posterior side has a narrow, oblique, flattened space, sometimes separated from the other portion of the surface by an obtuse angle; in other instances there is no distinct angle; the surface has numerous irregular concentric and faintly marked plications.

Dimensions of a large specimen of medium figure; length, 17 lines; height, 15 lines; diameter through the valves, 11 lines.

It is liable to be mistaken for *Cyprina Lowcana*, compared with which our shell is

shorter, more convex, the test thicker, the umbones larger, less oblique, and more obtuse; the posterior flattened area is also a distinguishing feature, when it is present.

Geological Position and Localities. The Forest Marble of Laycock and Farleigh, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq., of Bath.

ASTARTE UNGULATA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXV, fig. 20.

ASTARTE LURIDA, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 5, fig. 2, p. 137, non *A. lurida*, Sow.

— — *Williamson.* Trans. Geol. Soc., 2d ser., vol. vi, p. 149.

— — *Bean*, on Cornbrash Fossils, Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839.

— — *Leckenby*, on Kelloway Rock Fossils, Journ. Geol. Soc., 1858.

Testa suborbiculari aut subquadrangulari, depressa, inæquilatera, ad periphæriam concentricè costellata, costellis elevatis, subangularibus, concentricè subtilissimè striatis; costellis inferne evanescentibus; margine cardinali curvato, lunula subnulla.

Shell suborbicular or somewhat subquadrangular, depressed, inequilateral; umbones small and only slightly produced; posterior and inferior margins rounded, lunule, obsolete; the surface near to the umbo with elevated acute concentric rugæ, which are impressed with very delicate concentric striations; the rugæ disappear towards the middle of the valve, the lower portion having only some plications of growth.

The character of the surface has a considerable resemblance to *Astarte Wiltoni*, 'Gr. Ool. Monogr.,' Tab. IX, f. 16; but the latter has the umbo much more produced, it has a distinctly excavated lunule and is more convex; other depressed species are sufficiently separated by their ornamentation.

Astarte lurida, Sow., which occurs in Gloucestershire at Nailsworth in gray shale near to the upper boundary of the Upper Lias, and in the lower portion of the overlying Supraliassic Sands associated with *Ammonites variabilis*, is a very different shell, whose figure is ovately trigonal and moderately convex, with prominent apex, well-marked lunule and depressed concentric rugæ; it does not therefore present a near approximation to our species.

Astarte unguolata has the height and lateral diameter equal; the valves are moderately thick; the size varies from 4 to 10 lines across. It is rare.

Geological Positions and Localities. Professor Phillips figured the interior of a valve from the Oxford Clay of Scarborough. Mr. Leckenby has recorded it in the Kelloway Rock of the same locality; our figure is taken from a Cornbrash specimen of the same coast now in the collection of Mr. Leckenby, and formerly in that of Mr. Bean, who identified the species with that originally figured in the 'Geology of Yorkshire.'

ASTARTE ORBICULARIS, *Sow.* Tab. XL, fig. 33.

ASTARTE ORBICULARIS, *Sow.* Min. Con., v, p. 65, tab. 444.

— — *Morris.* Catal., p. 187.

— — *D'Orb.* Prod. de Paléont., i, p. 308.

Testa parva suborbiculari, convexa, umbonibus medianis elevatis, lunula magna, valvis costulis concentricis numerosis, depressis, interstitiis latioribus, subæqualibus.

Shell small, nearly orbicular, convex; umbones mesial and produced; lunule distinctly marked, rounded, the surface with numerous (about twenty) depressed, narrow, concentric little ribs, separated by somewhat wider and nearly equal spaces, upon the posterior side the ribs are slightly undulated.

The little ribs are strongly marked upon the sides, but much less so upon the middle of the valve, and are scarcely to be distinguished upon the umbones; they are so delicate that the surface appears plain without the aid of a magnifier; this latter feature will serve to distinguish it from other small species, as *A. minima*, Phil., *A. pisiformis*, Sow., *A. Parkinsoni*, Quenst. Of other small examples of the genus, *A. pisum*, Kock and Dunker, and *A. Pontonis*, Lyc., are much less orbicular, and have more prominent costæ; *A. mediolævis*, Buv., has the ornamentation of a similar character, but the figure is ovately trigonal, and therefore sufficiently distinct.

Geological Positions and Localities. The upper beds of the Great Oolite near Bath, where it appears to be not uncommon; also upon the same horizon at Ancliff, Wilts. Luc (Calvados).

ASTARTE POLITULA, *Bean.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 16.

ASTARTE POLITULA, *Bean.* Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839.

Testa suborbiculari, convexo-plana, umbonibus antemedianis parvis, acutis, incurvis, margine cardinali curvato, fossa ligamenti, angusto, elongato, margine antico subrecto lunula lanceolata, leviter excavato; valvis striis regularibus tenuissimis concentricis, inferiore irregulariter plicatis.

Shell suborbicular, rather depressed; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves; small, acute, incurved; hinge-border slightly curved; ligamental groove narrow and lengthened; anterior border nearly straight; lunule lanceolate and slightly excavated, its margins subacute; the surface of the valves with very fine, regular, concentric striations; the lower portion of the surface is destitute of striations, but has several irregular, concentric plications.

The convexity is moderate about the middle of the valves, but the test has not much

thickness towards the borders, the outline has a considerable resemblance to *Lucina crassa* but the latter is much thicker towards the borders of the valves, and has a different kind of surface. The hinge has not been exposed.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough; in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

ASTARTE LECKENBYI, *Wright*. Tab. XLII, fig. 3.

Testa crassa, transversa, ovata, subdepressa, umbonibus parvis, prominulis antero-medianis; latere antico brevi, margine rotundo, lunula subnulla; latere postico producto, margine superiori subrecto, elongato, oblique declivi; basi arcuato curvato; superficie rugis crebris concentricis et striis subtilibus ornatis.

Shell thick, transverse, ovate, rather depressed; umbones small, prominent, placed at the commencement of the anterior third of the shell; anterior side short, its margin rounded with scarcely any lunule; posterior side produced and compressed, its superior margin nearly straight, lengthened, sloping obliquely; the base is elliptically curved; the surface has prominent, concentric, closely arranged, rounded rugæ near to the umbones, which afterwards degenerate into depressed, irregular plications; there are also fine, concentric striations.

A large species, remarkable for the depression of the valves and for the great length and straightness of the superior border, whose measurement is equal to the height or to two thirds of the entire length of the shell; the rugæ are so closely arranged near to the apex that upwards of thirty may be counted upon one fourth the height of the shell.

From *Astarte elegans*, Sow., it is distinguished by the more lengthened, depressed figure, and by the absence of a smooth, excavated lunule; it is much less orbicular and convex than *A. detrita*, Goldf.; the depressed figure, lengthened, straight, upper margin, and large rugæ, will serve to distinguish it from other large ovate species of the lower Oolites. Specimens in Mr. Leckenby's collection exceed three inches in length. It is not rare, but, in common with other large shells of the Cornbrash, it has usually undergone compression.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough, in hard, gray limestone.

ASTARTE ROBUSTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXV, figs. 6, 6 a.

Testa parva suborbiculari, perinflata, umbonibus magnis medianis incurvis, margine posteriore et inferiore rotundo, lunula magna concava marginibus rotundis; valvis costis

concentricis, regularibus, angustis, elevatis (16—18) *striisque subtilissimis, concentricis, impressis.*

Shell small, suborbicular, much inflated; umbones large, mesial, incurved; posterior and lower margins rounded; lunule very large, concave, its margins rounded; the surfaces of the valves have narrow, concentric, regular, elevated costæ, 16—18 in number, which are impressed by very delicate concentric striations; the intercostal spaces are upwards of three or four times the breadth of the costa.

Height, lateral diameter, and diameter through both the valves, each about 4 lines.

About thrice the size of a minute Cotteswold Inferior Oolite species which possesses a similar figure, but whose costæ are irregular. *Astarte Bulla*, Goldf., is also globose, but has only half the number of costæ. *A. integra*, Goldf., has less convexity and is more oblique; other small species, figured by Roemer, Buvignier, and by Quenstedt, have less convexity and more obliquity.

Geological Position and Locality. One of the more rare testacea of the Scarborough Cornbrash; in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

ASTARTE PONTONIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 31.

Testa parva, convexa, ovato-orbiculari, umbonibus submedianis, acuminatis, antrorsum curvatis, margine cardinali elongato, subrecto, oblique declivi, lunula magna, costata; valvis costis concentricis numerosis (20) *elevatis, rotundis, interstiis angustis; latere superiore, area, elongata, planata et levigata.*

Shell small, convex, ovately orbicular; umbones elevated, pointed, nearly mesial, and curved forwards; hinge-border lengthened, nearly straight, sloping obliquely downwards, forming a narrow, smooth area, separated from the costated part of the shell by an acute angle; the lunule is large, costated, and somewhat excavated; the surfaces of the valves have large, numerous (about 20) concentric, elevated, and rounded costæ, separated by more narrow interstitial spaces; adult shells have a large fold of growth near to the lower border.

A small, convex, neatly ornamented species, allied to *A. minima*, Phil., and *A. pisum*, Kock and Dunker; from the former it is distinguished by the more numerous and more closely arranged costæ, by the more pointed and more curved umbones, by the larger lunule, and by the posterior, straight, smooth, acutely bordered area; the latter feature will also separate it from *A. pisum* and from *A. supracorallina*, D'Orb.

The height and lateral diameter are about 4 lines.

Geological Position and Localities. It is abundant in the White Oolite (Great Oolite?) of Ponton, Lincolnshire.

ASTARTE BATHONICA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, figs. 23, 23 a.

Testa ovato-trigona, crassa gibbosa; umbonibus sub-anticis antrosum curvatis; lunula cordata, excavata, marginibus rotundatis, latere postico obtusangulo formante, superficie costis regularibus, rotundis, crebris, concentricis, marginibus interne denticulatis.

Shell ovately trigonal, thick, gibbose; umbones anterior and curved forwards; lunule excavated, cordate, its margins rounded; the posterior side has an obtuse, oblique angle; the surface has closely arranged, rounded, regular, concentric costæ; the margins of the valves are denticulated internally.

Height, 6 lines; opposite diameter, 5 lines; diameter through the valves, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

A short and very convex, thick, shell, with elevated umbones and slightly truncated posterior border, which is pointed at its inferior extremity, near to which is a large fold of growth.

Geological Position and Locality. Hampton, Cliffs near Bath; collected by W. Walton, Esq., who states that, having found it at the base of the cliffs, some doubt may exist as to its real geological position. The mineral character of the specimen is ferruginous and identical with that of the bed of Great Oolite Corals and of other shells which unquestionably belong to the Great Oolite.

ASTARTE RUSTICA, *Walton, MSS.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 5; Tab. XL, f. figs. 8, 8 a.

Testa parva, crassa, ovato-oblonga, plano-convexa, umbonibus parvis, antemedianis, acutis, margine, cardinali brevi, subhorizontali, antice rotundato, basi subarcuato, marginibus internis dentatis; lateribus costis angustis imprimis regularibus, deinde inæqualibus.

Shell small, ovately oblong, moderately convex, with thickened margins, internally denticulated; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves, curved forwards, and acute; hinge-border short and horizontal, terminating in an obtuse angle. The anterior border is rounded; the lunule is only slightly excavated; the base line is nearly straight; the surface of the valves has an obscure, posterior, oblique angle; the costæ are narrow, at first regular, afterwards they become irregular and crowded.

Length, 5 lines; height, 4 lines; diameter through the valves, 3 lines.

Much variability exists in the prominence and arrangement of the costæ, which are sometimes very numerous and nearly obsolete, or they are distant and elevated. A little species, allied to *A. Voltzii*, Roem., *A. recondita*, Phil., and the young of *A. rhomboidalis*, Phil.; neither of these species, however, has the test so thickened towards the margins.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock, Somerset; in the cabinet of W. Walton, Esq.

ASTARTE FIMBRIATA, *Walton, MSS.* Tab. XL, figs. 34, 34 a.

Testa transversa, ovata, subdepressa, umbonibus antemedianis parvis, margine cardinali elongato, subrecto, obliquo, acuto; lunula magna elliptica; lateribus costulis concentricis acutis, elevatis subdistantibus; ætate progrediente crebrioribus et irregularibus instructis.

Shell transverse, ovate, somewhat depressed; umbones small, depressed, curved forwards; hinge-margin lengthened, nearly straight, its margin acute and rendered fimbriated by the acute, projecting extremities of the costæ, which are elevated, concentric, distantly arranged, and regular in the young shell, but more closely arranged and irregular in specimens of adult growth; the lunule is large, elliptical, its margins acute.

Allied to *A. depressa*, Goldf., compared with which the umbones are less prominent and more oblique, the hinge-border more lengthened, the costæ more elevated and fewer; the convexity of the valves is also greater. The test is thinner than is usual with this genus.

Occasionally a small and ill-preserved specimen has been found in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton, and mistaken for *A. minima*, Phil.; the costæ in the latter shell are more obtuse and more closely arranged, the general figure being more orbicular.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Farleigh and the Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common.

ASTARTE? IGNOTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 10.

Testa subovata, subdepressa, postice truncata, inferne et postice oblique subangulata, umbonibus antemedianis acuminatis, lunula parva, superficie, plicis incrementi numerosis, delicate instructis.

Shell subovate, subdepressed posteriorly, with a truncated extremity to the hinge-border and with an oblique angle proceeding from the umbo to the inferior-posterior border; umbones antero-mesial, pointed, and curved forwards; lunule slightly impressed; the surfaces of the valves with delicate, irregular, numerous plications of growth.

The hinge not having been seen, the genus is rather doubtful; possibly it may be a *Cypricardia*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

ASTARTE HILPERTENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVI, fig. 10.

Testa crassa, convexa, ovato-trigonata, umbonibus subanticiis prominentibus, lunula ovata profunda, margine cardinali curvato, elongato, oblique declivi, marginibus anterioribus, posterioribus et inferioribus ellipticis curvatis; superficie plicis incrementi crebris tenuibus.

Shell thick, convex, ovately trigonal; umbones antero-mesial, elevated, and curved forwards; lunule smooth, ovate, deep; hinge-margin lengthened, curved, sloping obliquely downwards; the anterior, posterior, and lower borders curved elliptically; the surface with delicate, numerous plications of growth.

A large, thick species, somewhat allied to *A. subtrigona*, Muñst., but more convex, less angulated, and with a larger lunule.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Hilperton, Wilts, in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

ASTARTE AYTONENSIS, *Bean MSS.* Tab. XL, fig. 13.

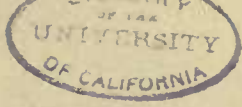
Testa ovato-oblonga, valde elongata, compressa, umbonibus depressis antemedianis, lunula concava, margine cardinali subhorizontali elongata, margine inferiore parallelo; lateribus rugis ellipticis, crebris, depressis subregularibus instructis.

Shell ovately oblong, much elongated, compressed; umbones anterior to the middle of the valves flattened; lunule concave; the hinge-margin lengthened and nearly horizontal; lower border conformable; the two extremities elliptically rounded; the surface with closely arranged, depressed, rounded, elliptical, partially irregular rugæ.

The general aspect has some resemblance to the shell figured in Part II, Pl. IX, figs. 18, 19, as a variety of *Astarte excavata*, but still more flattened and more elongated, with more conspicuous, regular, elliptical rugæ. Additional experience now leads me to rank *A. excavata*, var. *compressiuscula*, as a distinct species, and not as a dwarfed variety of the large Inferior Oolite shell; the present form is even more thin and flattened than *compressiuscula*, so much so as scarcely to allow any space for the animal.

Length nearly twice the height; the diameter through the united valves is little more than equivalent to their apparent thickness.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs and of Comb Down, near Bath; collected by W. Walton, Esq. It occurs also in the Calcareous Grit of Ayton, near Scarborough, quite unaltered in any particular; the name from the locality having been adopted by Mr. Bean many years since, and sent to public collections, has therefore been retained.



ASTARTE FLEXICOSTATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 26.

Testa transversa, subtrigona, convexa, umbonibus anticis acutis, elevatis, margine anteriore truncata, abrupte declivi inferne angula formante; lunula magna laevigata concava, margine acuto; margine inferiore subrecto; margine posteriore imprimis subhorizontali postice oblique declivi; superficie striis concentricis regularibus instructis, in medio evanescentibus.

Shell transverse, subtrigonal, convex; umbones anterior, pointed, and conspicuous; anterior side truncated, descending abruptly, and forming an angle with the lower border at its extremity; the lunule is large, concave, smooth, with an acute margin; the lower border is nearly straight; the posterior margin is nearly horizontal for the half of its length, then slopes obliquely downwards; the shell is moderately convex, with an oblique, obtuse angle, posterior to which the surface is more flattened; it has regular striations, which follow the direction of the lines of growth; they are conspicuous near to the umbones, but disappear upon the middle portion of the dorsal surface.

Height, 5 lines; length, 7 lines; diameter through the united valves, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by E. Witchell, Esq., in the white stone (Great Oolite) of Bussage, near to Bisley Common; a single specimen.

GRESSLYA PEREGRINA, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXVI, figs. 2, 2 a, b.

In addition to the specimen figured in Pl. XV, Part II of the 'Great Oolite Monograph,' it has been deemed advisable to exemplify three other variations of form, by the aid of which the intermediate connecting links may readily be imagined. This Gresslya is very abundant in the Cornbrash, both in Wiltshire and Yorkshire, so that ample opportunities are afforded of studying every variation of form which it presents; these, as will be seen from our figures, are so considerable and so common that it seems impossible fairly to disconnect from them some other examples of Gresslya from the Inferior Oolite, as *Unio abductus*, *Phil.*, *Gresslya latior*, *Ag.*, *G. conformis*, *Ag.*, *G. lunulata*, *Ag.*, *G. erycina*, *Ag.*, *G. concentrica*, *Ag.*, and perhaps also *G. zonata*, *Ag.* In all these the same kind of surface obtains, and the outer, granulated tegument is precisely identical, belonging to that section of the genus in which the radiating lines and the granules are of the most minute size, and very densely arranged. It has been usual to select for *G. abducta* Inferior Oolite examples with short forms, elevated umbones, tumid anterior sides, and compressed posterior sides; but the shortness of figure is surpassed by some from the Cornbrash, and the inflation of the anterior side varies in amount with every specimen. From these, probably, must be separated *G. latirostris*, *Ag.*, which attains to large

dimensions, with a lengthened general form, compressed anterior side, and large longitudinal plications over the whole of the surface; it appears to be comparatively rare, and belongs to the upper stage of the Inferior Oolite.

THRACIA AMYGDALOIDEA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIII, fig. 4.

Testa convexa, elongata, umbonibus depressis submedianis, latere antico producto, rotundato; postico subcompresso, attenuato, basi curvato, plicis longitudinalibus paucis, leviter instructis.

Shell elongated, convex; umbones postero-mesial, depressed; anterior side produced, its margin curved elliptically; posterior side rather compressed and attenuated, its superior border slightly excavated; the base is nearly straight; the surface has a few faintly marked, longitudinal plications of growth.

Compared with other examples of the genus, the length and the convexity are considerable; the umbones are likewise much depressed, obtuse, and but little conspicuous; the posterior angle is only distinguishable near to the umbones; the posterior extremity is slightly truncated. The height only very slight exceeds half the length.

Geological Position and Locality. Associated with valves of *Myacites calceiformis* in flaggy, argillaceous Oolite, upon the western border of Minchinhampton Common, at the lower boundary line of the Great Oolite; a single specimen.

MYACITES CALCEIFORMIS, *Phil.*, sp. Part II, Tab. XI, fig. 2; et Tab. XLII, figs. 1, 1 a.

As this shell possesses considerable variability of figure, another example is given from the Cornbrash of the Yorkshire Coast. In the former description (p. 114, line 8), these words should be erased—"in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite." An examination of numerous Yorkshire specimens has proved that they were all obtained in the Cornbrash, including the original specimen figured in the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' which was erroneously placed with the Inferior Oolite fossils, and figured with them in pl. xi of that work. The Cornbrash specimens have the test with its granulated tegument well preserved, but usually the fossil has undergone some compression or distortion. The former figure, Plate XI, fig. 2, represented a Minchinhampton specimen from the base of the Great Oolite. An Inferior Oolite shell frequently mistaken for *Myacites calceiformis* occurs only in the form of casts; it is more gibbose, with larger, more elevated umbones, the posterior side being much shorter and more attenuated. As the casts are common, and these distinctive characters are persistent, there can be no doubt that it must be distinguished from the species of Professor Phillips. Authorities generally have followed the 'Geology of Yorkshire,' and placed *Myacites calceiformis* in the Inferior Oolite, and Dr.

Oppel ('Juraformation') has made the Cornbrash shell into a new species, with the name of *Panopca Haueri*; I can, however, with confidence state that there is no evidence that the fossil in question has ever been obtained in Yorkshire lower than the Cornbrash; in Gloucestershire its lowest position is at the base of the Great Oolite.

MYACITES RECURVUM, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XXXVI, figs. 4, 4 α .

AMPHIDESMA RECURVUM, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 5, fig. 25.

LUTRARIA SINUOSA, *Roemer.* Ool., tab. 19, fig. 24, Nachtr., p. 42.

PLEUROMYA RECURVA, *Ag.* Et. Crét. Myes., p. 234 et p. 246, t. 29, fig. 9.

LYONSIA RECURVA, *D'Orb.?* Prodr., 12 ét., No. 123.

MYACITES RECURVA, *Mor.* Cat. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 214.

AMPHIDESMA RECURVUM, *Bean.* Mag. of Nat. Hist., 1839.

MYACITES RECURVUM, *Leckenby.* Proc. Geol. Soc., vol. xv.

Testa elongato-trapeziformi plano-convexa concentricè striato-rugosa antice brevissima oblique truncata basi perarcuata posterius producta dorso antice sinuatim depressa, margine cardinali postico sinuato, umbonibus crassis incurvis. (Roemer.)

Shell a lengthened trapeziform, moderately convex, with large, concentric, rugose plications; anterior side very short, obliquely truncated; base curved elliptically; the posterior side produced, compressed, close-fitting; the superior margin somewhat sinuated or concave; the umbones elevated, pointed, and incurved. Usually the anterior side has a furrow, which passes from the umbones downwards perpendicularly or slightly directed forwards to the inferior border, but in some of the more gibbose specimens it cannot be distinguished. The test is delicate; the ornamentation of the surface has the radiating lines of granules so dense and minute, that they can only be distinguished by the aid of a considerable magnifying power. The height is two thirds of the length, the diameter through the valves being equal to half the length. These dimensions apply to the shorter Cornbrash examples, but many of the Kelloway Rock specimens are more elongated. To the latter variety may be attributed the *Lutraria sinuosa*, Roemer; it is necessary, however, to separate altogether the *Lutraria recurva*, Goldf. ('Petref.,' tab. cliii, fig. 15), which has the general figure very different. The example of Agassiz is unusually short and gibbose; and as he has figured a cast, we are precluded from comparing the ornamentation of the surface. D'Orbigny ('Prodrome,' i, p. 359) has separated it under the title of *Panopca subrecurva*; but, considering the varieties of figure which this species assumes, probably it is only a short variety of the species of Professor Phillips.

Myacites recurvum possesses so little of the aspect of a *Gresslya* (*Lyonsia*, D'Orb.) that we are led to speculate upon the probability that *Lyonsia recurva*, D'Orbigny, is a form erroneously ascribed by that author to the species in question.

Geological Positions and Localities. *Myacites recurvum* is almost peculiar to the

Oxfordian Oolites; for although it occurs in the Cornbrash of Yorkshire and Wiltshire, it is rarely found in a lower position than the Kelloway Rock. Roemer records his *Lutraria sinuosa* in the Lower Coral Rag of Heersthum; Agassiz places his *Pleuromya recurva* in the Terrain à Chailles of Chamsol, in the department of Doubs.

MYACITES SINISTRA, *Agassiz*, sp. Tab. XXXV, figs. 17, 17 a.

ARCOMYA SINISTRA, *Agassiz*. Ét. Crit. Myes., p. 170, tab. 9, figs. 1—3, et tab. 9', figs. 10—13.

PANOPEA SINISTRA, *D'Orb.* Prodr., i, p. 273.

— — *Oppel*. Juraformation, p. 480.

Testa ovato-elongata antice attenuata, postice convexa producta, margine hiante, umbonibus subcompressis, depressis, antemedianis, latere antico oblique-declivi, lunula concavo, margine superiori subhorizontali margine inferiore subrecto; valvis lateribus plicis irregularibus crebis longitudinalibus, et sulco superficiali antemediano oblique-declivi. Nucleus glaber.

Shell ovately elongated, with the sides of the valves rather flattened; anterior side attenuated, its margin sloping obliquely downwards; lunule concave; posterior side more convex and lengthened, its superior border nearly horizontal; the posterior extremity is somewhat rounded, with an aperture moderately large; the umbones are depressed, and somewhat compressed laterally; they are placed a little posterior to the anterior third of the shell, and there is a slight sulcation, which proceeds from them obliquely forwards and downwards towards the lower border; the inferior margin is lengthened and nearly straight; the surface of the test has numerous irregular and rather delicate longitudinal plications; the granules over the greater portion of the valves are so minute and crowded that they cannot be traced to form connecting lines, but towards the sides they are larger, more distantly arranged, and distinctly linear; the test upon the anterior side is of moderate thickness, posteriorly it is much thinner; the nucleus is smooth, and exhibits the adductor and pallial scars.

Length, 2 inches; height, 1 inch; diameter through both the valves, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; but our specimen is imperfect, and appears to have lost about 2 lines in length at the posterior extremity.

The more depressed umbones, the anterior attenuation, and the nearly horizontal figure of the superior border, will serve to distinguish it from all the varieties of *Pleuromya elongata*, Ag., to which it bears some resemblance.

The *Arcomya sinistra* of Quenstedt, 'Der Jura,' p. 451, tab. lxii, fig. 2, from the higher stage of the Inferior Oolite, occurs also in the same position in the vicinity of Cheltenham; it is, however, distinct from *Myacites sinistra*. Some varieties of *Myacites decurtatum* approach to it in the general figure, but are readily distinguishable when the granulated

surface can be examined and compared, the minute, crowded pattern upon *M. sinistra*, with the widely separated lines of granules upon *M. decurtatum*.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Cornbrash of Scarborough; in the collection of Mr. Leckenby. In Switzerland M. Agassiz records it from the same geological position (calcaire roux-sableux) at Goldenthal, Soleure; also in the Bernese Jura.

MYACITES MODICA, *Bean*, sp. Tab. XLIII, figs. 1, 1 a.

MYA MODICA, *Bean*. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1839.

Testa-ovato elongata subdepressa, umbonibus subdepressis antemedianis, margine antico producto, rotundo, postico oblique declivi subrecto, margine inferiore elliptico curvato, area ligamenti lanceolata lata, subdepressa, marginibus acutis, valvis lateribus concentricè delicate plicatis; lineis radiantibus granulatis, subtilissimis dense instructis.

Shell ovately elongated, rather depressed; umbones antero-mesial, rather depressed; anterior margin produced, rounded; posterior margin more lengthened, nearly straight, sloping downwards obliquely, lower border curved elliptically; the granulated test consists of extremely delicate, very densely arranged, radiating lines, visible only under a magnifier; the concentric plications are numerous and faintly traced, so that the surface is smooth; the valves are close-fitting, or have no perceptible aperture at either of the extremities.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter through both the valves, $\frac{4}{5}$ inch.

The general figure and aspect of this species renders it easy to distinguish from other examples of the genus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Gristhorpe Cliffs, in which it has occurred very rarely; Mr. Leckenby's collection.

ANATINA (CEREOMYA) SILIQUA, *Ag.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 15.

SANGUINOLARIA UNDULATA, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 5, fig. 1, non Sow.

CERCOMYA SILIQUA, *Ag.* Ét. Crit. Myes., p. 148, tab. 11 a, figs. 9—13.

— ANTICA, *Ag.?* Ib., p. 147, tab. 11, figs. 16—18; tab. 11a, figs. 14—16.

ANATINA BELLONA, *D'Orb.* Prod., i, p. 336, 12 ét., No. 132.

— UNDATA, *Id.* Ib., p. 361, 13 ét., No. 221.

SANGUINOLARIA UNDULATA, *Quenstedt.* Der Jura, p. 508, t. 68, fig. 9.

ANATINA UNDULATA, *Leckenby.* Proc. Geol. Soc., vol. xv, 1858.

Testa transverse elongata inæquilatera umbonibus subanticis parvis acutis, postice

rostrata, attenuata, area lata, plicis duobus longitudinalibus; latere antico subcompresso, elliptico curvato, plicisque regularibus et longitudinalibus.

Shell transversely elongated, very inæquilateral; umbones placed anterior to the middle of the valves, small, depressed, and anterior; posterior side rostrated or attenuated, and much elongated; area large and wide, with two longitudinal ridges, in addition to a distinct marginal ridge which separates the area from the other portion of the shell; anterior side rather compressed, its border is curved elliptically; the anterior portion of the sides of the valves have regular, longitudinal ridges and furrows, which disappear posterior to the umbones; the oblique sulcation which proceeds downwards from the umbones in all examples of *Cercomya* is only faintly impressed.

The specimen figured has the general form of the shell unusually well preserved, but the test has disappeared; the very inequilateral figure, with the attenuation and elongation of the posterior side, will readily distinguish it from *Anatina undulata*, Sow., as also from most other examples of the genus.

Height, one third the length; diameter through both the valves, one fourth the length.

Geological Positions and Localities. It occurs rarely in the Cornbrash of Scarborough. Professor Phillips has recorded it in the Oxford Clay, and Mr. Leckenby in the Kelloway Rock and Calcareous Grit of Yorkshire. M. Quenstedt quotes it from the Cornbrash of Wurtemberg; M. Agassiz from the Oxfordian Strata of the Vadois Jura and the Jura of Soleure.

PHOLADOMYA OVULUM, *Ag.* Tab. XXXV, figs. 18, 18 *a*.

PHOLADOMYA OVULUM, *Ag.* Ét. Crit. Myes., p. 119, tab. 3, figs. 7—9; tab. 3 *b*, figs. 1—6.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodr., 11 ét., No. 168, vol. 1.
 — — *Morris.* Catal. Brit. Foss., 1854, p. 221.
 — — *Oppel.* Juraformation, p. 481.

Testa ovato-elongata, antice brevior, rotundata, cordata, posterius producta, attenuata, margine inferiore arcuato curvato, superiore subhorizontali, concavo, unbonibus crassis subanticis prominulis; valvis concentricè plicatis, plicis longitudinalibus numerosis inæqualibus mediocriter tenuibus; costellis radiantibus obliquis æqualibus angustis, inferne evanescentibus, apertura postico et antico angusto.

Shell ovately elongated; the anterior side short, rounded, cordiform; the posterior side produced and attenuated; the inferior margin is curved elliptically; the superior margin is moderately lengthened and concave; the umbones are elevated and tumid; the sides of the valves are convex, with closely arranged but not prominent longitudinal plications; the radiating costæ are very narrow or linear, disposed obliquely, about twelve in number;

they are slightly impressed by the decussating plications, and disappear before reaching the lower border; the apertures, both posterior and antero-inferior, are narrow, and not much lengthened; the post-ligamental area is wide, and bounded by a distinct elevation upon each side.

The test is thin, and is sometimes preserved, the characters of the surface being very well shown upon the casts; in many specimens the radiating lines, or little costæ, are so faintly marked that they are only visible near to the umbones. The very delicate, radiating little ribs and the nearly equally faintly marked longitudinal plications will usually serve to distinguish it from allied forms of the genus when combined with the elongated figure. In the *Pholodomyæ* the relative measurements of the parts are little to be depended upon; but in the Cornbrash specimen figured, the diameter, the height, and the length, are as $1-1\frac{1}{2}-2$. Occasionally the length has a greater proportion.

Geological Positions and Localities. It is somewhat rare in the Cornbrash of the coast of Yorkshire, but it is common in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswold Hills, its position being the stratum with *Conchifera* immediately underlying the bed with *Gryphæa sublobata*.

PHOLADOMYA PHILLIPSII, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XLII, figs. 2, 2 a.

PHOLADOMYA MURCHISONI, *Phil.* Geol. York., i. pl. 7, fig. 9, non Sow.

— PHILLIPSII, *Morris.* Cat. Brit. Foss., p. 221.

Testa ovato-cordata, inflata, umbonibus magnis elevatis, antice brevissima truncata, postice producta, valde hiante; lateribus rugis irregularibus numerosis, leviter impressis, costisque (7—8) perpendiculariter, angustis; costa secunda majora.

Shell ovately cordate, much inflated; umbones large, anterior, elevated, but obtuse; anterior side short and truncated; posterior side produced, its superior border concave, with a lengthened, large aperture, which extends upwards even to the ligament; the sides of the valves have very numerous, irregular, longitudinal rugæ, which are not very prominent, and only slightly indent the narrow, perpendicular costæ, of which there are seven or eight; the second costa is much larger than the others, and is more remotely placed, imparting a degree of angularity to the anterior side of the shell; the other costæ are symmetrical, and descend almost perpendicularly to the lower border, leaving a considerable space upon the posterior side of the valves destitute of costæ. The young shell is much less inflated, and more produced upon the posterior side, the aperture at that part being, in proportion, more narrow; the second costa has very little more prominence than the others, so that the anterior side has less angularity and its border is more rounded than in the adult form. In old specimens the height and convexity of the valves are nearly equal, the length being a little more considerable; in young shells, not exceeding an inch and a half in length, the convexity is one third less.

It has only been after long consideration, and an ample comparison of specimens of various dimensions, that I have seen fit to adopt the view taken by Professor Morris in his 'Catalogue,' and separate this shell both from *Pholadomya deltoidea* and from *Pholadomya Heraulti*, of the Inferior Oolite. Compared with the latter form, it will be found that *P. Phillipsii* has the anterior side more truncated, and the posterior side gapes with a larger aperture; this latter feature is, in fact, distinguishable in shells of all dimensions; the longitudinal rugæ are more irregular and much less conspicuous, so that they only slightly indent the costæ, these latter being less oblique than in *P. Heraulti*. The superior largeness and regularity of the rugæ, together with the deep indentations of the costæ, is the feature which, at the first glance, impresses the spectator upon inspecting *P. Heraulti*; the costæ are usually somewhat more numerous, there being two anterior to the large costæ and an additional one posterior to it, so that, together with their greater obliquity, only a small portion of the posterior side of the shell is destitute of costæ.

Compared with *P. deltoidea*, Sow., the figure of the latter is more inflated, the costæ larger and less indented, it also is without the angularity which is imparted by the second large costa of *P. Phillipsii*.

Geological Position and Locality. *Pholadomya Phillipsii* is abundant in the Cornbrash of Scarborough, Gristhorpe, &c., and usually has the test preserved.

PHOLADOMYA DELTOIDEA, Sow. Tab. XLII, figs. 4, 4 a.

CARDITA DELTOIDEA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 197, fig. 4.

PHOLADOMYA MURCHISONI, Sow. Ib., t. 545, the shorter figure only.

— BUCARDIUM, Ag. Ét. Crit. Myes., p. 77, pl. 5, figs. 3—7; pl. 5 a, fig. 8.

— — Chapuis and Dewalque. Fos. Ter. Sec. de Luxembourg, p. 124, pl. 18, fig. 1.

— — Damon. Geol. Weymouth, p. 17, fig. 6.

— SOLITARIA, Mor. and Lyc. Gr. Ool. Moll., part 2, p. 124, tab. xii, fig. 2, et tab. 11, fig. 1.

This species, so abundant in the Great Oolite, Fuller's Earth, and Cornbrash of the south of England, varies greatly in its general figure, even in the same bed and locality; and as its synonyms may now be considered as clearly ascertained, I have deemed it desirable to figure a specimen from the Cornbrash of Wiltshire, in which the costæ are irregularly arranged, and the general figure is more lengthened than in the two specimens formerly figured in the second part of the 'Monograph of the Great Oolite Mollusca,' under the name of *P. solitaria*. Of these latter, the index facing Tab. XII, fig. 2, by a typographical error, was printed *P. oblita*, a shell which is given at fig. 5 upon the same plate. Even the two Great Oolite specimens have the anterior side less truncated, the

umbones more obtuse, and the general figure less inflated, than obtains in the greater number of those from the Minchinhampton district; and, upon the other hand, all of them are less lengthened upon the posterior side than is seen in the figures given by Agassiz and by Messrs. Chapuis and Dewalque.

Pholadomya deltoidea is remarkable for the large, prominent, and slightly indented costæ, usually seven in number, of which the two posterior ones are much less conspicuous, and are usually evanescent towards the lower border.

The frequent truncation of the anterior side in *Pholadomya*, and the general distortion of the shell which usually accompanies it, is a source of frequent difficulty in the discrimination of species, and is seen commonly and even usually in *P. deltoidea*, when specimens are collected without selection. The shell in its normal position rested upon the compressed anterior side; the general distortion of figure consequent upon it commenced at a very early period in the growth of the mollusc, continued throughout its existence, and did not prevent it from attaining to the usual dimensions of the species; it occurs equally in all the other forms assumed by the genus. Where the flattening of the anterior side is considerable the umbones become more pointed and prominent, the radiating elevations or ribs are directed more obliquely backwards; in other instances they become more closely arranged, or they are waved and irregular. The distortion is not limited to specimens connected with any particular kind of lithological condition, as it occurs in compact, thin-bedded limestones, in thick beds of soft, sandy marl, or in thick-bedded Oolitic limestone; it is also common to find both compressed and uncompressed examples in contiguity.

PHOLADOMYA LYRATA, Sow. Tab. XLIII, figs. 3, 3 a.

CARDITA? LIRATA, Sow. Min. Con., t. 197, fig. 3.

PHOLADOMYA LYRATA, Sow. Ibid., p. 220.

— — Opperl. Juraformation, p. 482.

Testa obovato-trigona, ventricosa, umbonibus elevatis antero-medianis, latere antico truncato, postico oblique declivi, costis 9—10, tertia majora, carinam efformante, costis aliis approximatis, plicis magnis concentricis regularibus indentatis; apertura postica angusta, elongata.

The figure is nearly that of a cone, compressed laterally; the umbones are elevated, pointed, and placed a little anterior to the middle of the valves; the steepness and straightness of the posterior slope, together with the nearly straight lower border, imparts a distinctive character to the shell, irrespective of the large, carinated third costa, which is so much more conspicuous than the others that it forms a kind of keel or angle upon the anterior side; it descends to the lower border without curvature, but is directed slightly

forwards; the six or seven costæ posterior to it are much smaller, they diminish regularly in prominence, are closely arranged, and are deeply indented by the regular, large, concentric plications; the anterior side gapes slightly, and has two inconspicuous, indented costæ; the posterior aperture is narrow and lengthened.

The sub-conical figure, pointed posterior side, and large, carinated rib, will serve to distinguish it from *P. Heraluti*, Ag., to which it is nearly allied; the more angulated figure, and more numerous costæ, from *P. carinata*, Ag. Some examples of *Pholadomya* from the Inferior Oolite are not distinguishable from *P. lyrata*; but between these and *P. Heraluti* are others, which apparently serve to connect the two forms, so that it is difficult to separate them altogether from *P. lyrata*, although undoubtedly they must be merged with *P. Heraluti*; these connecting links are also quite irrespective of any changes that may be due to the stage of growth in either of the two species.

Geological Positions and Localities. *P. lyrata* is common in the Cornbrash of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. Dr. Oppel records it in the same rock at Marquise, near Boulogne, and Egg, near Aran. D'Orbigny ('Prodrome,' i, p. 252) quotes it from the Upper Lias, near Bath, which is an error copied from the 'Mineral Conchology of Great Britain.'

HOMOMYA GIBBOSA, Sow., sp. Part II, Tab. XII. fig. 14; Tab. XLIII, figs. 2, 2 a.

Described at page 138, Part II, under the name of *Myacites gibbosus*. As this shell occurs abundantly both in the Cornbrash and the Inferior Oolite of the southern counties of England, a full-sized average example is here figured; occasionally, indeed, the species acquired much larger dimensions, as in the Cornbrash of Wiltshire, but it is then invariably more or less distorted and imperfect; it is also more gibbose than the smaller examples. Since the publication of the former portions of this Monograph more extended information respecting this and other allied species comprised in the proposed genus *Homomya* of Agassiz has led to the conclusion that they cannot be assigned to the genus *Myacites*, of which they possess neither the external granulated tegument nor the peculiar characters of the hinge.

When the surface of *Myacites* has been denuded of the granulated tegument it is smooth, with irregular, longitudinal laminae, whereas *Pholadomya* and *Homomya* have a wrinkled or corrugated surface.

The genus *Homomya* was intended by Agassiz to include shells whose forms resemble those of the more lengthened *Pholadomyas*, but which are destitute of radiating costæ, and have usually a thicker test, the hinge being identical with that of *Pholadomya*, usually, indeed, more massive; but although the sides of the valves are destitute of costæ, it occasionally happens that a few delicate, radiating lines, more or less obscurely marked, are visible upon the umbones, but vanish before they reach the middle of the

valves. Examples of this are supplied by the large Liassic *Homomya ventricosa*, Ag., by *Homomya Vezelayi*, D'Arch., and by *Homomya crassiuscula*, Mor. and Lyc. The hinge of the latter shell exhibits its perfect identity with that of *Pholadomya*. It is therefore evident that *Homomya* cannot claim a generic separation; but that, viewed as a subgenus or section of *Pholadomya*, the name may conveniently be retained. *Myacites Vezelayi*, page 111, and *Myacites crassiusculus*, page 112, should therefore also be removed to *Homomya*.

HOMOMYA CRASSIUSCULA, *Mor. and Lyc.* Tab. XLIII, figs. 5, 5 a.

A small example from the Great (?) Oolite of Lincolnshire was figured, Part II, Tab. XI, fig. 3. As the species occurs of full dimensions in the Cornbrash of Scarborough, a specimen, with the test preserved, is here given.

A D D E N D A.

A PORTION of the text of this Supplement passed through the hands of the printer long prior to the execution of the plates; and during this lengthened interval many additional testacea were placed at the disposal of the author, including a considerable series from the Forest Marble of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset, which had recently been disengaged from the investing matrix by the exertions of W. Walton, Esq., of Bath, obtained by that gentleman, and by the late John Kilvert, Esq., of the same place. This fine collection has yielded many new forms, and also some superior examples of others that had previously been figured from specimens less suitable for the purpose; advantage has been taken of the opportunity thus afforded to give additional illustrations. The descriptions of the more recently acquired fossils could not, therefore, for the most part, be placed in their proper order, and necessarily form *Addenda* to the Supplement.

CERITHIUM (?) HEMICINCTUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 17.

Testa parva, elongata, anfractibus (7), valde convexis, postice subplanis, lævigatis, antice tricinctis, convexis, anfractu ultimo basi concentricè striato. Apertura et canali ignota.

Shell small, elongated; volutions (7) very convex, their posterior portions oblique, flattened and smooth, their anterior portions with three prominent encircling costæ, the sutures are deeply constricted; the last volution has the base concentrically sulcated; the outer lip and the base are imperfect; the genus, therefore, is somewhat uncertain; there are some traces of an umbilical opening at the base of the columella.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

CERITHIUM (?) NEGLECTUM, *Lyc.* . Tab. XLIV, fig. 21.

Testa parva, subulaba, anfractibus (circa 7) subplanis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis (5), magnis, depressis, subobliquis, a sinistro ad dextrum versus, apertura parva, canala (?).

Shell small, subulate; volutions (about seven) flattened, with five longitudinal large, depressed, and smooth costæ, which are directed somewhat obliquely from left to right, and are slightly interrupted by the sutures; the aperture is small and depressed, the canal is imperfect.

The extremities of the costæ do not always exactly accord with those of the next volution, which gives some irregularity to the appearance of the volutions; no traces of encircling striations are visible.

The spire is not angulated as in *C. pentagonum*, the subulate figure and plain surface distinguishes it from *C. scaxcostatum*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

CERITHIUM COSTIGERUM, *Piette.* Tab. XLI, figs. 11, 11 a, b.

Testa inflata, subcylindrica, anfractibus (7—9), costis (12) rectis, angustis, elevatis, postice acuminatis, lineisque transversalibus, instructis; apertura parva, canali recto, elongato.

Shell somewhat inflated and subcylindrical, volutions (7 to 9) with the sides perpendicular, costæ (12) perpendicular, narrow, and much elevated, terminating posteriorly each in a projecting point, anteriorly they bend inwards slightly to the suture, there are also regular encircling lines; the base is smooth, the aperture is small, the canal lengthened and straight.

There is much variability in the elevation of the spire, and, consequently, in the height of the volutions; a specimen more than usually lengthened has the costæ somewhat oblique.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq. It is recorded by M. Piette in the Great Oolite Limestones of Eparcy and Rumigny.

CERITHIUM (?) WALTONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 16.

Testa parva turriculata anfractibus numerosis angustis, inflatis, saturis bene impressis, costis rectis angustis, elevatis (circa 11) in ambitu lineis regularibus cingendis; apertura et canali ignota.

Shell small, turreted, volutions numerous (8—9), narrow, inflated, the sutures deeply impressed; costæ (about 11 in the circumference) perpendicular and narrow, crossed by a few regular encircling lines. The aperture and canal are imperfect.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

CERITHIUM (?) POCULUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 24.

Testa parva, subcylindrica, anfractibus (9) lævigatis, postice expansis et profunda canaliculatis, antice contractis; apertura parva, canali contracto et contorto.

Shell small, subulate, subcylindrical, volutions (about 9) smooth, expanded posteriorly and deeply channelled, contracted anteriorly, the aperture is small, the canal is produced, narrow, and twisted.

The genus is somewhat doubtful, additional specimens may prove it to be a *Nerinæa*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

CERITHIUM EXSCALPTUM, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 23.

Testa parva, subulo-elongata, anfractibus (10) angustis, sub-planis, transverse tenuissime striatis, anfractu ultimo rotundo, canali brevi, sub-recto.

Shell small, subulately turreted, pointed, volutions (10) slightly convex, narrow (two and a half times as wide as high), with numerous very delicate encircling striations, the last volution has the base rounded, the canal is short and nearly slight.

Obtained by crushing the white stone for the Great Oolite for minute Gasteropoda.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

KILVERTIA, *Gen. Nov.*

Testa elongata, sub-cylindrica, anfractibus numerosis, perpendiculariter costatis tuberculatis aut spinosis; anfractu ultimo cylindrico, basi sub-contracto; apertura integra, rotundata aut ovali, labris protractis, tenuiter incrassatis, non nunquam sub-undulatis, columella solida.

Shell elongated, sub-cylindrical, sometimes somewhat pupæform; volutions numerous,

perpendicularly costated, tuberculated or spined; the last volution cylindrical, sometimes contracted at the base; aperture entire, orbicular or ovate, the lips elevated, produced and slightly thickened, sometimes undulated, columella solid.

Allied to *Cerithium*, *Potamides*, *Turritella*, *Omphalia*, *Rissoa*, and *Aclis*; from the two former it is separated by the absence of an anterior and posterior canal, the thickened and produced margins of the aperture distinguish it from *Turritella*, and from the *Omphalia* of Zekeli, from *Omphalia* more especially by the absence of a sinus or fissure of the outer lip, from *Rissoa* by the many-whirled figure and produced lips, from *Aclis* by the costated or spined volutions, cylindrical last volution, and produced aperture.

The Great Oolite species obtained in the Minchinhampton district are always small and sometimes minute, these are *Cerithium* (?) *spiculum*, Lyc., p. 9; *C.* (?) *strangulatum* D'Arch., p. 8; *C.* (?) *pulchrum*, Lyc., p. 10, of which latter species very fine and large examples occur also in the Forest Marble clays of Laycock, accompanied by *Kilvertia formosa*, Lyc. Other examples, known only in foreign localities, are *Rissoa* (?) *elegantula*, Piette, from the Great Oolite of Eparcy; *Cerithium angistoma*, *C. quinquangulare* and *C. pupoides*, Hebert and Deslongchamps, from the Kelloway Rock of Montreuil-Bellay; *Scalaria* (?) *minuta* and *Cerithium pygmeum*, Buvignier, from the Calcaire à Astartes of the department of the Moselle. In selecting a name for this proposed genus, I have much pleasure in adopting the suggestion of Mr. Walton, and dedicate it to the memory of the late John Kilvert, Esq., of Bath, whose researches in the Palæontology of the Jurassic rocks of the southern counties resulted in the acquisition of a fine and instructive collection of the Mollusca.

KILVERTIA PULCHRA, Lyc. Tab. XLIV, fig. 4; Tab. XLI, figs. 12, 12 a.

CERITHIUM? PULCHRUM, p. 10, of this Supplement.

The fine collection of Forest Marble shells forwarded by the kindness of Mr. Walton, contains many specimens of this *Kilvertia* which exhibit much variability in their ornamentation, and are upwards of three times the linear dimensions of the Minchinhampton examples; the Laycock shells having been obtained by washing layers of clay and shale; there is an entire absence of that abrasion of the surface to which oolitic fossils have so frequently been subjected; additional figures of this fine species will be found Tab. XLI, figs. 12, 12 a. The figure of the aperture in shells of the same size also presents some variability, the typical suborbicular figure becomes sub-quadrate, and in other instances is somewhat pointed at the two extremities, but in the young condition apparently the aperture is always orbicular.

KILVERTIA FORMOSA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 5.

Testa parva subulo-pupæformi, anfractibus (6 ?) latis, planatis, suturis bene distinctis, costis longitudinalibus rectis (circa 7 in ambitu) rotundis, depressis, inferne evanescentibus; lineis transversis (circa 7) regularibus, elevatis; apertura parva suborbiculari, labris integris, simplicibus.

Shell small, elongated, pupæform or lessening at both the extremities, volutions (6?) wide, flattened or very slightly convex, the sutures well impressed, aperture small, suborbicular; the lips continuous without undulation; longitudinal costæ (about 7) straight, rounded, and but slightly elevated, indistinct upon the latter volutions, knotted where they are crossed by encircling lines, of which each volution has about seven, regular and conspicuous; the costæ are not continuous, neither do their extremities exactly correspond at the sutures of the successive volutions, they are more prominent upon the upper half of each volution; the apex is imperfect, the first volution having disappeared.

Allied to *Kilvertia strangulata* = *Cerithium strangulatum*, D'Arch., from which it is distinguished by the smaller dimensions, the greater elongation of the spire, and by the costæ, which are much smaller, more depressed, and do not form continuous elevations.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by E. Witchell, Esq., in the white (Great) Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common.

AMBERLEYA CAPITANEA, *Goldf.*, sp. Tab. XLI, fig. 1.

Part I, p. 65, contains a correct description of this species (*Turbo capitaneus*, Goldf.), which is not uncommon in the Supra-liassic sands and the Inferior Oolite of the southern counties; Mr. Walton has also forwarded two small examples obtained in the Forest Marble of Laycock, and of Pound Pill. The shell figured Tab. IX, Part I, fig. 33, was referred doubtfully to this species, of which it was supposed to be a badly preserved example; subsequent examinations of other specimens from the same locality have proved that this view was erroneous, and that it is a distinct species; a description of this latter shell will be found in this Supplement (p. 19) under the title of *Amberleya Jurassi*.

AMBERLEYA MONILIFERA, *Lyc.* Tab. XII, fig. 10.

Testa parva, ovato-elongata, spira alta, acuta, anfractibus (4—5) in medio carinatis, tabulo-nodiferis, postice et antice concavis, ejusdem carina parva, nodifera; anfractu ultimo basi sulcis quinis, concentricis, apertura antice subcontracto.

Shell small, ovately elongated, spire elevated, acute, consisting of four or five volu-

tions, which have a prominent encircling nodiferous carina in their middle portion, their posterior and anterior surfaces being concave, each having a small nodiferous carina; the last volution has at its base fine encircling sulcations; the aperture has the anterior extremity rather pointed.

The tubercles upon the mesial carina are large, projecting slightly forwards, very closely arranged and tubular, about eighteen in a volution, the anterior and posterior carinæ have similar tubercles, but much smaller. The height of the shell is one third greater than the opposite measurement.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

AMBERLEYA TRICINCTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 14.

Testa ovato-elongata, anfractibus (8—9) turbinatis, inferne angulatis, cingillis, tribus, lineis perpendicularibus decussatis, anfractu ultimo, lineis magnis concentricis; apertura pyriformi.

Shell ovately elongated, volutions (8—9) turbinated, angulated towards their lower portions, and flattened or slightly convex above the angle, the sutures are strongly marked, encircling lines three, of which one is above and another beneath the angle; these are decussated by other lines perpendicular and smaller, forming tubercles more or less distinct where they cross the angle, the decussating lines are distantly and sometimes irregularly arranged; the last volution has large, regular, concentric elevations; the aperture is pyriform.

An elegantly turbinated more or less lengthened shell, with convex volutions and a delicately ornamented surface; about a dozen specimens have been compared, which do not vary much in size; the length of the aperture is about two fifths of the entire shell. All the examples are more or less imperfect at the base.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

NATICA TEXATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 30, 30 a.

Testa ovata, depressiuscula, crassa, spira anfractibus (3) patens, vix elevatis, convexis; anfractu ultimo inflato, basi umbilicato, apertura subreniformi, labro interno crasso; superficie striis vel lineis textatis delicatissimis ornata.

Shell ovate, depressed, thick, spire consisting of three depressed but exposed and rounded volutions, the last volution much inflated, the base umbilicated, the aperture somewhat reniform, the inner lip thick and conspicuous; the surface with very delicate encircling lines or striations, which are rendered granular by others decussating them.

Allied to *Natica Montreuilensis*, Heb. and Desl., from the Kelloway Rock of Montreuil-Bellay, which species, however, is less depressed and the aperture more lengthened.

The ornamentation of the surface in our shell is partially preserved, and can only be perceived by the aid of magnifying power.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

NATICA ARATA. Tab. XLV, fig. 2.

Testa parva, crassa, inflata, spira exserta, anfractibus (4) convexis, ultimo, permagno, transverse striato, suturis valde impressis, apertura ovata, umbilico nullo.

Shell small, thick, inflated, spire produced, volutions (4) convex, the last volution very large and globose, with delicate encircling striations, the sutures deeply impressed, the aperture is ovate; there is no umbilicus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

NATICA (EUSPIRA) ALTA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 22, 22 a.

Testa parva, lævigata, subglobosa, spira elongata, apice acuto, anfractibus (4) convexis, latis, suturis valde impressis, anfractu ultimo permagno, subgloboso, apertura ovata, obliqua, subumbilicata.

Shell small, smooth, spire elevated, its apex pointed, volutions (4) convex, moderately wide, the sutures strongly marked, slightly constricted, the last volution very large, subglobose, the aperture ovate, oblique, the inner lip prominent, the base with an umbilical groove. The height of the aperture is slightly greater than that of the other portion of the shell. Perhaps this is the young condition of a much larger species.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

NATICA INSIGNIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 21.

Testa parva inflata, spira elevata, acuta, anfractibus (7) convexiusculis, angustis, suturis bene impressis, anfractu ultimo permagno, subgloboso, apertura ovali, umbilico nullo.

Shell small, inflated, spire much elevated, its apex acute, volutions (7) moderately convex, narrow, the latter two volutions increasing rapidly, and becoming much inflated, the last volution is very large, subglobose, the aperture rather depressed, ovate, with no distinct umbilicus, or with a slight groove.

The unusual number of the volutions and the sudden inflation of the last volution renders its discrimination easy.

The height is about equal to the transverse diameter of the last volution.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by E. Witchell, Esq., in the Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common; it has also occurred rarely in the Cornbrash of Scarborough.

RISSOINA SUBULATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, fig. 9.

Testa elongata, subcylindrica, anfractibus (9) convexis, altis, longitudinaliter oblique costellatis, costellis, crebris (circa 30 in ambitu), apertura ovato-obliqua, parva.

Shell elongated, subcylindrical, volutions (9) convex, high, longitudinally obliquely costellated, costellæ closely arranged (about 30) in a volution; aperture ovate, oblique, small.

A slender, subulate, delicately ornamented shell; the height of the volutions is equal to three fourths of their opposite diameter.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

RISSOINA (?) TUMIDULA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 13.

Testa ovato-tumidula lævigata, spira elevata, anfractibus (5) convexis, latis, suturis bene distinctis, apertura ovata, antice angulata, labro externo crasso.

Shell ovate, inflated, smooth; spire short, but elevated; volutions (5) convex, wide, their sutures deeply impressed; aperture ovate; the outer lip thick, forming an angle at its junction with the base of the columella. There is no distinct notch.

A short, inflated species, resembling in the figure of the aperture *R. lævis*, Sow., both seeming to constitute aberrant examples of *Rissoina*, and approximating to *Rissoa*.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by E. Witchell, Esq., in the Great Oolite of Bussage, near to Bisley Common, Gloucestershire.

NERITA CLAVATULA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 3.

Testa hemispherica, spira parva, subdepressa, anfractu ultimo permagno, inflato, tuberculis parvis, remotiusculis, per series quinis, regularibus, et lineis radiantibus, tenuibus, decussatis; basi carina una, lævigata.

Shell hemispherical; spire small, obtuse, and rather depressed; the last volution very

large, inflated, with small depressed tubercles, rather remote, and arranged in fine encircling rows, the rows of tubercles are connected by delicate radiating lines, one of which is united to each tubercle; the base has a single, smooth, encircling keel; the aperture and inner lip are similar to those of *Nerita minuta*.

A pretty little and rare species, with the tubercles rather distantly arranged in each row, they are somewhat lozenge-shaped or pointed posteriorly, about fourteen occupying an entire volution.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, adjoining Bisley Common, in the bed of white stone; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

TROCHUS BURTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 16.

Testa conica, levigata, spira elevata, anfractibus (6), postice planatis antice concavis et obtuse angulatis, anfractu ultimo basi leviter convexa, imperforata, apertura subrotunda, columella basi dente callosa.

Shell conical, smooth; spire elevated; volutions (6), their posterior portions flattened, the anterior portions concave, bounded by an obtuse carina, the last volution has the base slightly convex, imperforate, but with an umbilical depression; the aperture is rounded; the base of the columella has a thickened dental process. Small specimens have the spire less elevated, and the bounding carina much less prominent.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Burton Bradstock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

TURBO DEPAUPERATUS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 13.

PLEUROTOMARIA PAGODUS, var. DEPAUPERATA, Gr. Ool. Mon., Pal. Soc., 1850, part 1, pl. 10, fig. 9, p. 77.

The shell figured in the first part of this Monograph as a doubtful variety of *Pleurotomaria pagodus*, Desl., has, by the aid of other specimens, been clearly shown to be a different shell, which does not belong to the genus *Pleurotomaria*. Very few examples have hitherto been obtained, all of which are more or less imperfect, have suffered compression, or have been indifferently preserved; however, by comparing one with another, the distinctive characters have been fully ascertained.

A Forest Marble specimen, slightly compressed, is now figured; compared with the original of the former figure the spire is less elevated, the ornamentation of the surface and of the base are better preserved.

The description formerly given applies to the species of Deslongchamps, the following to *Turbo depauperatus*.

Testa turbinata, spira elevata, apice obtuso, anfractibus (5) convexis, imprimis inornatis,

anfractu ultimo et penultimo in medio angulato, costis subnodulosis cingendis, angulo tuberculis regularibus depressis coronatis; basi striis concentricis et radiantibus decussatis, umbilico patens, angulato, concentricè striato; apertura depressa, sublunulata.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated, its apex obtuse; volutions (5), of which the first three are rounded and without ornamentation, the two latter enlarge rapidly, are angulated in their middle, and coronated with a row of regular depressed encircling tubercles, above and beneath the angle are also three or four rows of nodulous encircling costæ, of which those beneath the angle are the most prominent; the base is slightly convex, concentrically and radiately striated; there is an open umbilicus encircled by an angle, and concentrically striated; the aperture is depressed and sublunulate.

The last volution has the surface above the angle much flattened, and rendered rugose by the nodulous elevations; the encircling costæ are closely arranged, somewhat irregular, and become smaller towards the base of the last volution. In the specimen figured the outer lip is imperfect.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Laycock and Pound Pill; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

TURBO BURTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 15.

Testa turbinata, spira elevata, anfractibus (4) convexis, cingillis tuberculosi tribus magnis instructis; ultimo anfractu basi cingillis (3 aut 4); apertura ovata, umbilico nullo.

Shell turbinated; spire elevated; volutions (4) convex, each encircled by three rows of closely arranged large tubercles; the last volution has at the base three or four concentric rows of smaller tubercles; the aperture is ovate; there is no umbilicus.

The upper part of each volution is somewhat flattened, upon which is one row of tubercles, the other two rows are more closely arranged; the tubercles are large and obtusely rounded. The basal transverse diameter is one fourth greater than the height. It is allied to *Turbo muricatus*, Sow., but with a shorter spire, more constricted sutures, and the tubercles much larger.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Burton Bradstock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

TURBO SUBTEXATUS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLI, figs. 15, 15 a.

Testa parva, inflata, spira elevata, anfractibus valde convexis, postice subhorizontalibus, antice convexis, suturis profunde impressis, anfractu ultimo permagno, apertura ovali, umbilico nullo; superficie lineis concentricis et longitudinalibus tenuissimis, aut punctis vix notatis.

Shell small, inflated; spire elevated; volutions (4) very convex, their posterior portions nearly horizontal, their anterior portions convex, with the sutures deeply impressed; the last volution very large and ovate; the aperture oval, no umbilical depression; the surface, with lines encircling and perpendicular, very densely and irregularly arranged, having sometimes an imperfectly punctated aspect.

It is allied to *Turbo gibbosus*, D'Orb., but the latter is shorter and more inflated.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Farleigh; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

MONODONTA COMMA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 24, 24 a.

Testa ovato-discoidea, anfractibus (4), elevatis, subplanis, suturis distinctis, anfractu ultimo magno, apertura elliptica, umbilico parvo, dente basili magno obtuso; superficie striis concentricis tenuissimis, regularibus.

Shell ovate, discoidal; spire elevated; volutions (4) rather flattened, apex obtuse; the sutures distinct; the last volution large, rather depressed, aperture elliptical; umbilicus small; basal tooth large, obtuse; the surface has very delicate, closely arranged, regular encircling striations.

The general figure nearly approaches to *Monodonta (Crossostoma) heliciforme*, but the latter shell is without ornamentation, and has a smaller and more depressed basal tooth and sulcus.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Farleigh; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

MONODONTA WALTONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 31, 31 a, b.

Testa crassa, ovoidea, tenuissime concentricè striata, spira brevi depressa, suturis distinctis, anfractibus (5) angustis, subconvexis, anfractu ultimo permagno; basi obliquo subumbilicato, dente et sulco magno obtuso; apertura ovata.

Shell thick, ovoidal, delicately concentrically striated; spire short, depressed; volutions (5) narrow, slightly convex, their sutures distinct, the last volution very large, base oblique, and slightly umbilicated; the basal tooth and sulcus prominent; aperture ovate, outer lip thick.

A pretty little delicately ornamented species, of twelve examples the smallest is scarcely larger than the head of a pin, and has a distinct umbilicus; the largest has a diameter of four lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Farleigh; in the cabinet of W. Walton, Esq.

MODODONTA ARATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 19.

Testa trochiformi, spira elevata, anfractibus (6) latis, concavis, postice et antice carina, striata, obtusa, suturis valde impressis, anfractibus semel concentricè tenuissime lineatis et decussatim oblique striatis; basi lineis concentricis majoribus et minoribus alternatis; sulco columellari magno et dente obtuso.

Shell trochiform; spire elevated; volutions (6) wide, concave, having a striated obtuse keel upon their posterior and anterior borders; there are also very delicate encircling lines, which are indented by oblique decussating striations; the base is concentrically lineated, the lines being alternately large and small; there is also a conspicuous columellar groove and obtuse tooth; the aperture is nearly circular.

Height and basal diameter nearly equal.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

MONODONTA TEGULATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 17, 18.

Testa sub-trochiformi, spira elata, anfractibus (4), latis, in medio angulatis, carinis, tribus cingendis, superne oblique planatis, inferne concavis, anfractibus semel concentricè lineatis, lineis granosis, striis tenuissimis decussatis; basi concentricè lineatis, sulco magno umbilicali et sulco et dente obtuso instructo.

Shell sub-trochiform; spire elevated, consisting of four wide and carinated volutions, angulated in their middle portions by a prominent encircling keel, a keel being also placed at the anterior and posterior border of each volution; between the carinæ are numerous regular encircling lines, rendered granulated by decussating very fine oblique striations; the base is concentrically lineated, and has a large umbilical groove bounded by a prominent keel; the columellar sulcus and tooth are also conspicuous; the aperture is subcircular, its outer border impressed by the carinæ.

The diameter at the base is one third greater than the height. A pretty species, with strongly sculptured ornamentation. The volutions are obliquely flattened above and concave beneath the median carina.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

Genus—*ONUSTUS*, *Humphrey*.

Shell conical, with several volutions, which are flattened or are rendered somewhat concave by an expansion of their lower borders, which overhang and conceal the suture; the lower border of the last volution is produced horizontally to support a membranous expansion; the surface has striations, or radiately undulating lines, which are somewhat irregular. The base is concave towards the outer border, and convex towards the centre; the umbilical orifice is sometimes large, but in other instances small, and becomes nearly concealed by advance of growth; the aperture is depressed and ovate. Some Tertiary and Recent species have the spire encrusted with fragments of shells or stones, which obscure the ornamentation.

Xenophora, Fischer, and *Phorus*, Montfort, are synonyms of this genus.

ONUSTUS BURTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 7, 7 a, b.

Testa subconica, spira elevata, obtusa, anfractibus (4-5), *angustis subconcavis, longitudinaliter costatis, costis* (circa 24—26) *inferne alternatim in spinis producta; basi subconcavo, concentrice et radiatim striato, umbilico amplo.*

Shell subconical, wider than high; spire moderately elevated obtuse; volutions four or five, narrow, slightly concave, with about twenty-four to twenty-six longitudinal rounded and elevated costæ; the base of every alternate costa forms, with the lower expanded margin of each volution, a projecting process, which renders the lower margins of the volutions undulated; the base is expanded, slightly concave, concentrically and radiately striated; the umbilicus is large.

A pretty species, possessing the generic features strongly defined, more especially the expansions at the lower border of each volution, which impart a pagoda-like aspect to the spire. Only two other British Jurassic species are known, viz, *Trochus pyramidatus*, Phil., = *Trochus lamellosus* D'Orb., a more depressed species, which occurs in the Supra-Liassic sands, and in the Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire and of Yorkshire; the other is the *Trochus ornatissimus*, D'Orb., with a very elevated spire, and inordinately expanded at the lower border; it occurs in the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswolds, and in the White Oolite of Ponton, Lincolnshire. Our species is most nearly allied to *Trochus ornatissimus*, but with a shorter spire, fewer volutions, and with prominent overwrapping expansions at the lower border of each volution. Other foreign Jurassic species are *Trochus heliacus*, D'Orb., *T. Tytirus*, D'Orb., *Solarium callaudianum*, D'Orb., *Onustus exul*, Eug. Desl., and *Onustus liasinus*, E. Desl. None of these species exhibit those agglutinations of shells and stones which are so characteristic of the Tertiary and Recent examples of *Onustus*.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Burton Bradstock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

PHASIANELLA VARIATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 28, 28 a, b.

Testa ovato-elongata, spira acuta, anfractibus (6-7), subconvexis, latiusculis, suturis valde impressis, ultimo anfractu amplo, apertura obliqua, ovato-elongata.

Shell variable in figure, ovately elongated; spire lengthened, with the apex acute; volutions six to seven, wide, more or less convex; the sutures strongly impressed; the last volutions conformable, the aperture oblique, ovate, narrow, but always less than half the height of the shell.

The variability in the convexity of the volutions and their height is considerable. The general aspect resembles *P. elegans*, Mor. and *Lyc.*, in which the spire is always less pointed and less slender, the last volution being also longer.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

SOLARIUM TURBINIFORMIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 23, 23 a, b.

Testa turbinata, spira dextra, elevata, obtusa, anfractibus (4), tuberculis numerosis, coronatis; basi convexa, umbilico magno, margine, nodis (circa 9) cingendo, superficie lineis transversalibus et longitudinalibus decussatis; apertura suborbiculari.

Shell turbinated, spire dextral, elevated, volutions four, their borders coronated with a circle of tubercles, about eighteen in a volution; the base is convex, with a large and deep umbilical cavity, bordered by large nodose elevations, about nine in the volution; the aperture is suborbicular; the entire surface has encircling lines, with more narrow interstitial spaces decussated and rendered granular by densely arranged transverse striations.

Allied to *Straparollus altus*, D'Orb.; the latter species, however, has the last volution more elevated and the sides much more flattened, which impart a subquadrate figure to the aperture; the nodose elevations encircling the umbilicus are also fewer and larger.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

SOLARIUM WALTONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, figs. 26, 26 a, b, c.

Testa discoidea, latere superiori et inferiori concavo, dorso angusto, convexo, tuberculis per series duobus instructis; latere superiori anfractibus subconcavis, varicibus obscuris

transversalibus instructis; latere inferiore anfractibus planatis; lineis transversalibus et longitudinalibus cancellatis; apertura subquadrata.

Shell discoidal, the superior and inferior sides concave, the back narrow, rounded, encircled upon its upper part by two rows of tubercles, of which there are about nineteen in a volution; the upper surface has the volutions slightly concave, and traversed transversely by obscure varices, proceeding from the tubercles; the lower side is but little more concave than the other; the volutions are flattened. The entire surface of the shell has delicate transverse and encircling lines, forming a regularly reticulated surface; the aperture is subquadrate.

A beautiful and remarkably discoidal species.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

PLEUROTOMARIA BATHONICA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 10.

Testa trochiformi, conoidea, spira apice obtuso, anfractibus convexis lineis transversis et perpendicularibus, sub-æqualibus, cancellatis; ultimo anfractu superne tuberculato-nodosis; sinu magno, fascia sinus, plana, transversim lineata, in baso anfractuum sita; ultimo anfractu basi plano, concentricè lineato; umbilico subnullo, apertura subquadrata.

Shell trochiform, conoidal; spire obtuse; volutions convex, with cancellated transverse and perpendicular lines; the last volution with a row upon the upper part of nodose tubercles; the sinus is large, the fascia of the sinus is flattened and transversely lineated; the base is flattened, and concentrically lineated; the aperture is subquadrate; there is no umbilicus.

The encircling lines, of which there are three or four above the fascia of the sinus, are more prominent than the perpendicular lines. The height is one third less than the basal diameter.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of the Box Tunnel, near Bath; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

PLEUROTOMARIA BURTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 8.

Testa trochiformi, conoidea, anfractibus (5—6), superne inflatis, nodoso-unaulatis, inferne subplanis; superficie lineis transversalibus et perpendicularibus, æqualibus, dense cancellatis, anfractu ultimo basi concentricè et radiatim lineatis, subconvexo, umbilico subnullo; sinu magno, in medio anfractuum situ; fascia sinus delicate cancellatis.

Shell trochiform, conoidal; volutions (5—6), very convex in their upper parts, and nodosely undulated; their lower portions rather flattened; the surface, with encircling and

perpendicular equal lines, forming a delicately cancellated surface; the last volution has the base wide, somewhat convex, with regular concentric and radiating lines, the latter being the less conspicuous; there is scarcely any umbilical depression; the sinus is large, placed in the middle of the volutions; the fascia of the sinus is delicately cancellated; the nodose elevations upon the upper half of each volution are regular, numerous, and not very strongly defined in the greater number of the specimens.

The height is equal to two thirds of the basal diameter. Of the seven specimens examined, the largest has a basal diameter of about an inch.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Burton Bradstock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

PLEUROTOMARIA RECONDITA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 7.

Testa trochiformi, discoidea, anfractibus (4) subplanis, inferne obtuse carinatis; fascia sinus lata, transverse delicate striata, in medio anfractum situ; anfractibus cingillis angustis (3—4) supra et infra sinus instructo, striis obliquis tenuissimis, impressis; carina marginali laevi; basi lato, concavo, umbilicato, delicate concentric striato.

Shell trochiform, discoidal; volutions (4) flattened, but rendered concave in the lower portions by a prominent, obtuse, smooth, marginal carina; the fascia of the sinus is mesial, wide, with very delicate transverse striations; above and beneath the sinus are three or four narrow encircling little costæ, which are impressed by delicate oblique striations; the base is wide, concave, with a distinct umbilicus, with fine concentric striations; the outer lip and sinus have not been obtained perfect.

The height is equal to about three fifths of the basal diameter.

A small species, remarkable for the great breadth of the mesial band, and the prominence of the infero-marginal smooth carina.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common, and of Minchinhampton Common; it is rare.

ACTEONINA LUIDII, p. 27. Tab. XXXI, fig. 16, and Tab. XLI, fig. 18.

A fine series of examples kindly communicated by Mr. Walton, and collected by him in the Forest Marble of Laycock, has enabled the artist to illustrate the more striking varieties of figure. The differences in the elevation of the spire are so considerable that any measurement of the spiral angle is useless; the sides of the volutions are always flattened, with a mesial angle; in short spired examples the space anterior to the angle is nearly concealed, and the space posterior to it is nearly horizontal.

Another remarkable instance of variability in the elevation of the spire in the same

genus is seen in *A. olivæformis*, Tab. XLI, figs. 4, 4 a, which may be compared with that given in Tab. VIII, fig. 14, part 1.

ACTEONINA SUESSEA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 29.

Testa ovato-elongata, spira elevata, apice acuminata anfractibus (7) angustis, subangulatis, superne concavis anfractu ultimo basi attenuato; apertura obliqua subreniformi, labro interno incrassato.

Shell ovately elongated; spire elevated; apex pointed; volutions (7) narrow, convex, subangulated, their upper surfaces concave, their upper borders strongly impressed with a slightly tumid band; the last volution attenuated towards the base; the aperture oblique, and somewhat reniform; the inner lip conspicuous and thickened; the lines of growth are very conspicuous upon the spire.

Geological Position and Localities. The Forest Marble at Farleigh, Laycock, and Pound Pill; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

ACTEONINA FASCIATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XLIV, fig. 15.

Testa parva, ovato-elongata aut sub-cylindrica, spira magna elevata, anfractibus (7) angustis, superne convexis, inferne planatis, ultimo anfractu, valde elongato, apertura basi elliptico curvato, postice angusto; superficie lineis plicisque perpendicularibus crebris et irregularibus notatis.

Shell small, ovately elongated or subcylindrical, the two extremities being somewhat pointed; spire large, lengthened, consisting of seven narrow volutions, which have their upper portions inflated and their sides flattened; the last volution is much elongated and sub-cylindrical; the aperture has its anterior extremity curved elliptically, its posterior position narrow and lengthened; the surface of the shell, with perpendicular, crowded, irregular plications and lines.

The test is delicate, and all the specimens are more or less broken. Length of the largest specimen, 6 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; length of the aperture, 4 lines.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

ACTEONINA WILTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XLV, fig. 25.

Testa parva, sub-fusiforimi, ovato-elongata, spira elata, anfractibus (5—6) sub-concavis, anfractu ultimo ovato, apertura elliptica, basi angusto; superficie lineis perpendicularibus, tenuissimis, crebris notatis.

Shell small, sub-fusiform or ovately elongated, spire elevated, volutions 5 or 6, rather convex; the last volution ovate; aperture elliptical, its base narrow; the surface, with very delicate, closely arranged, perpendicular lines, which render the surface slightly rough.

As the outer lip is much broken in both the specimens examined, the figure of the anterior extremity of the aperture is rather doubtful, and the general figure of the shell is more fusiform than is usual in this genus; the columella is rounded, and quite destitute of any plication.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Laycock; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

OSTREA WILTONENSIS, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXIV, figs. 1, 1 *a*.

Testa, valva libera planata, crassa, solida, ovato-triangulari, brevi, apice erecto, obtuso; sulco cardinis lato, superficiali. Valva affixa ignota.

Shell with the free valve flattened, but solid and thick; its borders are raised internally, rendering the inner surface somewhat concave; the figure is ovately triangular, but short, with the apex erect and obtuse; the hinge sulcus is wide and superficial. The affixed valve is unknown.

Several large specimens of this ponderous but flattened oyster have been obtained by Mr. Walton, including the monstrosity, Tab. XXXIV, fig. 1 *a*. The height is greater than the opposite measurement; it has some resemblance to *O. deltoidea*, but less flattened, not transverse, and with the umbones not oblique; and as the specimens are constant in their general characters, there can be no doubt of its distinctness from that species.

Geological Position and Locality.—The Forest Marble of Pound Hill.

OSTREA (EXOGYRA) LINGULATA, *Walton MSS.* Tab. XXXII, figs. 2, 2 *a*, 2 *b*.

Testa valva inferiore sublævi, excavata, elongata, postice carinata, margine anteriore subrecto, cardine brevi, antrorsum curvato. Valva libera planata, elongata, linguæformi, umboni compresso, arcuato; facie interno sulco longitudinali oblique instructo.

Shell, with the affixed valve excavated, elongated, smooth, with a posterior external, longitudinal angle; hinge margin short, and curved forwards; anterior border straight, posterior border curved elliptically. Free valve flattened, smooth, lengthened, and tongue-shaped, tapering towards both the extremities; the umbo is depressed, and much curved; the inner surface with a lengthened posterior sulcation. The length is usually about twice the opposite diameter.

A species allied to *Exogyra carinata*. Roemer Nordd, Ool., p. 66, pl. 3, fig. 15. This latter, however, appears to have the affixed valve more flattened and lunulate.

Geological Positions and Localities. This oyster appears to be abundant in the Upper Bathonian Clays of Wiltshire. Mr. Walton has collected it in the Forest Marble of Pound Pill, Farleigh, and Hinton, also in the Cornbrash of Hilperton.

*Genus—Harpax—*Parkinson, 1811. Deslongchamps, 1858.

Shell irregular, inequivalve, attached by the umbo of the larger or right valve; surface radiately ribbed or smooth, usually with concentric, irregular, lamellose plications, imbricated or tuberculated; borders of the valves close fitting and irregular.

Hinge in the attached valve consisting of a large, flattened, triangular plate, traversed by a central perpendicular or oblique furrow to receive the ligament, with somewhat elevated borders, exterior to which are slightly marked diverging sulcations to receive the elevated borders of the ligamental groove in the other valve; the outer borders of the plate form lengthened and elevated dental processes.

Hinge in the left or free valve with a triangular plate traversed mesially by the ligamental groove, the borders to which are elevated and but slightly diverging; exterior to these are strongly impressed grooves to receive the dental processes of the other valve; the dental processes forming the diverging borders of the plate are but little produced.

The hinge plate in each valve has transverse striations of growth.

The adductor scar is round, placed posterior to the middle of the valve, and strongly marked; the pallial sinus is simple.

The genus *Harpax* having originally been imperfectly described by Parkinson, and founded upon a single small species, remained but little noticed and accepted by few authors until the year 1858, when it was re-established and amply illustrated in a copious work* on the 'Fossil Plicatulas and allied Genera,' by that eminent and veteran palæontologist M. Eudes, E. Deslongchamps, who to the long list of memoirs in which he has so ably developed and illustrated the Jurassic fossils of Normandy, has added the present, which probably surpasses all the former in the critical acumen and lengthened researches which it has necessitated. Of the fifteen species of *Harpax* known to M. Deslongchamps all are Liassic, with one exception (*H. scapha*), from the ferruginous (Inferior?) Oolite of Longwy; the following fine species is therefore the first example of the genus in the oolites of this country.

* Essai sur les Plicatules fossiles et quelque autre genres voisins ou démembrés de ces coquilles, par M. J. A. Eudes Deslongchamps. Extract du XIe volume des 'Memoires de la Société Linnéenne de Normandie,' Caen, 1858.

HARPAX WALTONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXII, figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b.

Testa (valva dextra) magna, crassa, ovata, convexa, sub-auriculata, late adherente, radiatim costatis, lamellis incrementi crebris, crassis nodiferis et imbricatis, facie interno, tabula cardinali magno dentibus et foveis longissimis insigni. Valva sinistra depressa, crassa, lamellis ut in valva altera, tabula cardinali dentibus prominentibus, longissimis, obliquis, sulcis conformibus.

Shell of large dimensions, the right valve with a very large surface of attachment, sub-auriculated, thick, ovate, convex, the surface radiately costated, with thickened, crowded, imbricated and elevated lamellæ of growth; the triangular hinge plate is very large, oblique, transversely striated; the diverging outer grooves which receive the dental processes of the other valve are large, deeply impressed, and exhibit in their course three deeper portions or pits adapted to the successive positions occupied by the anterior projecting or bossed extremities of the dental processes in the free valve; the adductor scar is very large and posterior.

The left or free valve is thick, but less convex than the other; the hinge area occupies upwards of two fifths of the length of the valve; the ligamental groove is narrow and deeply marked, but the other furrows are superficial; the outer diverging dental processes are lengthened and conspicuous, terminating anteriorly in projecting bosses; the adductor scar is prominent and sub-central. In the specimen figured with the valves in contact, the right valve has adhered to a smaller specimen of the same species, whose exposed inner surface exhibits the usual characters of the *left* valve.

Our species is allied to *Harpax calvus* and *H. senescens*, Desl., from the Middle Lias of Calvados, but has more prominent rugose lamellæ, and a larger hinge area in both the valves. In the left valve the anterior termination of the dental processes in bosses with corresponding pits in the furrows of the other valve, has no counterpart in the figures or descriptions of M. Deslongchamps, but as they do not appear to be equally persistent in all specimens their importance can only be small.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Farleigh Wick, Somerset; collected by W. Walton, Esq., whose labours have been rewarded by the acquisition of several good specimens. The interiors of the valves of this species have also been observed in the Great Oolite of Minchinhampton; in these instances, however, their external surfaces could not be disengaged.

GERVILLIA WALTONI, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXII, figs. 4, 4 a, b.

Testa fragili, ovato-oblonga, valva sinistra antice convexa, postice explanata in alam brevem producta, umboni prominente, apice acuto, subterminali, ala antica brevi, margine

cardinali obliquo, area carдинis longitudinaliter striatis, sulcis transversis magnis (4), dentibus obliquis internis paucis inconspicuis; superficie plicis incrementi delicate instructis. Valva altera mediocri convexa.

Shell fragile, ovately oblong; left valve anteriorly very convex, moderately thick, and steep; posterior side expanded, attenuated, and produced into a short wing; umbo prominent, acute, subterminal, the anterior wing being short; the hinge margin is oblique, of moderate length; the hinge area has two or three prominent longitudinal striations; the cardinal transverse sulci, four in number, are large and irregular; the internal oblique teeth are few and inconspicuous; the surface with numerous delicate plications of growth. The other valve is of nearly equal convexity and more strongly plicated.

A well marked convex species, with the hinge border moderately oblique, and the whole of the posterior side expanded and delicate.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Farleigh and Pound Pill; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq.

GERVILLIA ORNATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXVI, fig. 7.

Testa parva, ovato obliqua; valva sinistra convexa, umboni prominente, ala antica producta; postica obliqua, brevissima; superficie striis tenuissimis concentricis, regularibus, lineisque radiantibus decussatis. Valva altera ignota.

Shell small, ovately oblique; the left valve inflated, the umbo prominent and situated nearly in the middle of the hinge line, which slopes from it obliquely in upon each side; the anterior wing is produced and rounded, the posterior wing is very short; the surface of the valve has very delicate, regular, concentric striations, which are decussated by elevated lines which diverge from the umbo. The other valve is unknown.

A short, oblique, and very convex Gervillia; the radiating lines upon the middle of the valve are slightly undulating and conspicuous, but gradually disappear towards the sides. The general figure is allied to *G. ovata*, Sow., but the latter is less convex, and its surface is destitute of ornamentation.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 3 lines. From the position of the shell in our figure the short posterior wing is not seen, and the convexity is scarcely sufficiently conspicuous.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, adjoining Bisley Common; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

GERVILLIA BICOSTATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 21.

Testa per-obliqua, convexa, ala antica brevi, altera longiora, emarginata, dorso, costis obliquis elevatis (2) distantibus, plicis incrementi magnis decussatis. Valva dextra ignota.

Shell small, very oblique, convex; the anterior wing short, thick, and gibbose; posterior wing more lengthened, emarginated posteriorly; the middle of the valve with two elevated, oblique, longitudinal, distantly arranged costæ, which are crossed by large irregular folds of growth; the right valve has not been obtained.

Our sole specimen has the posterior extremity imperfect.

Geological Position and Locality. The Great Oolite of Bussage, near Bisley Common; collected by E. Witchell, Esq.

PERNA MYTILOIDES, *Lam.* Tab. XXXII, fig. 3.

PERNA MYTILOIDES, *Lamarck.* An. sans Vert., 6 Bd., p. 142.

— — *Zieten.* Pet., p. 71, pl. 54, fig. 2.

— — *Goldf.* Pet., p. 104, t. 107, fig. 12.

— — *D'Orb.* Prodrome de Paléont., 1, p. 311, No. 211.

— — *Morris.* Catal., 1854, p. 179.

— — *Oppel.* Jura formation, p. 607, No. 79.

— — *Quenstedt.* Der Jura, p. 383, tab. 52, fig. 8.

— — *Damon.* Geol. Weymouth, Suppl., pl. 2, fig. 5.

Testa ovata-sigmoidea, convexo-plana in alam brevem producta, umbonibus acutis prominentibus, margine cardinali obliquo, foveolis (8-12) plano-concavis.

Shell thick, ovately sigmoidal, with a moderate convexity, slightly produced posteriorly into a short imperfect wing; the hinge margin is wide, oblique with transverse pits from eight to twelve in number, and only slightly impressed; the anterior border of the valves is much thickened and excavated.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Farleigh; in the cabinet of W. Walton, Esq. Unfortunately none of the Forest Marble specimens are altogether perfect. The Geological range of this *Perna* must be very considerable, if there is no mistake in the identification of the species. Professor Quenstedt records it in the Inferior Oolite of Wurtemberg; Goldfuss, in the Oxford Clay and Upper Oolite of Baireuth and Wurtemberg; D'Orbigny quotes it from Villiers, Trouville, Lyon, Chaumont, Pizieux, Marolles (Sarthe), and other localities in the same department, all in his 'Etage Callovien.'

Mr. Damon has figured it from the Oxford Clay of Weymouth; and it has been recorded in the Kimmeridge Clay of the latter place; and the Portland Oolite of Swindon, by Professor Morris.

PERNA OBLIQUA, *Walton* MSS. Tab. XXXIV, fig. 22 a.

Testa subæquivalvi convexo-plana, crassa, umbonibus acutis, prominentibus, margine anteriore recto, margine cardinali recto, oblique declivi, valvis lamellis irregularibus

concentricis instructis. Area cardinis angusta, elongata, foveolis (8) latis, subcon-
cavis.

Shell subequilateral, moderately convex, slightly arched longitudinally in the left valve; test thick, umbones acute and prominent; anterior border straight; hinge-border moderately lengthened, straight, sloping obliquely downwards. Hinge-area narrow, elongated, pits (8) wide, and only slightly concave; lamellæ of growth large and irregular.

Length, about twice as great as the transverse measurement; diameter through the valves, one third of the length.

Geological Position and Locality. The Forest Marble of Gastard; in the cabinet of W. Walton, Esq.

PECTEN SUBSPINOSUS, *Schloth.* Tab. XL, fig. 14.

PECTEN SUBSPINOSUS, *Schloth.* Petref., p 223.

— — *Goldfuss.* Petref., t. 90, fig. 4.

— — *Quenst.* Der Jura, p. 500, pl. 67, figs. 3, 4; and pl. 92, figs. 5, 6.

Testa ovato-orbiculari fornicata æquivalvi, costis (12) æqualibus elatis subacutis in dorso spinosis, sulcis conformibus transversim lineatis, auriculis inæqualibus costatis lineisque decussantibus striatis. (Goldfuss.)

Shell ovately orbicular, equivalve; costæ (12) large, elevated, subacute, each having upon its ridge a few short spines; the interstitial sulcations are narrow, with delicate, transverse lines; the auricles are unequal, the anterior auricle of the right valve being the larger; they have radiating and decussating lines. The valves have but little convexity; the radiating costæ form one third of a circle.

Height, 7 lines; transverse diameter, 9 lines.

Geological Positions and Localities. The Forest Marble of Locus and Farleigh, Somerset; in the collection of W. Walton, Esq. The foreign localities cited by Professor Quenstedt are Bopfingen and Waldenburg, in the Parkinsoni Oolite and the Bradford Clay; also Nattheim, in the Coralline Oolite.

MACRODON HIRSONENSIS, var. RUGOSA. Tab. XXXVI, fig. 9.

The Forest Marble of Wilts and Somerset has this species in the form of a variety which is distinguished from the shell of the Inferior and Great Oolite by the following features:—It has greater convexity, a wider hinge-area; the posterior side is more depressed, and is not uncommonly traversed by two or three radiating furrows, and is in some instances separated from the other portion of the surface by a distinct keel. The

foldings of growth upon the sides of the valves are also remarkably, conspicuous, rendering the surface rugose, and the basal sinuation is very strongly defined; in some of the more aberrant forms the posterior side is so much shortened that the umbones are nearly mesial; they are then much elevated, and an oblique keel descends to the infero-posterior extremity. Our illustration faithfully represents this variety, numerous specimens of which have been placed at our disposal by the kindness of Mr. Walton.

CARDIUM GLOBOSUM, *Bean*. Tab. XXXVIII, figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b.

CARDIUM GLOBOSUM, *Bean*, in *Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, 1839, p. 60, fig. 18.

Testa suborbiculari, æquilatera, convexa, marginibus ellipticis curvatis; superficie striis concentricis, tenuissimis, crebris instructis.

Shell suborbicular, equilateral, convex; the umbones moderately produced, acuminate, and incurved; the margins of the valves are elliptically curved; the surface has very delicate, regular, closely arranged, concentric striations.

The length and breadth are equal; the diameter through the valves is two fifths less. Our illustration is taken from the original specimen figured by Mr. Bean; its outline should be somewhat more orbicular. The striated surface readily distinguishes it from *Cardium cognatum*, *Phil.*, which in other respects it resembles.

Geological Position and Locality. The Cornbrash of Scarborough; in the collection of Mr. Leckenby.

LITHODOMUS PORTERI, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, fig. 29.

Testa parva ovato-oblonga, convexa, angusta, umbonibus obliquis, subterminalibus; margine anteriore recto, posteriore elliptico curvato, costis longitudinalibus numerosis, tenuibus lineis concentricis decussatis.

Shell small, ovately oblong, narrow, convex; umbones oblique, subterminal; anterior border straight, its sides steep; posterior margin curved elliptically; longitudinal costæ numerous, delicate, closely arranged, sometimes bifurcating towards the lower border, and decussated by closely arranged, concentric lines.

The ornamentation is most prominent towards the middle of the valves, and is very faintly traced upon the anterior side. It is allied to *Lithodomus parasiticus*, *Desl., Mor.*, and *Lyc.* ('*Gr. Ool. Mon.*,' "*Biv.*," p. 41, Tab. IV, fig. 19), but has greater convexity, and is more narrow and cylindrical; the numerous costæ and decussating lines are also distinctive features.

Geological Position and Locality. Collected by W. Walton, Esq., in the Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs, near Bath.

Dedicated to Henry Porter, Esq., M.D., who has investigated the geology in the neighbourhood of Peterborough.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Fossils figured in the former parts of this Monograph from the Coast of Yorkshire, and attributed to the Great Oolite.

It may now be stated, as the general conviction of Palæontologists who have critically studied the subject, that the Testacea of all the marine beds intercalated with the important but local plant-bearing shales and sandstones of the Yorkshire coast, intermediate the Cornbrash and the Dogger, constitute an Inferior Oolite fauna, but that the mineral character of these deposits and their sequence are peculiar to the locality; it is found also, as might be expected in deposits so isolated in their general conditions, that the fauna of these several marine beds, although undoubtedly pertaining to the Inferior Oolite, cannot be arranged with precision upon any corresponding horizons of the same formation, either in Britain or upon the Continent. But in discarding the correlative value of the minor subdivisions, it appears that they may be assigned approximately to those groups of beds which constitute the upper portion of the Inferior Oolite, and which have been divided by Quenstedt, Oppel, and others, into two distinct stages, the lower of which is characterised by the presence of *Ammonites Humphriesianus*, the upper by *Ammonites Parkinsoni*. Upon the coast of Yorkshire these Ammonites, however, have occurred in the same bed, and the number of marine floors is so few that they cannot be considered as representing the two superior stages in the entirety of their mass and of their fauna; their deficiencies are more especially remarkable in the rarity of the Brachiopoda and of the Ammonites.

These conclusions have been arrived at by an investigation of a series of details so extensive and decisive in their results as to admit of no uncertainty upon the subject. That the marine beds in question should have been assigned to the Great Oolite upwards of thirty years since by the author of the 'Geology of Yorkshire' will not excite surprise in any one who is able to recall to memory the rudimentary condition of Palæontology at that period, and the absolute ignorance which then prevailed of the Testacea of the Great Oolite; that the Palæontology of the Jurassic portion of the work in question constituted a great advance upon the previous work of Messrs. Young and Bird was at once recognised, and the author candidly stated that he assigned these marine intercalated beds to the Great Oolite solely from their position—higher than certain beds of undoubted Inferior Oolite, and lower than the Cornbrash. The progress of knowledge tending to arrange them with the Inferior Oolite, was gradual. Following the work of Professor Phillips, in 1839 appeared the two well-known memoirs of Professor Williamson on the distribution of organic remains in the Oolitic rocks of Yorkshire, in which the subordinate beds of the Lower Oolites and their organic

contents are detailed with all the care and precision that might be expected from a person who had been long resident in the locality. Within the few years following appeared the elaborate works of Goldfuss, Ziethen, Roemer, Dunker, Agassiz, Deshayes, Sir R. Murchison's second edition of the 'Geology of Cheltenham,' the 'Catalogue' of Professor Morris, the memoir of D'Archiac on the Aisne, several memoirs by M. Eudes Deslongchamps on the fossils of the Oolites of Normandy, a portion of the 'Paléontologie Française' of D'Orbigny, Quenstedt's 'Wurtemberg,' and the 'Lethea' of Broun. These works, together with others which bear less directly upon the subject of the Lower Oolites, tended very materially to extend and correct the knowledge of their fossils. During the same period also the fossils of the Great Oolite in Gloucestershire had become extensively dispersed, and were compared with those from the Yorkshire coast, collected and distributed with great perseverance by Mr. Bean during a lengthened period. The first published results of influences so potential appeared in 1850, when M. d'Orbigny, in his 'Prodrome de Paléontologie,' placed many of the so-called Great Oolite Yorkshire fossils in his *Étage Bajocien*, or Inferior Oolite. In the same year appeared the first part of the monograph on the Great Oolite Mollusca, in the introductory remarks to which the authors pointed out the affinity of the Yorkshire so-called Great Oolite fauna to that of the Inferior Oolite, and, as a measure of precaution, were careful to keep the doubtful Yorkshire fossils distinct, both in plates and descriptions, from the Great Oolite fossils of the south of England. The various works and lesser memoirs upon the Lower Jurassic rocks published between 1850 and the present time would of themselves constitute a considerable list. Without enumerating them, it will be sufficient to mention that, in 1856-8, Dr. Albert Opper, in his remarkable work, '*Juraformation*,' placed the Yorkshire Phytiferous beds with the Inferior Oolite, and considered that they did not even represent the highest stage of that formation. In 1857 the present writer expressed, in a little work, '*The Cotteswold Hills*,' convictions of similar import. In 1859 Dr. Wright enforced similar views, accompanied by extensive details and lists of Inferior Oolite fossils, in a contribution to the '*Journal of the Geological Society*.' The previous Great Oolite Monograph contains four plates of these Yorkshire intercalated marine Testacea; some of which, however, pass upwards into the Great Oolite of the Cotteswolds and into the Cornbrash, as will be ascertained from the descriptions. In excluding them from the present Supplementary Monograph, the writer begs to state that he consented to their admission into the former work with great reluctance, in deference to the opinion then prevalent that they pertained to the Great Oolite, but with a strong impression (formed in 1839, upon perusing the memoir of Professor Williamson) that they constituted an Inferior Oolite fauna.

The Palæontologists of France, in their expositions of the Great Oolite fossils of that country, have, within the last few years, fully proved, by the general identity and association of species, that the fauna of the Minchinhampton beds is not exceptional or local merely, as some have supposed, but represents a very ample and characteristic series of Mollusca, a large number of which are also found in other and distant localities at the same geological horizon. Other not less interesting and important facts, confirmatory of this view, have recently been afforded by researches in English strata of the same epoch. The Oxfordshire railway sections of the Great Oolite and Forest Marble have yielded to Mr. Whiteaves a varied series of Testacea, a list of which he has kindly communicated to me, together with many of the fossils, including those which are not known in the Minchinhampton beds; the result is, that of 122 Great Oolite and 48 Forest Marble shells, in all 140 species, obtained by that gentleman in the Oxfordshire beds, upwards of 114 are also common to the Minchinhampton beds. An extensive series of Forest Marble shells from the clay beds of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, liberally placed at my disposal by Mr. Walton, has produced a larger number of novel forms, as might have been expected from the very different lithological conditions of the deposit; nevertheless there is still a majority of Minchinhampton shells, and the entire assemblage is even more remotely allied to the Yorkshire fauna than is that of Minchinhampton. The general discordance, therefore, of the Yorkshire and southern faunas of the supposed Great Oolite within so small an area as England would lead us to infer their separation chronologically, even if we were unable to assign the northern series to that of an older and well-known era.

The following is a list of Yorkshire Testacea figured in the former Monograph which are not known to occur in any stratum more recent than the gray limestone of Scarborough, and should therefore, in accordance with the foregoing views, be excluded from the fauna of the Great Oolite:

PART I.

- AMMONITES BRAIKENRIDGII. Tab. XIV, fig. 1.
 — BLAGDENI. Tab. XIV, figs. 3 *a*, *b*.
 BELEMNITES GIGANTEUS. Tab. XIV, figs. 4, 4 *a*.
 SERPULA PLICATILIS. Tab. XIV, figs. 5, 5 *a*, *b*.
 — SULCATA. Tab. XIV, fig. 6.
 CERITHIUM BEANII. Tab. XV, fig. 5.
 CHEMNITZIA (?) VETUSTA. Tab. XV, fig. 7.
 — SCARBURGENSIS. Tab. XV, fig. 8.
 ACTEON SEDGVICI. Tab. XV, figs. 9, 9 *a*.
 — PULLUS. Tab. XV, fig. 11.
 ACTEONINA GLABRA. Tab. XV, fig. 10.
 — TUMIDULA. Tab. XV, fig. 14.
 PHASIAVELLA LATIUSCULA. Tab. XV, fig. 16.
 NATICA ADDUCTA. Tab. XV, figs. 17, 17 *a*.
 — (EUSPIRA) CINCTA. Tab. XV, fig. 20.
 TROCHUS LECKENBYI. Tab. XV, figs. 21, 21 *a*.

PART II.

- MYTILUS (MODIOLA) LECKENBYI. Tab. XIV, fig. 9.
 CUCULLÆA CANCELLATA. Tab. XIV, fig. 12.
 UNICARDIUM GIBBOSUM. Tab. XIV, fig. 11.
 TRIGONIA SIGNATA—DECORATA. Tab. XV, fig. 1.
 ASTARTE ELEGANS, *Phil.* (non *Sow.*). Tab. XIV, fig. 14.
 ISOCARDIA CORDATA. Tab. XV, fig. 5.
 MYACITES BEANII. Tab. XV, figs. 11 *a*, *b*.
 — SCARBURGENSIS. Tab. XV, fig. 13.
 — EQUATUS. Tab. XII, fig. 15.

Cornbrash of the Coast of Yorkshire: its Mollusca.

The Mollusca of the Yorkshire Cornbrash offer, in their association, some marked contrasts with those of the southern counties and of the Continent upon the same geological horizon. In the southern localities the marine floors, crowded almost exclusively with Brachiopoda, is the predominating feature that arrests the attention; in the northern the Conchifera constitute the great majority; the Brachiopoda, few individually, are reduced almost to the two species *Terebratula lagenalis* and *T. obovata*, the latter being represented by forms dwarfed to about a third of the linear dimensions which the species attains in Wiltshire. The condition of the Testacea also offers some interesting contrasts. In Wiltshire the Conchifera are usually in the condition of casts, of which a large proportion are compressed and distorted; in Yorkshire the hard, dark-coloured limestone has preserved the more delicate external characters in a very

perfect manner, including the thin tests of *Pholadomya*, *Myacites*, *Gresslya*, *Goniomya*, and *Cercomya*, together with the outer, granulated tegument of the four latter genera; and when the matrix is less hard, even their internal hinge characters may be disclosed. The Gasteropoda are few, both as to species and individuals; the Cephalopoda are, with the exception of a small Belemnite, limited to *Ammonites macrocephalus*, which affords great variety in the details of its figure and ornamentation, but which never attains to the large dimensions of Wiltshire specimens.

Its Mollusca, viewed comprehensively, may be regarded as a transitive series, a chain of life serving to connect the fauna of the Inferior Oolite with that of the Oxfordian rocks, comprising a considerable proportion of the former, perhaps an equal number of special forms, a much smaller number of species which pass upwards into the Oxfordian beds, and a still lessening proportion of forms which are recognised in the Great Oolite or Forest Marble, but these latter consist almost entirely of shells which pass upwards from the Inferior Oolite.

Minute Testacea of the Great Oolite and Forest Marble.

Only a portion of these have been selected for illustration, others, inconveniently minute, having been rejected upon that account. That some of these minute forms attain to much larger dimensions under different conditions may be inferred from the fact that many minute Gasteropoda and Conchifera associated with them are only dwarfed forms of well-known Great Oolite species, which in other beds are of the dimensions figured in the former parts of this Monograph.

Forest Marble Testacea.

The following note, kindly communicated by Mr. Walton, describes the localities of the Forest Marble cited in this Monograph:

“The principal localities from which these fossils have been obtained are Farleigh, Hungerford, in Somersetshire; Pound Pill, near Corsham, and Laycock, in Wiltshire; and Burton Bradstock, about five miles from Bridport. The lithological character of the Forest Marble is very various, demonstrating the littoral character of the deposit, which is shown also by the trails of animals and the numerous remains of what can hardly be anything but Fucoids. The best locality at Farleigh is a superficial cutting opposite Wick Farmhouse, made in forming the new Warminster Road, and the bed is a crumbly, shelly marl, and the fossils, when first found, apparently mere lumps of clay. In the small quarries near Hinton Charterhouse, Cumberwell, and Philips Norton, the rock is a hard, calcareo-arenaceous stone, and at Pound Pill it is as hard and more intractable than Carboniferous limestone. At the railroad-cutting near Laycock it is a cream-coloured clay, containing shells better preserved than usual, and from this nearly all the small shells have been procured. In many places the Forest Marble is a mere mass of broken shells, and frequently formed almost exclusively of crushed *Rhynchonellæ*. At Burton Bradstock the Forest Marble clay rests on the lower beds of the Inferior Oolite, and most of the fossils from that locality were picked up from a bank on the sea-shore. I have never found an Ammonite in the Forest Marble, and only one very doubtful trace in the Cornbrash.”

Testacea from the Clays of the Forest Marble compared with those from the Limestones of the Great Oolite.—As might be anticipated from the widely differing mineral conditions of the two deposits, they are tenanted to a great extent by different races of Molluscs. The fossils figured in this Supplement from the Forest Marble by no means represent the whole of the additional species contained in the clay beds of that stage, but such only as from their state of preservation are suitable for our plates; a large proportion have

suffered from vertical compression and consequent distortion, so that in many instances it has only been possible, even with the choice of numerous specimens, to select one or two as representatives of their respective species, and some tablets covered with shells have with reluctance been rejected when specific forms could only have been made up by the aid of doubtful restorations. Our note on the age of the gray limestone of the Yorkshire coast alludes to the general identity of species which obtains between the Testacea of the Great Oolite and Forest Marble *limestones* of Gloucestershire and of Oxfordshire; they form, in fact, but one fauna, the most prominent species of which are abundant only over very limited areas. In the Forest Marble *clays* we find that the great mass of the organic forms belong to but few genera; the deficiencies in this respect are very striking. The large collection of Mr. Walton contains not a single Ammonite or Belemnite; of Gasteropoda there is almost an entire absence of Nerinæa, Cyndrites, Ceritella, and Trocholoma, genera so abundant and varied in the limestones; these deficiencies are to a great extent compensated for by an abundance of special forms of Phasianella and of Acteonina, which is the more remarkable as the latter genus is everywhere one of the most rare forms of the limestones. The genus Cerithium is abundant, consisting of forms less dwarfed than is usually seen in the limestones. The genera Nerita, Trochus, and Monodonta, are well represented, but the two latter genera for the most part by forms special to the clays. Of the Conchifera the clays produce Tancredia comparatively in small numbers and apparently of few species, but their condition is usually such as will not admit of a rigid scrutiny; a similar paucity applies to the Arcas, Trigonias, Limas, and Pectens. Perna, Gervillia, Pteroperna, and Astarte, are for the most part represented by species special to the clays or rare in the limestones; Pholadomya, Homomya, Myacites, and Goniomya, appear to constitute the rarest generic forms in the deposit; Cercomya and Thracia, perhaps, are absent altogether. Wanting these, the clay banks swarmed with a profusion of Nuculæ and Cyprinæ, usually of forms differing from those of the limestones. Perhaps about 25 per cent. would be a fair estimate of the testaceous species special to the clays; but taking only the more common forms of each deposit, the differences between them are much more marked and important than would be inferred from such a proportion of species.

The following, probably, have not been obtained in any other deposit than the Forest Marble:

Turbo Burtonensis.	Pleurotomaria Bathonica.
subtextata.	Ostrea Wiltonensis.
nodifera.	Gervillia Waltoni.
Trochus Burtonensis.	Perna obliqua.
Monodonta comma.	Trigonia arata.
Waltoni.	Lucina Burtonensis.
arata.	Corbis rotunda.
tegulata.	Corbula Hulliana.
Onusbus Burtonensis.	Islipensis.
Natica arata.	Agatha.
texata.	Corbicella subangulata.
alta.	Cyprina bella.
Acteonina Luidii.	Davidsoni.
Suessea.	Astarte robusta.
fasciata.	rustica.
Wiltonensis.	fimbriata.
Phasianella variata.	ignota.
Solarium turbiniformis.	Hilpertonensis.
Waltoni.	

Alaria parvula, p. 22. Tab. III, fig. 12; and *A. cirrus*, p. 22. Tab. III, fig. 13.

Further observations lead to the conclusion that the former shell is the young condition of the latter,

and that the differences in the last volution are owing only to the stage of growth to which the specimens have respectively attained.

Index to Tab. XII, Part II, *add* figs. 13, 13 *a*, Hinge of Corbicella.

Page 95, fifth line from the bottom, *add*, and Tab. XII, figs. 13, 13 *a*.

Index to Tab. XIII, fig. 16, *for* p. 139, *read* p. 140.

Myoconcha Actæon, p. 77, Part II, *for* Tab. III *read* Tab. IV.

Tab. XIII, fig. 18, Part II, *alter* the reference to, *Pholas costellata*, p. 142.

Index to Part II, *add*, *Pholas oolitica*, p. 126. Tab. IX, fig. 21.

Alaria trifida, Part I, p. 21, *add* the following to the description:—The first two or three volutions are longitudinally costated, the transverse striations extend even upon the caudal and digital processes.

Pholodomya oblita, Part II, p. 142* ; Tab. XII, fig. 5. It is now ascertained that the specimen figured was erroneously assigned to the Great Oolite ; its true position is in seams of sandy marl near to the base of the Inferior Oolite, in which position it occurs at various localities in the vicinity of Stroud and Nailsworth ; the officers of the Ordnance Geological Survey have also procured it from a similar position in Somersetshire. It sometimes attains very large dimensions, as is exemplified by a remarkable specimen in the Bristol Museum, which has been mistaken, as in other instances, for the aged condition of *Pholodomya fidicula*, Sow. The delicate, radiating lines are scarcely distinguishable upon the aged and inflated examples of *P. oblita*, but are always acute and conspicuous upon *P. fidicula*.

Trigonia decorata, Lyc., Part II, p. 133, Tab. XV, fig. 1, *alter* the title to *Trigonia signata*, Ag., a fine species, abundant in the Upper Trigonia Grit of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotteswolds, and more rarely in the gray limestone of the coast of Yorkshire ; it occurs in a similar geological position at various Continental localities. Professor Quenstedt has figured it from Wurtemberg under the name of *Trigonia clavellata*. It has never been found to pass upwards into the Great Oolite.

Patella paradoxa, Part I, p. 90, Tab. XII, fig. 2. This rare species is the *Patella lata*, Sow., ‘Min. Con.,’ t. 484, fig. 1, p. 133. The compressed and imperfect specimen figured in the latter work will account for our having failed at an earlier period to identify it with the very few examples which have been obtained at Minchinhampton.

Tancredia curtansata, Part II, p. 93, Tab. XIII, figs. 7, 7 *a*, 7 *b*, *alter* the title to *Tancredia subcurtansata* ; it is much less inflated, the umbones are more elevated and pointed, the posterior side is more produced, and it is destitute of the large longitudinal plications which distinguish the species of the Coral Rag ; the latter is also a much larger shell, only two specimens of which have come to my knowledge, the type specimen in the York Museum, the other in the fine collection of Mr. Leckenby at Scarborough. *Tancredia Lycetti*, Opperl, from the Inferior Oolite of Wurtemberg and of Gloucestershire, is also nearly allied to the Coral Rag shell, and appears to be equally rare.

Tancredia axiniformis, p. 93, Tab. XIII, fig. 6, and Tab. XII, fig. 7, *alter* the title to *Tancredia extensa*, Lyc. In this instance the name proposed in my first notice of the Genus *Tancredia*, ‘Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.,’ Dec., 1850, must be retained, as an examination of many Yorkshire specimens of *T. axiniformis* leaves no doubt that it is a distinct species, which occurs in the Inferior Oolite, both in that county and in Gloucestershire ; compared with the Great Oolite *T. extensa*, it is shorter, more flattened, approaching more nearly to the outline of *T. brevis*, but with much less convexity.

Tab. XV, Part II, figs. 2, 2 *a*, *alter* the title to *Ceromya Bajociana*, D’Orb. ; the figure represents the usual size attained by this *Ceromya* in the Inferior Oolite of the Yorkshire coast ; in the Cotteswolds the same formation produces it of far larger dimensions, and justifies the terms in which it is described by D’Orbigny in his ‘Prodrome,’ p. 274, as follows:—“Magnifique espèce courte, renflée à crochets très-

contournés, ornée de stries concentriques d'accroissement, comme rostrée à la région anale." It is the *Isocardia concentrica* of Phillips, 'Geol. York.,' i, pl. xi, fig. 40, but not of Sowerby. The Yorkshire examples may, therefore, be considered as dwarfed forms of this really magnificent shell, the southern examples of which have the distinguishing features of the species much more strongly marked; the umbones, more especially, are larger and more elevated, the posterior extremity being also more rostrated. It is worthy of remark that this degenerated form is the only one of the genus that has been obtained from the whole of the Jurassic rocks of Yorkshire.

Anatina undulata and *Anatina plicatella*, Tab. II, Part II, transpose figs. 6 and 4 upon the tab.; the references to them at p. 118, and also upon the page facing the tab., will then be correct.

Pholadomya ovulum, Part II, Tab. XIII, fig. 12, alter the title to *Pholadomya ovalis*, Sow.; also at p. 122.

Turbo capitaneus, Goldf., Part I, p. 65, erase the words "Tab. IX, fig. 33," and alter to "Supplement, Tab. XLI, fig. 1." The index to Tab. IX, fig. 33, should be altered to *Amberleya Jurassi*, Supplement, p. 19.

Stomatia? Buvignieri, Part I, p. 85, alter the generic title to *Nerita*. Another figure is given, Supplement, Tab. XLI, fig. 7.

Part II, Tab. VI, fig. 15, p. 67. I agree with Dr. Oppel ('Juraformation,' p. 487) in the propriety of separating this *Lucina* from *L. Bellona*; its title should, therefore, be *Lucina Lycetti*, as suggested by Dr. Oppel.

Cerithium Roissii, Part I, p. 32, alter the generic title to *Fibula*. See p. 10 of this Supplement.

Myacites crassiusculus, Part I, p. 112, alter the generic title to *Homomya*. See p. 89 of this Supplement.

Myacites Vezelayi, Part I, p. 111, alter the generic title to *Homomya*. See p. 88 of this Supplement.

Myacites gibbosus, Part I, p. 138, alter the generic title to *Homomya*. See p. 88 of this Supplement.

Corbula involuta, Part I, p. 97, alter the title to *Corbula Buckmani*. See p. 63 of this Supplement. *Corbula Buckmani* will be found refigured, Tab. XXXIV, figs. 6, 6 a.

Part II, p. 123, erase the first reference to *Pholadomya Sæmanni*, Tab. II, fig. 1, which is *P. solitaria*.

Part II, p. 28, Tab. IV, fig. 12. This little shell, erroneously ascribed to the *Modiola pulcherrima* of Roemer, has been rectified by Professor Morris, 'Catal.,' p. 210, under the appellation of *M. Lycetti*. Compared with the allied species of the Ililstone, it is smaller, more inflated, the radiating lines are more narrow or more distantly arranged, the test is very thin, and the specimens are usually imperfect.

Mytilus (Modiola) tumidus, Part II, p. 37, Tab. IV, fig. 5. It is stated that the rude figure of a *Modiola*, Young and Bird, 'Geol. York. Coast,' pl. vii, fig. 10, is intended to represent this shell, and that Professor Phillips inserted it in his list of Yorkshire fossils, 'Geol. York.,' i, p. 171, in the following terms:—" *Modiola ungulata*, *Coralline Great* and *Inferior Oolite*." It is not uncommon in the upper stage of the Inferior Oolite in the Cotteswold Hills.

Purpuroidea Moreausea, Part I, p. 27, Tab. IV, figs. 1—4, alter the title to *P. Morrisea*. The publication of the splendid work of M. Buvignier on the Palæontology of the Meuse has shown that we were mistaken in assigning our Minchinhampton species to that figured in a very indifferent manner in the little memoir by M. Buvignier in 1843. The new specific name selected for our shell by the latter author should therefore be adopted.

Part I, Tab. II, figs. 3, 3 a, p. 12. The Ammonite obtained at the base of the Great Oolite, and referred doubtfully to *A. macrocephalus*, is now ascertained to be *A. viator*, D'Orb., 'Pal. Fr. Terr. Jurass.,'

tab. 172, of which numerous specimens are now in the British Museum, obtained from a similar geological position in Somersetshire; in some of these the last volution quite conceals all the others, leaving only a small umbilical orifice; the absence of costæ upon the inner portion of the last volution distinguishes it from *A. macrocephalus*. Dr. Oppel ('Juraformation,' p. 478) proposes for it the new title of *A. Morrisii*, which, in accordance with the above views, must remain as a synonym of *A. viator*.

Acteonina? parvula, Part I, p. 104, alter the generic title to *Ceritella*.

Part II, Tab. 5, figs. 18 *a*, 19 *a*. Both these figures represent the young condition of *Trigonia Goldfussii*.

Trochus pileolus, Part I, p. 66, Tab. 10, fig. 5. Additional specimens have proved that the smoothness of the surface is accidental; traces of encircling striations are sometimes visible; the shell then becomes identical with *Turbo obtusus*, Sow., of which *Trochus Bixa*, D'Orb., is also a synonym.

Nerita hemispherica, Roem., Tab XI, figs. 14, 16; *Nerita minuta*, Sow., Tab. XI, fig. 19. A comparison of very ample materials, including all the connecting forms, leaves no choice but to regard *N. hemispherica* as the adult shell of *N. minuta*. The preservation of the epidermal pattern of coloration has materially tended to this result; the older shells, as in fig. 14, with their strong, rugose plications, thickened columellar lip, and entire absence of the epidermal coat, appear at first sight sufficiently distinct, but from these we pass to specimens of less advanced growth, as in fig. 16, without plications, but still possessing the callosity upon the inner lip; some in this state, however, retain portions of the external tegument, in which may be traced remains of the two broad bands of white between the three of dark-coloured pigment, the latter consisting of transverse, wrinkled lines. From these to the smallest forms the transition is easy; the latter are most commonly more ovate, but this is by no means an invariable feature, nor are the adult shells very constant in the degree in which the spire is produced. The minute forms, which usually retain the epidermal coat, are smooth and shining; with advance of growth the shell exhibits continual and considerable increase of thickness. The two extremes of aspect are fairly represented in figs. 14 and 19. *Nerita minuta* is so inappropriate a name for the adult shell, that it seems desirable to adopt *Nerita hemispherica*, although the former has priority.

Fusus? subnodulosus, Part I, Tab. V, fig. 9, p. 23, alter the generic title to *Brachytrema*.

Phasianella conica, Part I, Tab. XI, fig. 30, p. 74; *Phasianella acutiuscula*, Tab. XI, fig. 28, and Tab. IX, fig. 2. An examination of numerous additional specimens has led to the conclusion that these forms should be regarded as only varieties of one species; for although some examples are even more lengthened than the figures of *P. acutiuscula*, others connect the typical specimens of each variety in a very perfect manner.

Genus *Brachytrema*, Part I, p. 24. Further information has shown that the generic description before given should be slightly modified; the outer lip was stated to be thin, which is correct as far as regards the greater number of specimens; but some species, as *B. varicosa* and *B. pygmea*, acquired at certain arrests of growth thickened outer lips or varices, as in Triton; from the latter genus they are distinguished by the shorter trochiform spire and absence of denticulations upon the borders of the aperture.

Turbo? pygmeus, Tab. IX, Part I, figs. 29, 29 *a*, alter the title to *Brachytrema pygmea*. The doubt as to the genus expressed in Part I, p. 65, has been justified in an example with the aperture perfect, figured by M. Piette, 'Bull. de la Soc. Géol. de France,' 2 sér., pl. xv, fig. 21, under the name of *Brachytrema brevis*; the base is strongly striated, and the aperture much contracted.

Alaria levigata, p. 17, Tab. III, figs. 3, 3 *a*; Tab. XLI, fig. 13, alter the title to *Alaria Myurus*, Desl., sp. It was stated at p. 17 "that in everything excepting its smooth surface this shell agrees with the *Rostellaria Myurus* of Deslongchamps." A specimen recently obtained exhibits some encircling striations upon the upper portions of the two larger volutions; the sole distinction, therefore, that separated it from

the species of Deslongchamps is thus removed. The specimen figured Tab. XLI, fig. 13, exhibits the first spine, which is monodactyle; a second and much larger spine, also monodactyle; the third and ultimate spine being didactyle.

Acteonina?, Part I, Tab. VIII, fig. 12*, is the young shell of *A. olivæformis*, p. 103.

Lima Luciencis, D'Orb., 'Gr. Ool. Mon.,' Part II, p. 28, Tab. III, fig. 4. This shell is a synonym of *Lima rudis*, Sow. The number of costæ vary from eight to eleven; the specimen figured in the 'Mineral Conchology,' tab. 214, has only seven costæ, and the figure is unusually gibbose. Its geological range is considerable; it occurs sparingly in the Great Oolite of the Minchinhampton district and in the Cornbrash of the coast of Yorkshire, but in the Coral Rag of Malton it is moderately abundant.

Sub-genus *Crossostoma*, Part I, p. 72. Of the three Oolitic species assigned to this proposed sub-genus of *Delphinula*, the only one which exhibits the distinctive characters is *C. Pratii*; the other two forms, *discoideum* and *heliciforme*, were formerly supposed to represent in their apertures the immature condition of that sub-genus. Subsequent observations of numerous specimens has compelled me to abandon that view, and to regard *discoideum* and *heliciforme* as adult shells, or discoidal forms of smooth *Monodonta*. Other examples of *Monodonta* allied to the Great Oolite forms, but less depressed, have been figured by Messrs. Hebert and Deslongchamps, in their 'Memoir on the Kelloway Rock Fossils of Montreuil-Bellay,' under the names of *Monodonta ovulata* and *papillata*.

Cerithium quadricinctum, Goldf., and *C. limæforme*, Roem. These two forms must be united into one species; individuals with large nodules and with only three distinct rows have been assigned to *C. limæforme*, but, even with these, indications of a fourth row are occasionally to be discovered, and the prominence of the nodules, and their number in each volution, are very variable. *C. quadricinctum* has a considerable geological range, and it occurs also in the Coral Rag of Germany.

Patella suprajurensis, Part I, p. 92, Tab. XII, figs. 9, 9 a. I can now only regard this form as a variety of *P. Aubentonensis*, in which the lamellæ of growth are strongly marked and the cancellated lines have disappeared. It is also not uncommon to meet with smooth examples of the latter species.

Pholadomya solitaria, Part II, p. 124, Tab. XI, fig. 1, et Tab. XII, fig. 2; erroneously printed *P. oblita* upon the reference facing the latter table. *Pholadomya oblita* is Tab. XII, fig. 5, p. 142*. The variations of figure and of ornamentation, either separately or combined, are so considerable in the cordiform examples of *Pholadomya*, that a large number are indispensable to enable us to legislate upon them with any confidence; probably *P. solitaria* is only a variety of *P. deltoidea*, Sow.



[Note.—The Author desires to tender his best thanks to Mr. West for the very careful drawings in the plates that illustrate this Monograph; and more especially for the fidelity and attention to the more minute details exhibited in the magnified figures of the smaller Gasteropoda, from the Great Oolite and Forest Marble.]





INDEX

TO

SPECIES RETAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

	PAGE	TABLE
ACTEON Bathonicum	25	XLIV, fig. 16.
— phasianoides	26	XLIV, fig. 28.
ACTEONINA brevis	26	XLI, fig. 6.
— canaliculata	27	XXXI, figs. 9, 9 a.
— fasciata	107	XLIV, fig. 15.
— Kirklingtonensis	26	XLI, fig. 5.
— Luidii	27, 106	XXXI, fig. 16 ; XLI, fig. 18.
— scalaris	28	XLIV, fig. 18.
— Scarburgensis	28	XXXI, figs. 13, 13 a.
— Suessea	107	XLV, fig. 29.
— Wiltonensis	107	XLV, fig. 25.
AMBERLEYA armigera	20	XXXI, fig. 6.
— capitanea	95	XLI, fig. 1.
— Jurassi	19	IX, figs. 33, 33 a.
— monilifera	95	XLI, fig. 10.
— tricincta	96	XLI, fig. 14.
AMMONITES bullatus	3	XXXI, fig. 1.
— discus	4	XLI, figs. 8, 8 a.
BRACHYTREMA buccinoidea	5	XLIV, fig. 17.
— varicosa	5	XLIV, fig. 27.
CERITELLA fusiformis	12	XLV, fig. 4.
— Lycettea	12	XLIV, fig. 25.
— Morrisea	12	XLIV, fig. 22.
— minutissima	11	XLV, fig. 5.
CERITHIUM Bathonicum	6	XLIV, fig. 19.
— bulimoides	7	XLIV, fig. 3.
— compositum	—	XLIV, fig. 9.
— costigerum	93	XLI, figs. 11, 11 a, b.
— hemicinctum	91	XLI, fig. 17.
— multiforme	7	XLIV, fig. 20.

	PAGE	TABLE
CERITHIUM exscalptum	93	XLIV, fig. 23.
— ? neglectum	92	XLIV, fig. 21.
— poculum	93	XLI, fig. 24.
— undulatum	8	XLIV, fig. 6.
— Witchelli	10	XLIV, fig. 7.
— Waltoni	92	XLI, fig. 16.
CYLINDRITES exigua	24	XLIV, fig. 14.
— turriculatus	25	XLIV, figs. 26, 26 a.
CHEMNITZIA constricta	15	XLIV, fig. 8.
— vittata	14	XXXI, fig. 10.
DENTALIUM entaloides	28	XXXI, figs. 11, 11 a, 11 b.
EULIMA ? lævigata	13	XXXI, fig. 3.
FIBULA eulimoides	17	XXXI, fig. 5.
— variata	16	XXXI, figs. 4, 4 a.
KILVERTIA composita	9	XLIV, fig. 9.
— formosa	95	XLIV, fig. 5.
— pulchra	10, 94	XLI, figs. 12, 12 a; XLIV, fig. 4.
— spicula	9	XLIV, fig. 1.
— strangulatum	8	XLIV, fig. 2.
MONODONTA arata	102	XLV, fig. 19.
— comma	101	XLV, figs. 24, 24 a.
— composita	23	XLV, fig. 6.
— exigua	22	XLIV, fig. 29.
— Lycetti	22	XXXI, figs. 14, 14 a.
— sparsistriata	22	XLV, fig. 9.
— tegulata	102	XLV, figs. 17, 18.
— Waltoni	101	XLV, figs. 31, 31 a, b.
NATICA alta	97	XLV, figs. 22, 22 a.
— arata	97	XLV, fig. 2.
— Hulliana	13	XLI, figs. 2, 2 a.
— insignis	97	XLV, fig. 21.
— texata	96	XLV, figs. 30, 30 a.
NERINÆA granulata	10	XXXI, figs. 12, 12 a.
NERITA clavatula	98	XLV, fig. 3.
— involuta	20	XXXI, fig. 15.
NERITOPSIS Archiaci	21	XXXI, figs. 7, 7 a.
ONUSTUS Burtonensis	103	XLV, figs. 7, 7 a, b.
PHASIANELLA variata	104	XLV, figs. 28, 28 a, b.
PLEUROTOMARIA Bathonica	105	XLV, fig. 10.
— Burtonensis	105	XLV, figs. 8, 8 a, b.
— granulata	24	XXXI, figs. 8, 8 a.
— recondita	106	XLV, fig. 7.
PURPUROIDEA insignis	6	XXXI, figs. 2, 2 a.
RISOA ? exigua	9	XLIV, fig. 11.
RISSOINA Milleri	18	XLIV, fig. 10.
— subulata	98	XLI, fig. 9.
— tumidula	98	XLIV, fig. 13.

	PAGE	TABLE
RISSOINA <i>Witchelli</i>	18	XLIV, fig. 12.
SOLARIUM <i>Bathonicum</i>	23	XLV, fig. 27.
— <i>Waltoni</i>	104	XLV, figs. 26, 26 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> .
— <i>turbiniformis</i>	104	XLV, figs. 23, 23 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
TROCHUS <i>Burtonensis</i>	99	XLV, fig. 16.
— <i>Guissei</i>	21	XLV, fig. 14.
— <i>strigosus</i>	29	XLV, fig. 12.
TURBO <i>Burtonensis</i>	100	XLV, fig. 15.
— <i>depauperatus</i>	99	XLV, fig. 13.
— <i>subtexata</i>	100	XLI, figs. 15, 15 <i>a</i> .
EULIMA? <i>lævigata</i>	13	XXXI, fig. 3.

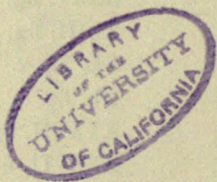
BIVALVIA.

ANATINA <i>siliqua</i>	83	XXXV, fig. 15.
ARCA (<i>cucullæa</i>) <i>clathrata</i>	44	XXXIX, figs. 4, 4 <i>a</i> .
— <i>corallina</i>	43	XXXIX, fig. 3.
ASTARTE <i>Aytonensis</i>	78	XL, fig. 13.
— <i>Bathonica</i>	76	XL, figs. 23, 23 <i>a</i> .
— <i>flexicostata</i>	79	XL, fig. 26.
— <i>fimbriata</i>	77	XL, figs. 34, 34 <i>a</i> .
— <i>Hilpertonensis</i>	78	XXXVI, fig. 10.
— <i>ignota</i>	77	XL, fig. 10.
— <i>Leckenbyi</i>	74	XLII, fig. 3.
— <i>orbicularis</i>	73	XL, fig. 33.
— <i>politula</i>	73	XXXV, fig. 16.
— <i>Pontonis</i>	75	XL, fig. 31.
— <i>robusta</i>	74	XXXV, fig. 6, 6 <i>a</i> .
— <i>rustica</i>	76	XXXV, fig. 5; XL, figs. 8, 8 <i>a</i> .
— <i>ungulata</i>	72	XXXV, fig. 20.
AVICULA <i>clathrata</i>	36	XL, figs. 7, 7 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
— <i>subcostata</i>	36	XL, fig. 24.
CARDIUM <i>cognatum</i>	54	XXXVI, figs. 3, 3 <i>a</i> , 2 <i>b</i> .
— <i>incertum</i>	53	XXXV, figs. 14, 14 <i>a</i> .
— <i>globosum</i>	114	XXXVIII, figs. 2, 2 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .
— <i>lingulatum</i>	53	XXXIII, figs. 2, 2 <i>a</i> ; XXXV, figs. 11, 11 <i>a</i> .
— <i>Witchelli</i>	55	XL, fig. 36.
CORBIS <i>elliptica</i>	60	XXXV, fig. 1.
— <i>Neptuni</i>	59	XXXV, fig. 19.
— <i>rotunda</i>	60	XL, fig. 17.
CORBULA <i>Agatha</i>	65	XL, fig. 28.
— <i>attenuata</i>	62	XXXVII, figs. 6, 6 <i>a</i> .
— <i>Hulliana</i>	64	XXXVII, fig. 5.
— <i>Ishpensis</i>	63	XXXVII, fig. 7.

	PAGE	TABLE
CORBULA involuta	63	XXXVII, figs. 4, 4 a.
CORBICELLA subangulata	70	XL, fig. 9.
— subæquilatera... ..	69	XXXV, fig. 12.
CYPRICARDIA caudata	55	XXXVI, figs. 8, 8 a.
CYPRINA bella	71	XL, figs. 15, 15 a.
— Davidsoni... ..	71	XXXVI, figs. 6, 6 a.
— Islipensis	70	XXXV, fig. 13.
GERVILLIA bicostata	111	XL, fig. 21.
— Islipensis	37	XXXVI, fig. 7.
— ornata	111	XL, fig. 29.
— tortuosa (var.)	37	XL, fig. 25.
— Waltoni... ..	110	XXXII, figs. 4, 4 a, b.
GRESSLYA peregrina	79	XXXVI, figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b.
GRYPHÆA minuta	30	XL, fig. 12.
HARPAX Waltoni	101	XXXII, figs. 1, 1 a, b.
HINNITES gradus	35	XXXIII, figs. 10, 10 a.
HOMONYA gibbosa	88	XLIII, figs. 2, 2 a; Part II, XII, fig. 14.
— crassiuscula	89	XLIII, figs. 5, 5 a.
INOCERANUS quadratus	38	XXXVIII, figs. 1, 1 a, 1 b.
ISOCARDIA tenera	57	XXXVIII, figs. 5, 5 a, b.
— minima	56	XXXVI, figs. 1, 1 a.
— nitida	57	XXXVIII, figs. 6, 6 a, 6 b, 6 c.
ISOARCA Scarburgensis	45	XXXIX, figs. 5, 5 a.
LEDA Anglica	45	XXXIX, fig. 7.
LIMA Helvetica	41	XXXIII, figs. 8, 8 a.
— pectiniformis	39	XXXVI, fig. 1.
— punctatilla	41	XL, fig. 32.
— rigidula	42	XXXIII, figs. 7, 7 a.
LITHODOMUS Porteri	114	XL, fig. 9.
LUCINA Beanii	59	XXXVIII, fig. 3.
— Burtonensis?	59	XL, figs. 20, 20 a, b.
— striatula	58	XXXVIII, fig. 7.
Macrodon Hirsonensis, var. rugosa	113	XXXVI, fig. 9.
Modiola gibbosa	42	XXXIII, figs. 11, 11 a.
Myacites calceiformis	80	XLII, figs. 1, 1 a.
— modica	83	XLIII, figs. 1, 1 a.
— recurvum	81	XXXVI, figs. 4, 4 a.
— sinistra	82	XXXV, figs. 17, 17 a.
NUCULA Menkei	44	XXXIX, fig. 2.
OPIS Leckenbyi	61	XXXVII, figs. 9, 9 a.
— Luciensis	62	XL, figs. 19, 19 a.
— pulchella	61	Part II, VI, fig. 3.
OSTREA Wiltonensis	108	XXXIV, figs. 1, 1 a.
— (Exogyra) lingulata	108	XXXII, figs. 2, 2 a, b.
PECTEN anisopleurus	32	XXXIII, figs. 5, 5 a.
— articulatus	34	XXXIII, fig. 12.
— Griesbachi	37	XXXIII, figs. 6, 6 a.

	PAGE	TABLE
PECTEN inæquicostatus	32	XXXIII, figs. 1, 1 a.
— Michelensis	34	XXXIII, fig. 3.
— rigidus	31	XL, fig. 16.
— Rushdonensis	33	XXXIII, figs. 4, 4 a, b, c.
— subspinosus	113	XL, fig. 14.
— Wollastonensis	33	XXXIII, figs. 2, 2 a, b, c.
PERNA foliacea	38	XXXVII, figs. 3, 3 a.
— mytiloides	112	XXXII, fig. 3.
— obliqua	112	XXXIV, figs. 22, 22 a.
PHOLADOMYA deltoidea	86	XLII, figs. 4, 4 a.
— lyrata	87	XLIII, figs. 3, 3 a.
— ovulum	84	XXXV, figs. 18, 18 a.
— Phillipsi	86	XLII, figs. 2, 2 a.
PLACUNOPSIS semistriatus	30	XXXIII, figs. 9, 9 a.
SOWERBYA triangularis	66	XXXV, figs. 3, 3 a, b.
— Woodwardi	67	XL, figs. 27, 27 a, b, c.
TANCREEDIA gibbosa	68	XXXV, fig. 7; XXXVI, fig. 11.
— mactræoides	68	XXXV, fig. 4.
— similis	68	XXXV, fig. 9.
THRACIA amygdaloidea	80	XLIII, fig. 4.
TRIGONIA arata	52	XL, fig. 2.
— Bathonica	52	XL, fig. 3.
— Cassiope	49	XXXVII, fig. 10.
— clythia	48, 51	XXXVII, fig. 2; XL, figs. 5, 5 a.
— compta	50	XL, fig. 1.
— elongata	48	XXXIX, figs. 6, 6 a.
— Scarburgensis	48	XXXVII, fig. 1.
— tripartita	51	XL, fig. 4.
— tuberculosa	47	XL, fig. 6.

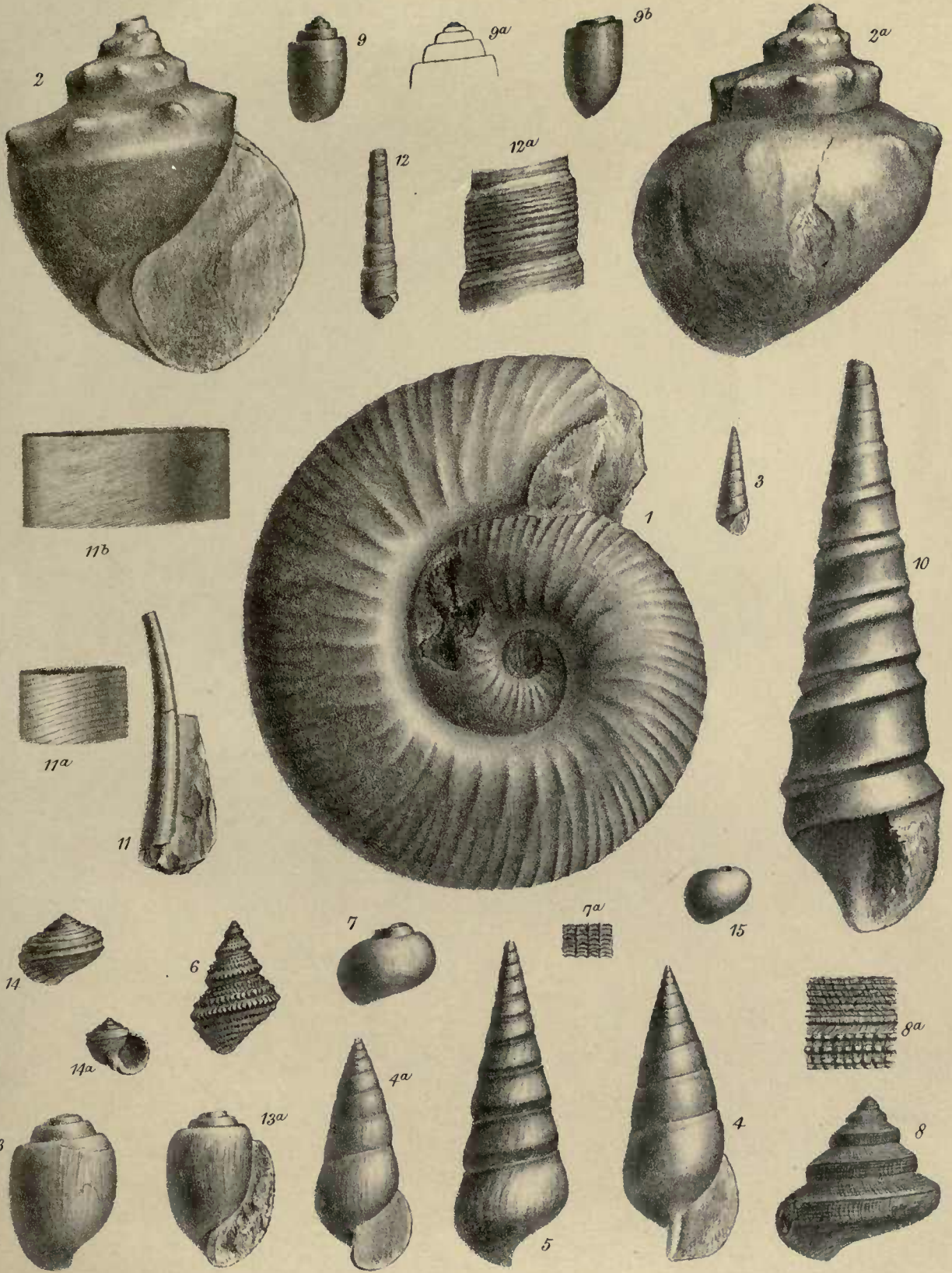




TAB. XXXI.

FIG.

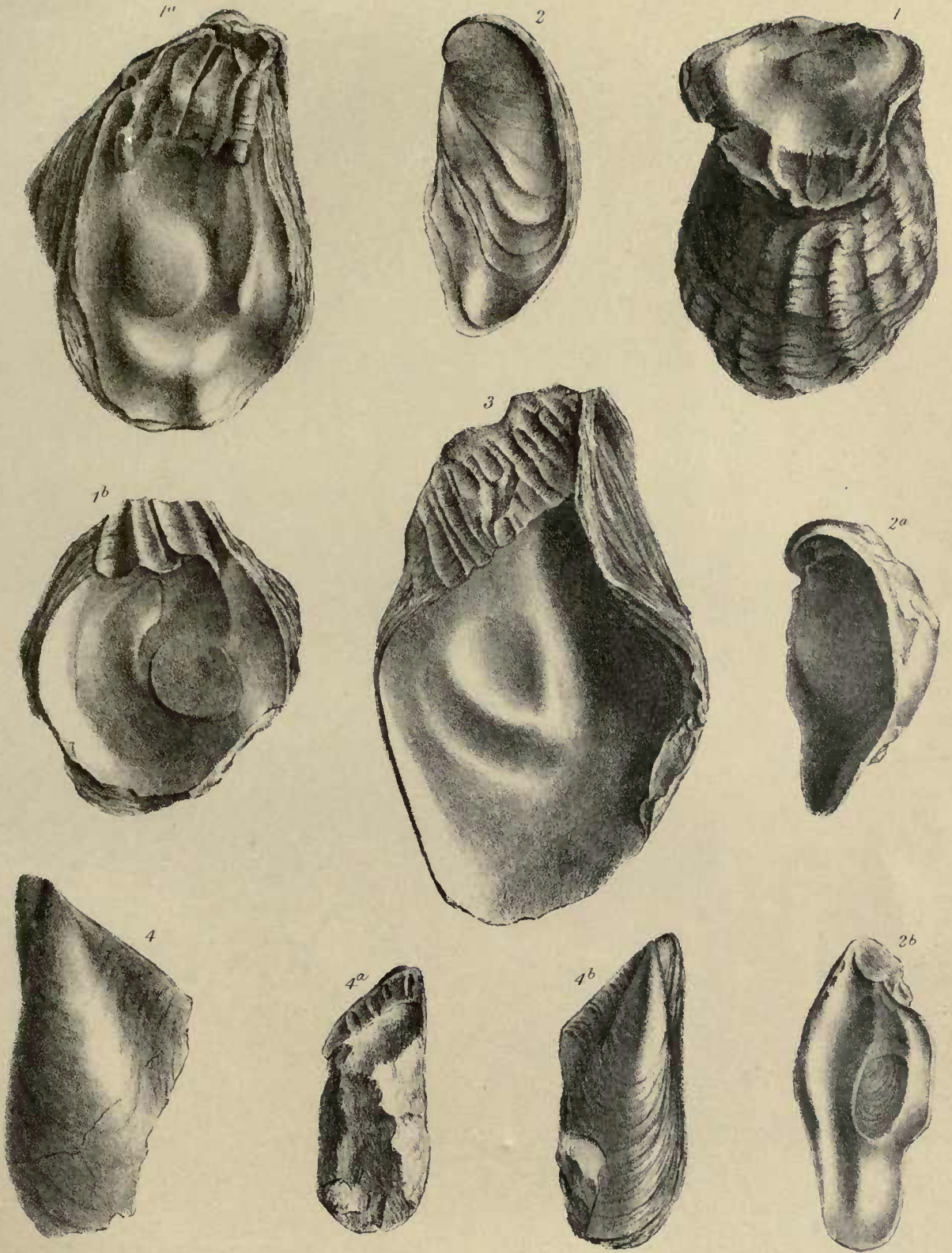
1. Ammonites Bullatus, *D'Orb.* Reduced one half. Great Oolite (page 3).
- 2, 2 a. Purpuroidea insignis, *Lyc.* An aged shell, in which the tubercles have disappeared upon the anterior portion of the last volution. Great Oolite (page 6).
3. Eulima? lævigata, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 13).
4. Fibula variata, *Lyc.* Specimen with the anterior extremity of the aperture approaching to Cerithium.
- 4 a. " " With the anterior part of the aperture approaching to Turritella. From the Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon. (page 16).
5. " eulimoides, *Whiteaves.* From the Great Oolite of Stonesfield (page 17).
6. Amberleya armigera, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 20).
7. Neritopsis Archiaci, *D'Archiac,* sp. Cornbrash (page 21).
- 7 a. " " A portion of the surface magnified (page 21).
8. Pleurotomaria granulata, *Sow.,* sp. Cornbrash (page 24).
- 8 a. " " A portion of the surface magnified, including the fascia of the sinus.
9. Acteonina canaliculata, *Lyc.* Great Oolite of Kirklington, Oxon. (page 27).
- 9 a. " " The spire enlarged.
10. Chemnitzia vittata, *Phil.,* sp. Cornbrash (page 14).
11. Dentalium entaloides, *Desl.* Cornbrash (page 28).
- 11 a. " " A portion of the posterior part of the shell enlarged, to exhibit the oblique striations.
- 11 a. " " Enlarged view of the anterior portion of the shell, in which the striations have disappeared.
12. Nerinæa granulata, *Phil.,* sp. Cornbrash (page 10).
12. " " A portion of the spire enlarged.
- 13, 13 a. Acteonina Scarburgensis. Cornbrash (page 28).
14. Monodonta Lycetti, *Whiteaves.* Bradfordian beds of Islip, Oxon. (page 22).
15. Nerita involuta, *Lyc.* Great Oolite, Kirklington (page 20).
16. Acteonina Luidii, *Luid.,* sp. Forest Marble, Kidlington, Oxon. A small specimen, with short spire (page 27). See also Tab. LXI, figs. 18 a, b, c.





TAB. XXXII.

FIG.			
1.	Harpax Waltoni, <i>Lyc.</i>	The attached valve.	Forest Marble (page 110).
1 a.	”	”	Interior of the left valve.
1 b.	”	”	Interior of the right valve.
2.	Ostrea (Exogyra) lingulata, <i>Walton</i> , MSS.		Forest Marble (page 108).
2 a.	”	”	”
			Interior of the convex valve.
2 b.	”	”	”
			Interior of the flat valve.
3.	Perna mytiloides, <i>Lam.</i>		Forest Marble (page 112).
4, 4 a, 4 b.	Gervillia Waltoni, <i>Lyc.</i>		Forest Marble (page 110).

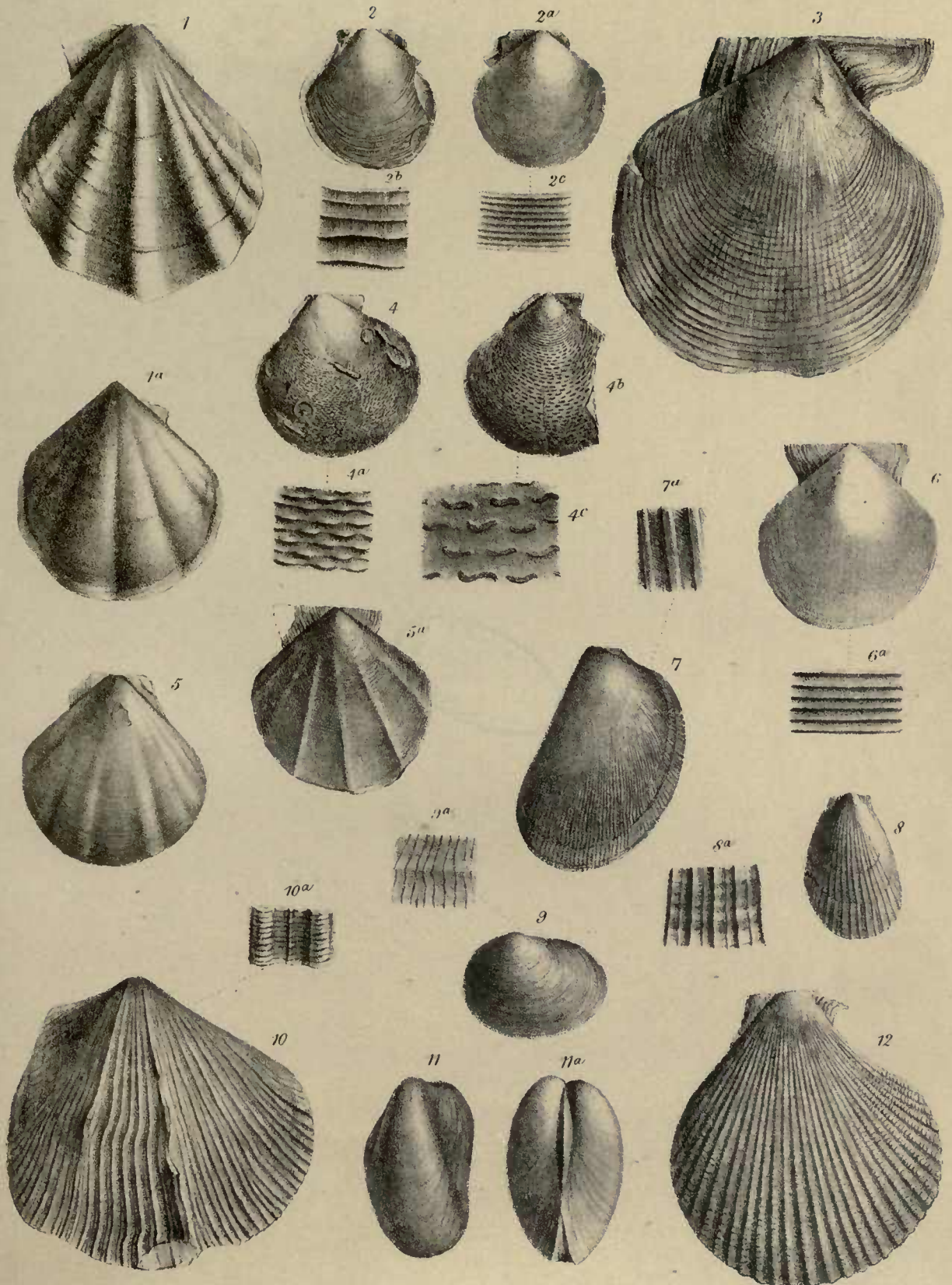




TAB. XXXIII.

FIG.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | <i>Pecten inæquicostatus</i> , <i>Phil.</i> | Left valve. Cornbrash (page 32). |
| 1 a. | " " | Right valve. |
| 2. | <i>Pecten Wollastonensis</i> , <i>Lyc.</i> | Great Oolite (page 33). Right valve. |
| 2 b. | " " | Magnified surface of the right valve. |
| 2 a. | " " | Left valve. |
| 2 c. | " " | Magnified surface of the left valve. |
| 3. | " <i>Michelensis</i> , <i>Buv.</i> | Cornbrash (page 34). |
| 4. | " <i>Rushdenensis</i> , <i>Lyc.</i> | Cornbrash (page 33). |
| 4 a. | " " | Magnified portion of the right valve. |
| 4 b. | " " | Left valve. |
| 4 c. | " " | Magnified portion of the left valve. |
| 5. | " <i>anisopleurus</i> , <i>Buv.</i> | Right valve. Cornbrash (page 34). |
| 5 a. | " " | Left valve. |
| 6. | " <i>Griesbachi</i> , <i>Lyc.</i> | Left valve. Great Oolite (page 37). |
| 6 a. | " " | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 7. | <i>Lima rigidula</i> , <i>Phil.</i> , sp. | Cornbrash (page 42). |
| 7 a. | " " | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 8. | " <i>Helvetica</i> , <i>Oppel.</i> | Cornbrash (page 41). |
| 8 a. | " " | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 9. | <i>Placunopsis semistriatus</i> , <i>Bean</i> , sp. | Cornbrash (page 30). |
| 9 a. | " " | Portion magnified. |
| 10. | <i>Hinnites gradus</i> , <i>Bean</i> , sp. | Cornbrash (page 35). |
| 10 a. | " " | Portion magnified. |
| 11, 11 a. | <i>Modiola gibbosa</i> , <i>Sow.</i> | Cornbrash (page 42). |
| 12. | <i>Pecten articulatus</i> , <i>Schloth.</i> | Cornbrash (page 34). |



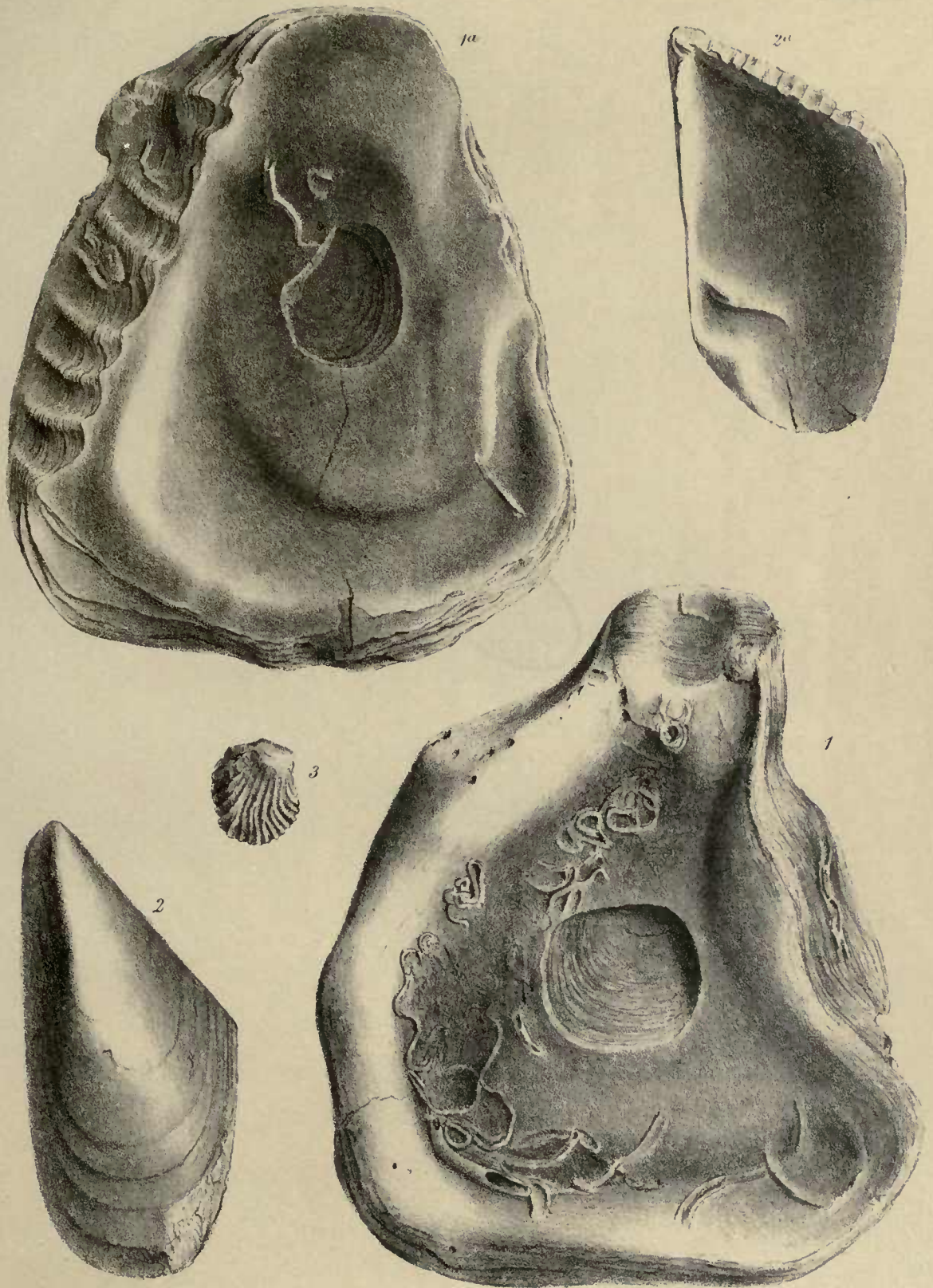


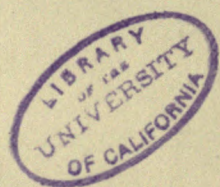
TAB. XXXIV.

FIG.

L.W.

1. *Ostrea Wiltonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble.
- 1 a. " " A monstrosity of the same species.
- 2, 2 a. *Perna obliqua*, *Walton*, MSS. Forest Marble.
3. *Ostrea costata*, *Sow.* Great Oolite. Also Part II, Tab. I, fig. 5, page 3.

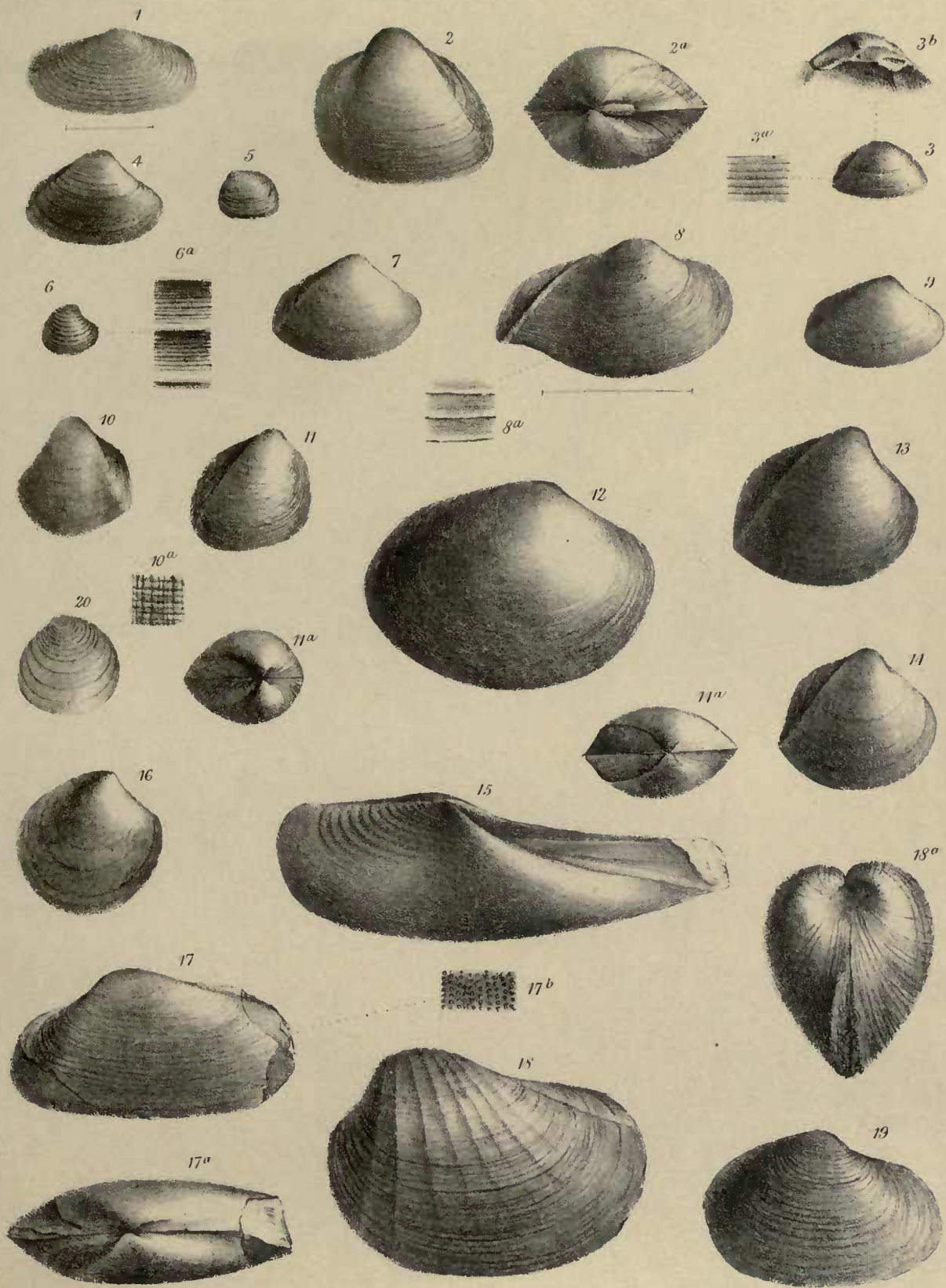


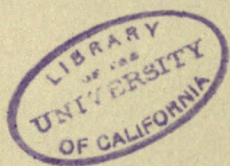


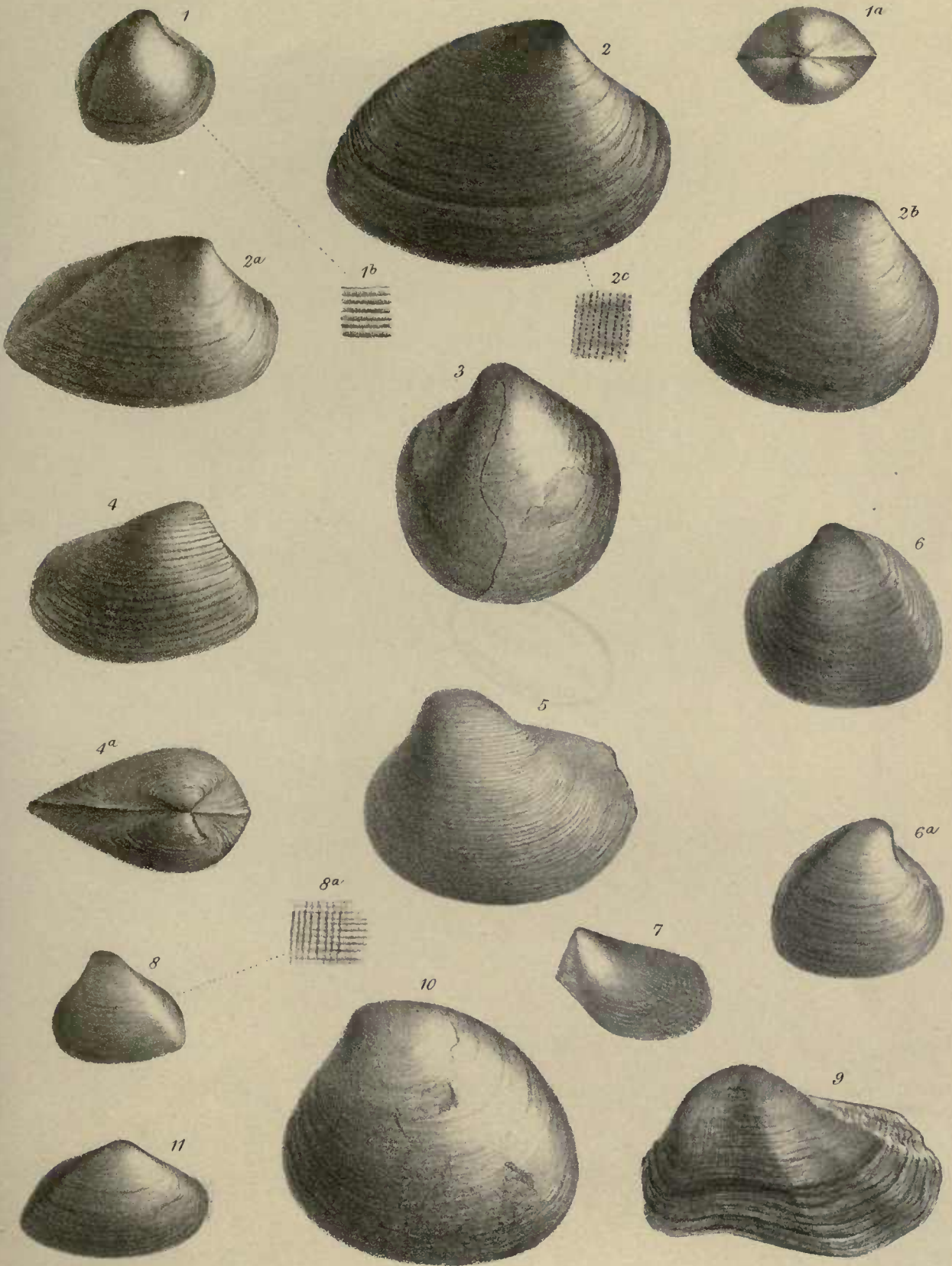
TAB. XXXV.

FIG.

1. Corbis elliptica, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Forest Marble. Slightly enlarged (page 60).
- 2, 2 a. Cardium subtrigonum, *Mor.* and *Lyc.* Great Oolite. See also Part II, Tab. VII, fig. 3, page 64.
3. Sowerbya triangularis, *Phil.*, sp. Cornbrash (page 66).
- 3 a. " " Portion of the surface magnified.
- 3 b. " " Hinge of the right valve magnified.
4. Tancredia mactræoides, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Great Oolite (page 68).
5. Astarte rustica, *Walton*, MSS. Great Oolite and Forest Marble (page 76).
Also Tab. XL, fig. 8.
6. " robusta, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 74).
- 6 a. " " A portion of the surface magnified, exhibiting the interstitial striations.
7. Tancredia gibbosa, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 68).
8. Næara Ibbetsoni, *Mor.* Slightly enlarged. Great Oolite. See also Part II, Tab. XII, fig. 9.
- 8 a. " " A portion of the surface magnified.
9. Tancredia similis, *Whiteaves*, MSS. Great Oolite (page 68).
10. Isocardia? nitida, *Phil.* Cornbrash. See also Tab. XXXVIII, figs. 6, 6 a.
- 10 a. " " A portion of the surface magnified.
- 11, 11 a. Cardium lingulatum, *Lyc.* An oblique specimen. Also Tab. XL, fig. 22, page 53.
12. Corbicella subæquilatera, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 69).
13. Cyprina Islipensis, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Our figure is scarcely sufficiently lengthened and inequilateral (page 70).
- 14, 14 a. Cardium incertum, *Phil.* Great Oolite (page 53).
15. Anatina (Cercomya) siliqua, *Ag.* Cornbrash (page 83).
16. Astarte politula, *Bean.* Cornbrash (page 73).
- 17, 17 a. Myacites sinistra, *Ag.*, sp. Cornbrash. A breadth of two lines would require to be added to the posterior side to render the outline perfect (page 82).
- 17 b. " " A portion of the surface magnified.
- 18, 18 a. Pholadomya ovulum, *Ag.* Cornbrash (page 84).
19. Corbis Neptuni, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 59).
20. Astarte unguolata, *A. lurida*, *Phil.*, non *Sow.* Cornbrash (page 72).





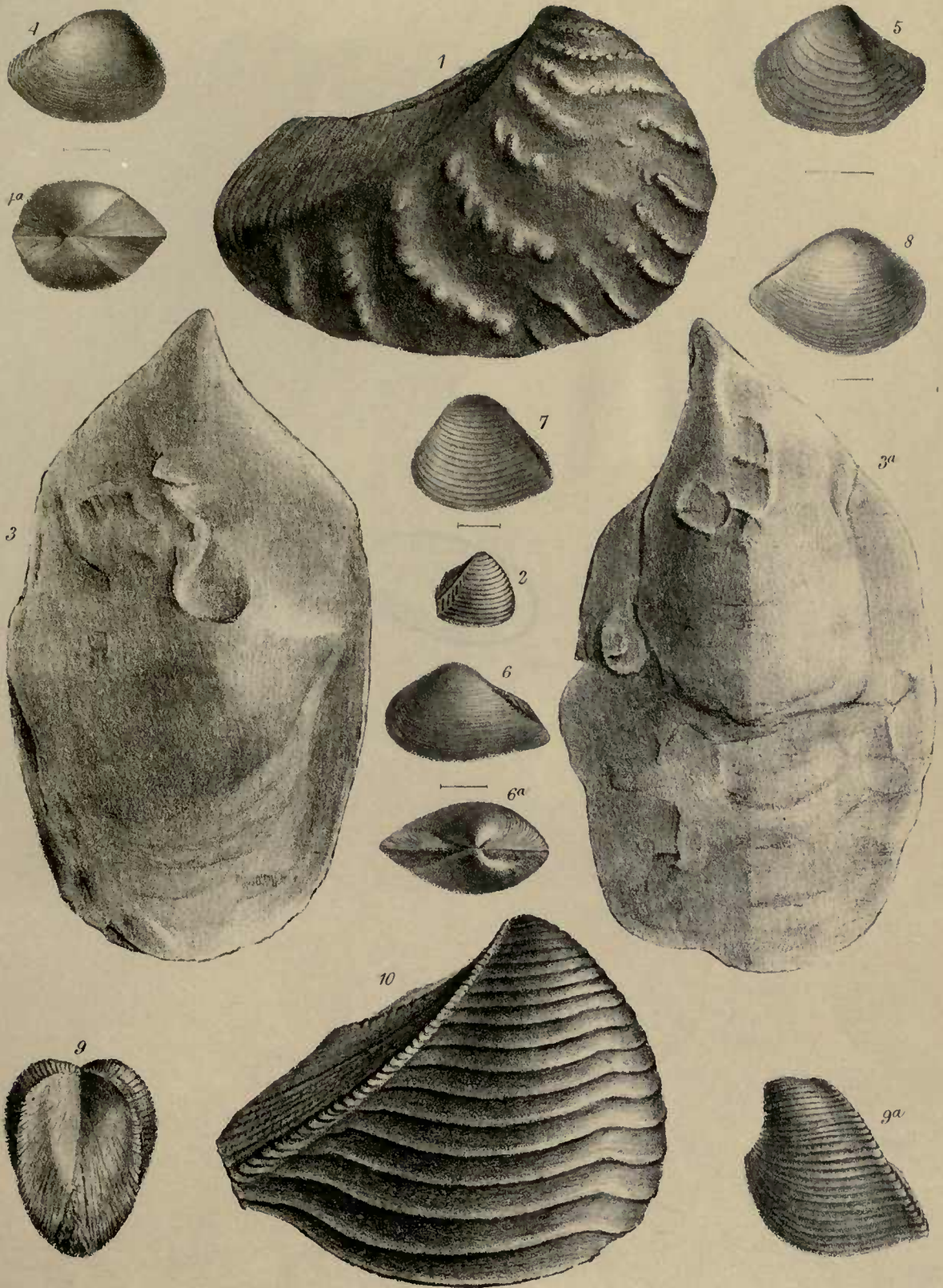




TAB. XXXVII.

FIG.

1. *Trigonia Scarburgensis*, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 48).
2. „ *Clythia*, *D'Orb.* Great Oolite (page 48). See also Tab. XL, fig. 5.
- 3, 3 *a.* *Perna foliacea*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 38).
- 4, 4 *a.* *Corbula involuta*, *Munst.* Enlarged. Great Oolite (page 63).
5. „ *Hulliana*, *Mor.* Enlarged. Forest Marble (page 64).
- 6, 6 *a.* „ *attenuata*, *Lyc.* Enlarged. Great Oolite (page 62).
7. „ *Islipensis*, *Lyc.* Enlarged. Great Oolite (page 63).
8. „ *Buckmani*, *Buck.*, sp. Great Oolite. Also Part II, Tab. IX, fig. 6,
page 97.
- 9, 9 *a.* *Opis Leckenbyi*, *Wright.* Cornbrash (page 61).
10. *Trigonia Cassiope*, *D'Orb.* Cornbrash (page 49).

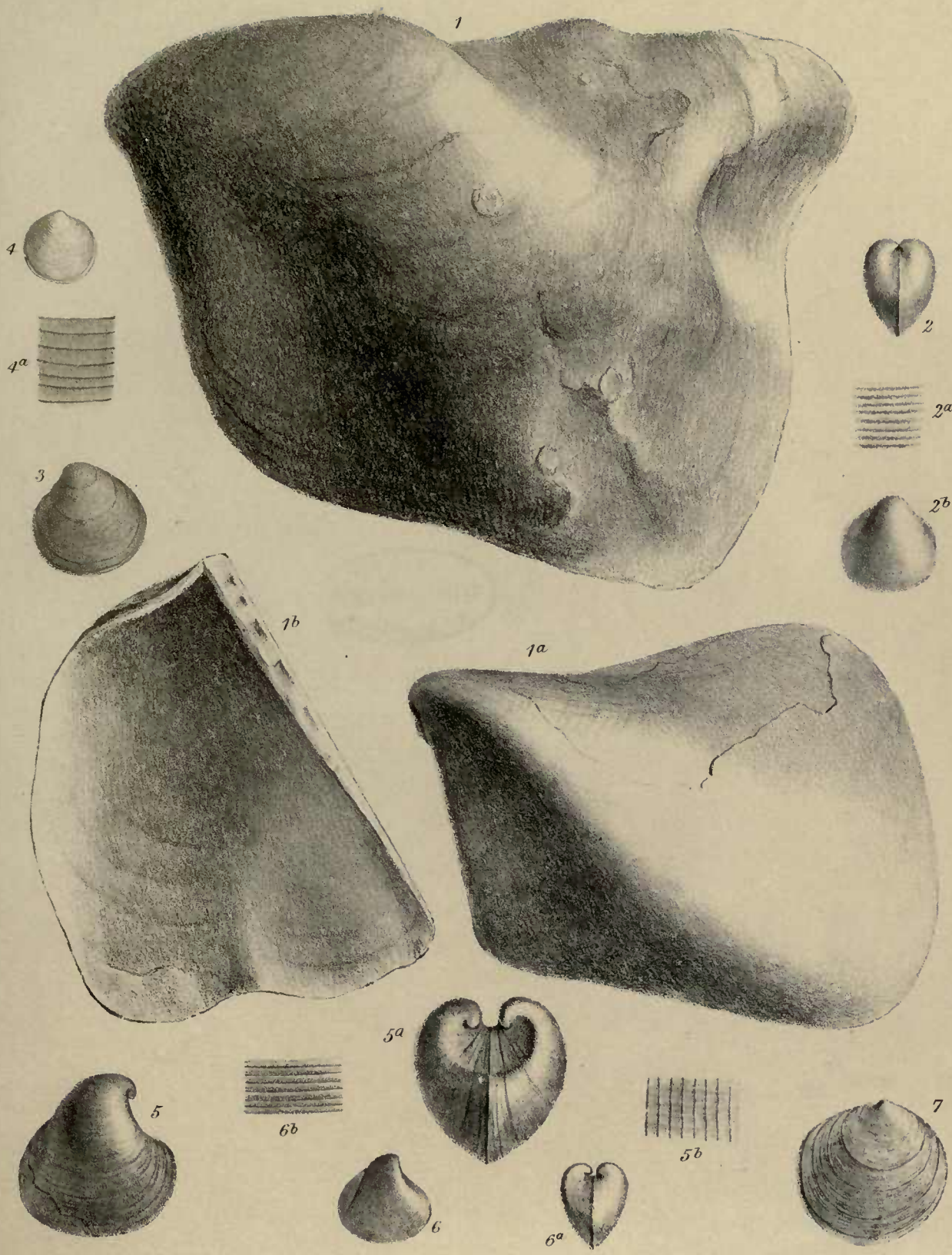




TAB. XXXVIII.

FIG.

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. | <i>Inoceramus quadratus</i> , <i>Sow.</i> , sp. | An aged example (page 38). |
| 1 a. | „ „ | A smaller specimen, partially denuded of the test, and exhibiting concentric and radiating striations upon the surface of the cast. |
| 1 b. | „ „ | Interior of the right or flat valve. |
| 2, 2 b. | <i>Cardium globosum</i> , <i>Bean</i> . | Cornbrash. The original specimen figured by Mr. Bean (page 114). |
| 2 a. | „ „ | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 3. | <i>Lucina</i> ? <i>Beanii</i> , <i>Bean</i> , sp. | Cornbrash (page 59). |
| 4. | „ <i>despecta</i> , <i>Phil.</i> | Cornbrash (Part II, p. 69). |
| 4 a. | „ „ | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 5, 5 a. | <i>Isocardia tenera</i> , <i>Sow.</i> | Cornbrash. Part II, p. 57. |
| 6, 6 a. | „ <i>nitida</i> , <i>Phil.</i> | Cornbrash (page 57). Also Tab. XXXV, fig. 10. |
| 6 b. | „ „ | Portion of the surface magnified. |
| 7. | <i>Lucina striatula</i> , <i>Buv.</i> | Cornbrash (page 58). |

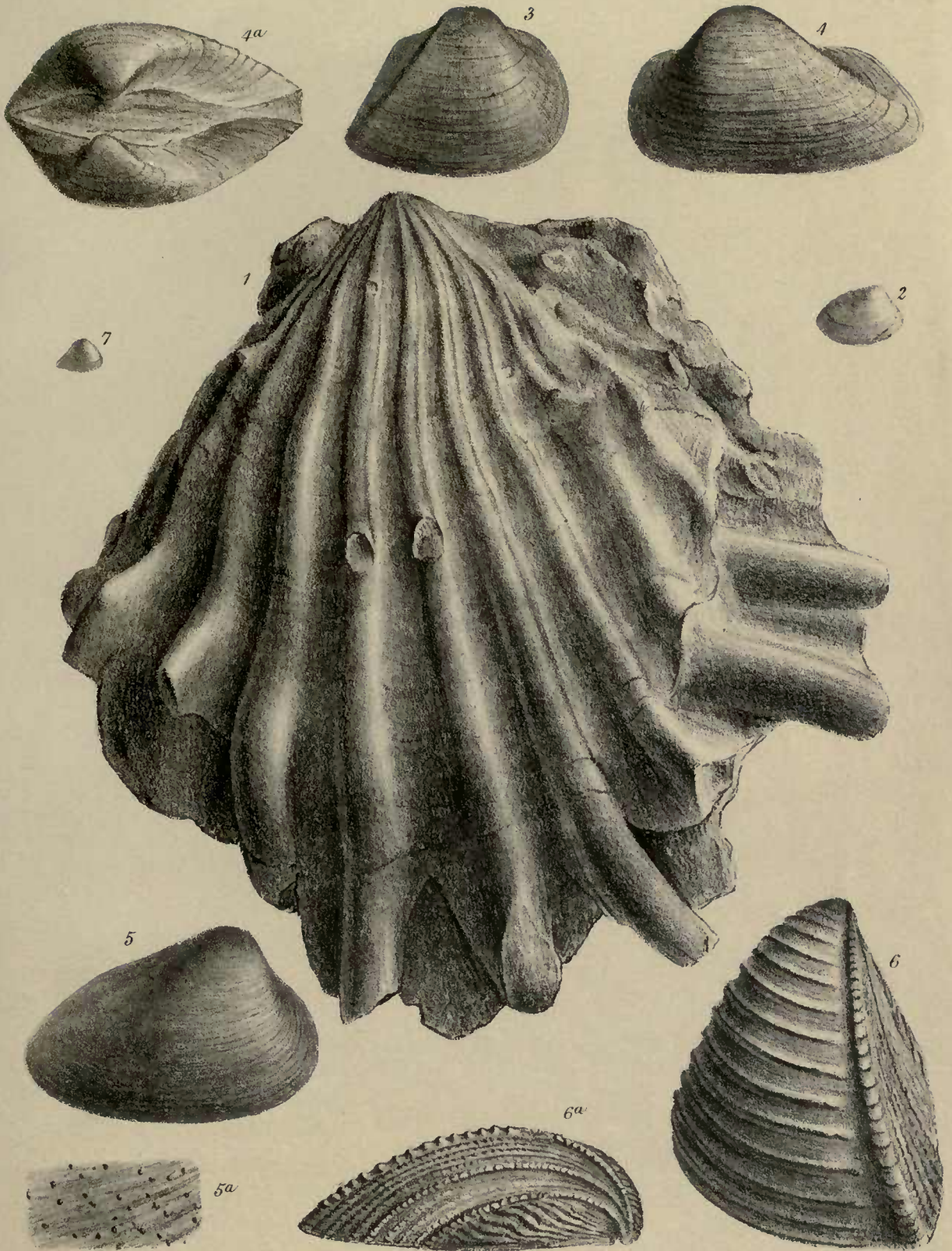




TAB. XXXIX.

FIG.

1. *Lima pectiniformis*, *Schloth.* A large specimen, with tubular spines (page 39).
2. *Nucula Menkei*, *Roem.* Great Oolite (page 44). See also Tab. XL, fig. 12.
3. *Cucullæa corallina*, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 43).
- 4, 4 a. „ *clathrata*, *Leck.* Cornbrash (page 44).
5. *Isoarca Scarburgensis*, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 45).
- 5 a. „ „ „ Portion of the surface magnified.
- 6, 6 a. *Trigonia elongata*, *Sow.* Cornbrash (page 46).
7. *Leda Anglica*, *D' Orb.* Cornbrash (page 45).





TAB. XL.

FIG.

1. *Trigonia compta*, *Lyc.* Collyweston Slate (page 50).
2. „ *arata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 52).
3. „ *Bathonica*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 52.)
4. „ *tripartita*, *Forbes.* Cornbrash (page 51.)
5. „ *Clythia*, *D'Orb.* Great Oolite. A specimen of advanced growth.
- 5 a. „ „ An adult specimen (pages 48 and 51).
6. „ *tuberculosa*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 47).
7. *Avicula clathrata*, *Lyc.* The smaller valve, magnified. Great Oolite.
- 7 a. „ „ The larger valve, magnified (page 36).
- 7 b. „ „ Portion of the surface magnified.
- 8, 8 a. *Astarte rustica*, *Walton*, MSS. Great Oolite and Forest Marble (page 76).
9. *Corbicella subangulata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 70).
10. *Astarte ignota*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 77).
11. *Pecten personatus*, *Goldf.*, var. Great Oolite. Magnified. Part II, page 11.
- 11 a. „ „ Another variety, magnified.
12. *Nucula Menkei*, *Roem.*, var. Also Tab. XXXIX, fig. 2, page 44.
13. *Astarte Aytonensis*, *Bean.* Great Oolite (page 78).
14. *Pecten subspinosus*, *Schloth.* Forest Marble (page 113).
15. *Cyprina bella*, *Walton*, MSS. Forest Marble (page 71).
- 15 a. „ „ A shorter specimen.
16. *Pecten rigidus*, *Sow.* Great Oolite (page 31).
17. *Corbis rotunda*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 60).
- 18, 18 a. *Cardium Buckmani*. Young specimen. Forest Marble. Part II, page 64.
- 18 b. „ „ The striated surface magnified.
- 19, 19 a. *Opis Luciensis*, *D'Orb.* Great Oolite (page 62).
- 20, 20 a. *Lucina? Burtonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 59).
21. *Gervillia bicostata*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite.
22. *Cardium lingulatum*, *Lyc.* Also Tab. XXXV, fig. 11, page 53.
- 23, 23 a. *Astarte Bathonica*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 76).
24. *Avicula subcostata*, *Roem.* Great Oolite (pages 36, 111).
25. *Gervillia tortuosa*, *Sow.*, var. Cornbrash (page 37).
26. *Astarte flexicostata*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 79).
- 27, 27 a. *Sowerbya Woodwardi*, *Lyc.* Left valve. Great Oolite (page 67).
- 27 b, 27 c. „ „ Right valve.
- 28, 28 a. *Corbula Agatha*, *D'Orb.* Forest Marble. Magnified (page 65).
29. *Lithodomus Porteri*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Magnified (page 114).
30. *Gryphæa minuta*, *Sow.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 30).
31. *Astarte Pontonis*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 75).
32. *Lima punctatilla*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 41).
33. *Astarte orbicularis*, *Sow.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 73).
- 34, 34 a. „ *fimbriata*, *Walton*, MSS. Forest Marble (page 77).
35. *Gervillia Islipensis*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 37).
36. *Cardium Witchelli*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 55).

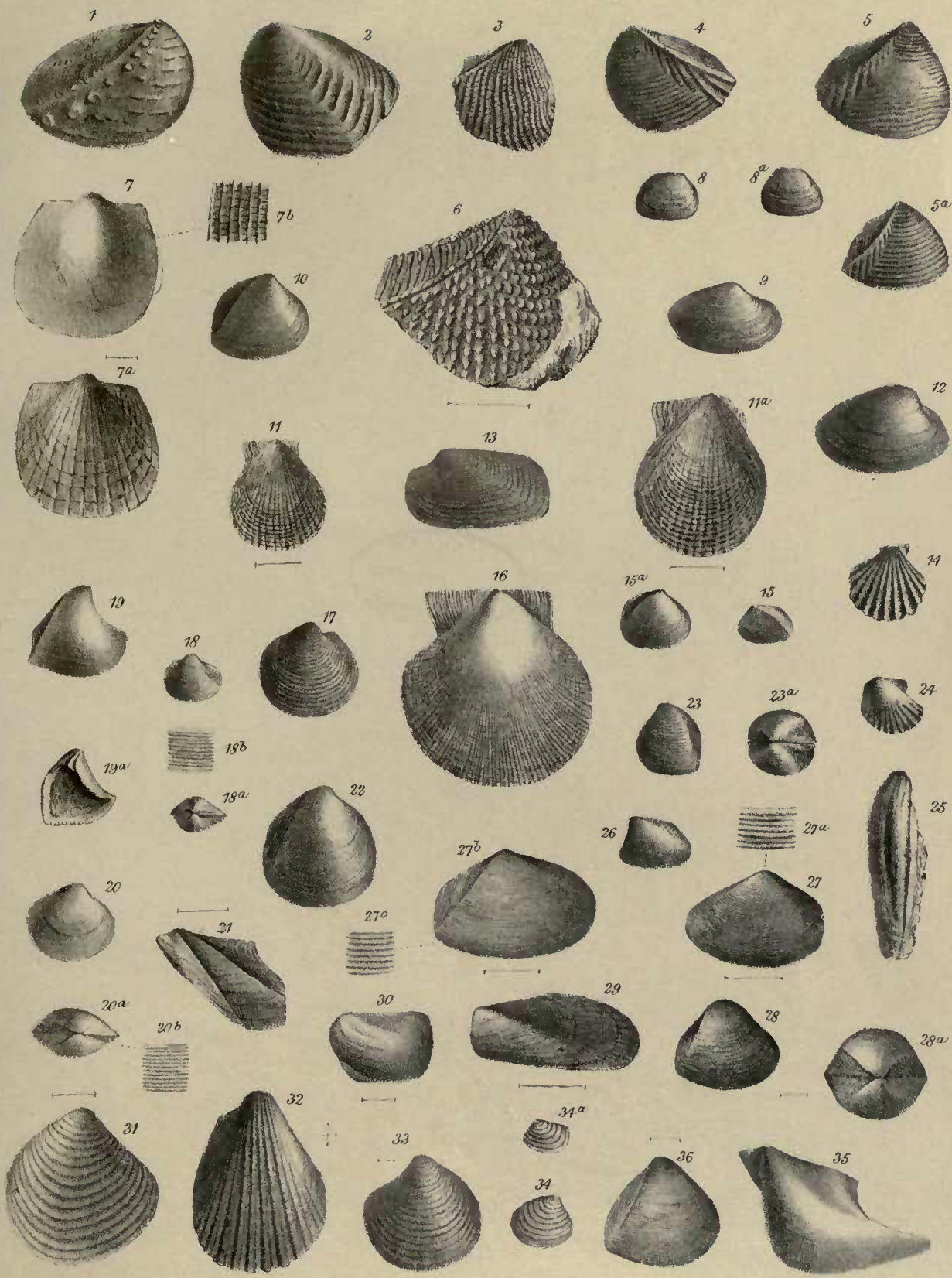




TABLE VIII

1. Introduction, p. 1

2. General Principles, p. 2

3. The Nature of the Problem, p. 3

4. The Scope of the Study, p. 4

5. The Methodology, p. 5

6. The Results, p. 6

7. The Discussion, p. 7

8. The Conclusions, p. 8

9. The Acknowledgments, p. 9

10. The References, p. 10

11. The Appendixes, p. 11

12. The Index, p. 12

13. The Bibliography, p. 13

14. The Glossary, p. 14

15. The List of Figures, p. 15

16. The List of Tables, p. 16

17. The List of Abbreviations, p. 17

18. The List of Symbols, p. 18

19. The List of Equations, p. 19

20. The List of Diagrams, p. 20

21. The List of Photographs, p. 21

22. The List of Maps, p. 22

23. The List of Charts, p. 23

24. The List of Graphs, p. 24

25. The List of Tables, p. 25

26. The List of Figures, p. 26

27. The List of Diagrams, p. 27

28. The List of Photographs, p. 28

29. The List of Maps, p. 29

30. The List of Charts, p. 30

31. The List of Graphs, p. 31

32. The List of Tables, p. 32

33. The List of Figures, p. 33

34. The List of Diagrams, p. 34

35. The List of Photographs, p. 35

36. The List of Maps, p. 36

37. The List of Charts, p. 37

38. The List of Graphs, p. 38

39. The List of Tables, p. 39

40. The List of Figures, p. 40

41. The List of Diagrams, p. 41

42. The List of Photographs, p. 42

43. The List of Maps, p. 43

44. The List of Charts, p. 44

45. The List of Graphs, p. 45

46. The List of Tables, p. 46

47. The List of Figures, p. 47

48. The List of Diagrams, p. 48

49. The List of Photographs, p. 49

50. The List of Maps, p. 50

51. The List of Charts, p. 51

52. The List of Graphs, p. 52

53. The List of Tables, p. 53

54. The List of Figures, p. 54

55. The List of Diagrams, p. 55

56. The List of Photographs, p. 56

57. The List of Maps, p. 57

58. The List of Charts, p. 58

59. The List of Graphs, p. 59

60. The List of Tables, p. 60

61. The List of Figures, p. 61

62. The List of Diagrams, p. 62

63. The List of Photographs, p. 63

64. The List of Maps, p. 64

65. The List of Charts, p. 65

66. The List of Graphs, p. 66

67. The List of Tables, p. 67

68. The List of Figures, p. 68

69. The List of Diagrams, p. 69

70. The List of Photographs, p. 70

71. The List of Maps, p. 71

72. The List of Charts, p. 72

73. The List of Graphs, p. 73

74. The List of Tables, p. 74

75. The List of Figures, p. 75

76. The List of Diagrams, p. 76

77. The List of Photographs, p. 77

78. The List of Maps, p. 78

79. The List of Charts, p. 79

80. The List of Graphs, p. 80

81. The List of Tables, p. 81

82. The List of Figures, p. 82

83. The List of Diagrams, p. 83

84. The List of Photographs, p. 84

85. The List of Maps, p. 85

86. The List of Charts, p. 86

87. The List of Graphs, p. 87

88. The List of Tables, p. 88

89. The List of Figures, p. 89

90. The List of Diagrams, p. 90

91. The List of Photographs, p. 91

92. The List of Maps, p. 92

93. The List of Charts, p. 93

94. The List of Graphs, p. 94

95. The List of Tables, p. 95

96. The List of Figures, p. 96

97. The List of Diagrams, p. 97

98. The List of Photographs, p. 98

99. The List of Maps, p. 99

100. The List of Charts, p. 100

101. The List of Graphs, p. 101

102. The List of Tables, p. 102

103. The List of Figures, p. 103

104. The List of Diagrams, p. 104

105. The List of Photographs, p. 105

106. The List of Maps, p. 106

107. The List of Charts, p. 107

108. The List of Graphs, p. 108

109. The List of Tables, p. 109

110. The List of Figures, p. 110

111. The List of Diagrams, p. 111

112. The List of Photographs, p. 112

113. The List of Maps, p. 113

114. The List of Charts, p. 114

115. The List of Graphs, p. 115

116. The List of Tables, p. 116

117. The List of Figures, p. 117

118. The List of Diagrams, p. 118

119. The List of Photographs, p. 119

120. The List of Maps, p. 120

121. The List of Charts, p. 121

122. The List of Graphs, p. 122

123. The List of Tables, p. 123

124. The List of Figures, p. 124

125. The List of Diagrams, p. 125

126. The List of Photographs, p. 126

127. The List of Maps, p. 127

128. The List of Charts, p. 128

129. The List of Graphs, p. 129

130. The List of Tables, p. 130

131. The List of Figures, p. 131

132. The List of Diagrams, p. 132

133. The List of Photographs, p. 133

134. The List of Maps, p. 134

135. The List of Charts, p. 135

136. The List of Graphs, p. 136

137. The List of Tables, p. 137

138. The List of Figures, p. 138

139. The List of Diagrams, p. 139

140. The List of Photographs, p. 140

141. The List of Maps, p. 141

142. The List of Charts, p. 142

143. The List of Graphs, p. 143

144. The List of Tables, p. 144

145. The List of Figures, p. 145

146. The List of Diagrams, p. 146

147. The List of Photographs, p. 147

148. The List of Maps, p. 148

149. The List of Charts, p. 149

150. The List of Graphs, p. 150

151. The List of Tables, p. 151

152. The List of Figures, p. 152

153. The List of Diagrams, p. 153

154. The List of Photographs, p. 154

155. The List of Maps, p. 155

156. The List of Charts, p. 156

157. The List of Graphs, p. 157

158. The List of Tables, p. 158

159. The List of Figures, p. 159

160. The List of Diagrams, p. 160

161. The List of Photographs, p. 161

162. The List of Maps, p. 162

163. The List of Charts, p. 163

164. The List of Graphs, p. 164

165. The List of Tables, p. 165

166. The List of Figures, p. 166

167. The List of Diagrams, p. 167

168. The List of Photographs, p. 168

169. The List of Maps, p. 169

170. The List of Charts, p. 170

171. The List of Graphs, p. 171

172. The List of Tables, p. 172

173. The List of Figures, p. 173

174. The List of Diagrams, p. 174

175. The List of Photographs, p. 175

176. The List of Maps, p. 176

177. The List of Charts, p. 177

178. The List of Graphs, p. 178

179. The List of Tables, p. 179

180. The List of Figures, p. 180

181. The List of Diagrams, p. 181

182. The List of Photographs, p. 182

183. The List of Maps, p. 183

184. The List of Charts, p. 184

185. The List of Graphs, p. 185

186. The List of Tables, p. 186

187. The List of Figures, p. 187

188. The List of Diagrams, p. 188

189. The List of Photographs, p. 189

190. The List of Maps, p. 190

191. The List of Charts, p. 191

192. The List of Graphs, p. 192

193. The List of Tables, p. 193

194. The List of Figures, p. 194

195. The List of Diagrams, p. 195

196. The List of Photographs, p. 196

197. The List of Maps, p. 197

198. The List of Charts, p. 198

199. The List of Graphs, p. 199

200. The List of Tables, p. 200

TAB. XLI.

FIG.

1. *Amberleya capitanea*, *Goldf.*, sp. Forest Marble (page 95).
- 2, 2 a. *Natica Hulliana*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 13).
3. *Amberleya nodosa*. See also Part I, Tab. V, fig. 19.
4. *Acteonina olivæformis*. Great Oolite and Forest Marble. See also Part I, Tab. VIII, fig. 14, and fig. 12*.
- 4 a. " " A specimen of more advanced growth, with the spire more produced.
5. " *Kirklingtonensis*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 26).
6. " *brevis*, *Lyc.* See also *Cylindritis? brevis*, Part I, Tab. VIII, fig. 13, page 26.
- 7, 7 a. *Nerita Buvignieri*. Examples of two stages of growth. See also *Stomatia Buvignieri*, Part I, Tab. IX, fig. 32. The specimens now figured are from the Forest Marble of Laycock.
- 8, 8 a. *Ammonites discus*, *Sow.* Forest Marble. Slightly reduced (page 4).
9. *Rissoina subulata*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 98).
10. *Amberleya monilifera*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Enlarged (page 95).
11. *Cerithium costigerum*, *Piette.* Variety with flattened volutions and oblique costæ (page 92).
- 11 a. " " A portion of the surface enlarged.
- 11 b. " " Specimen with shorter, more inflated volutions, and perpendicular costæ.
- 11 c. " " A portion of the surface enlarged.
12. *Kilvertia pulchra*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite and Forest Marble. For the form of the aperture see Tab. XLIV, fig. 4, pages 10 and 94.
12. " " A portion of the surface enlarged.
13. *Alaria myurus*, *Desl.* See also *Alaria lævigata*, Part I, Tab. III, fig. 3.
14. *Amberleya tricincta*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 96).
15. *Turbo subtexatus*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble.
16. *Cerithium? Waltoni*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 92).
17. " *hemicinctum*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Enlarged (page 91).
- 18, 18 a. *Acteonina Luidii*, *Mor.* An adult specimen, with the spire moderately elevated. Forest Marble. See also Tab. XXXI, fig. 16, page 27.
- 18 b. " " A specimen with the spire elevated.
- 18 c. " " Specimen with the spire elevated and the last whorl unusually lengthened.

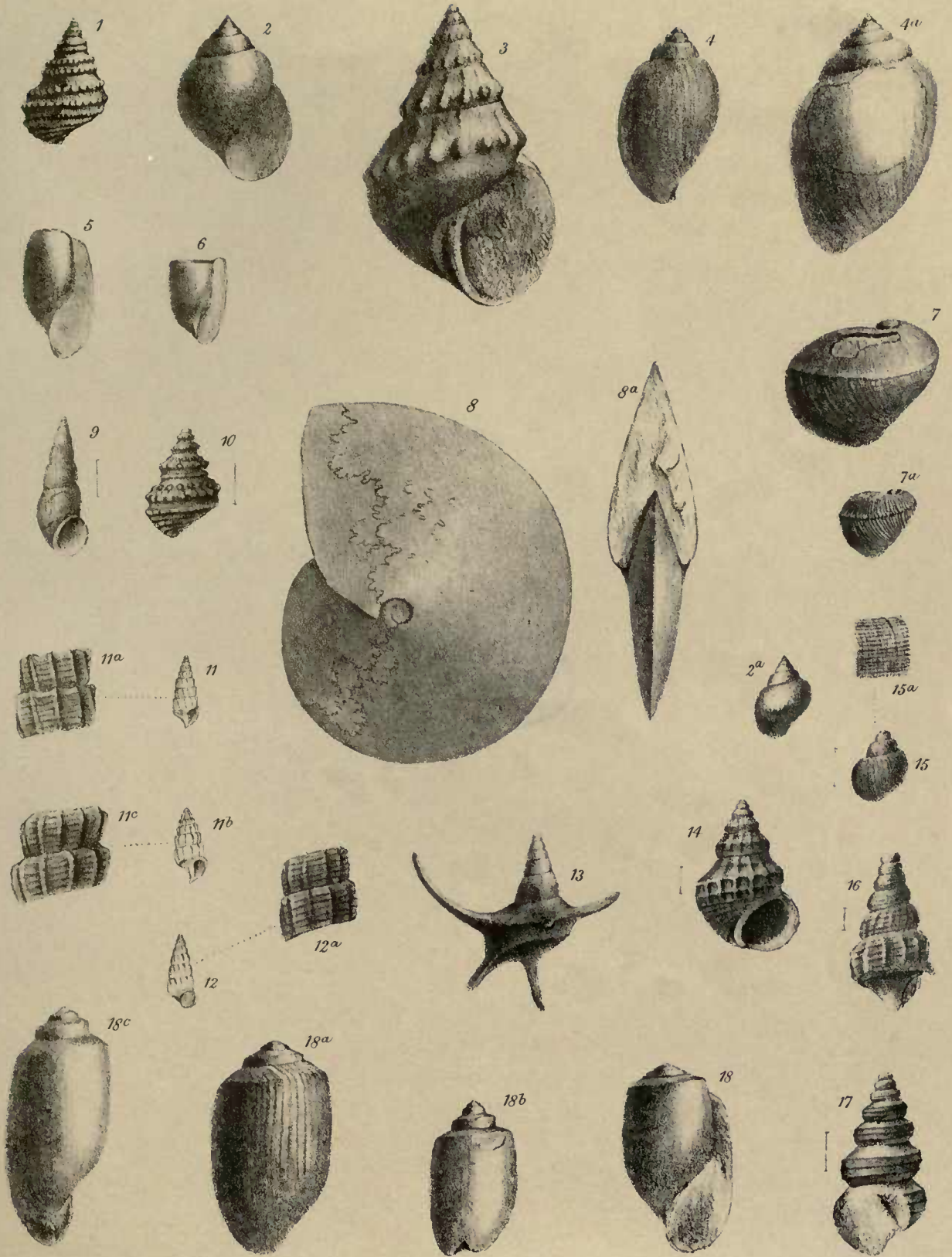




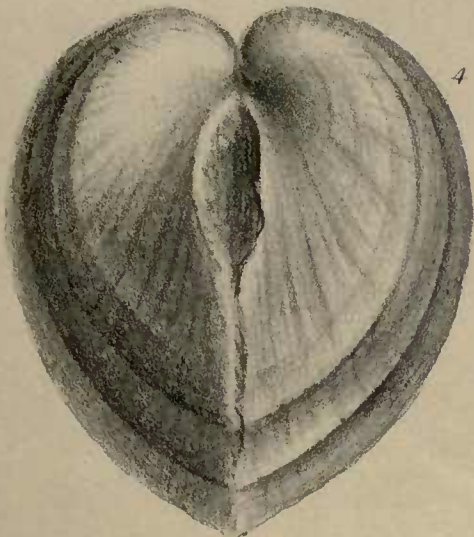
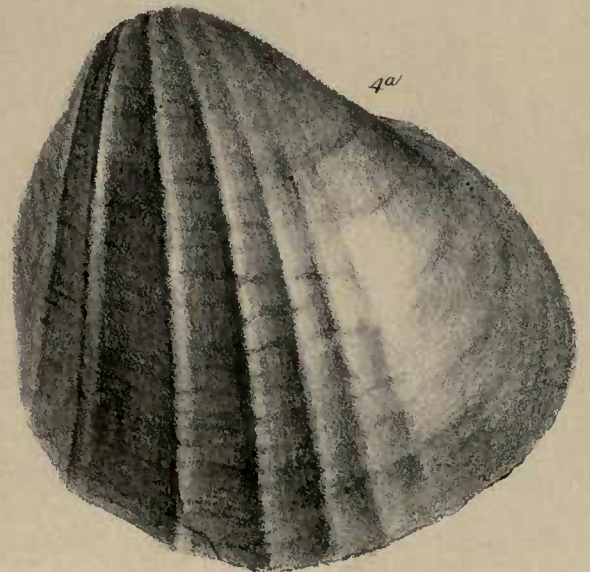
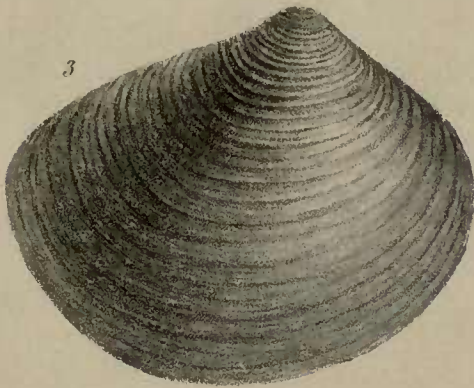
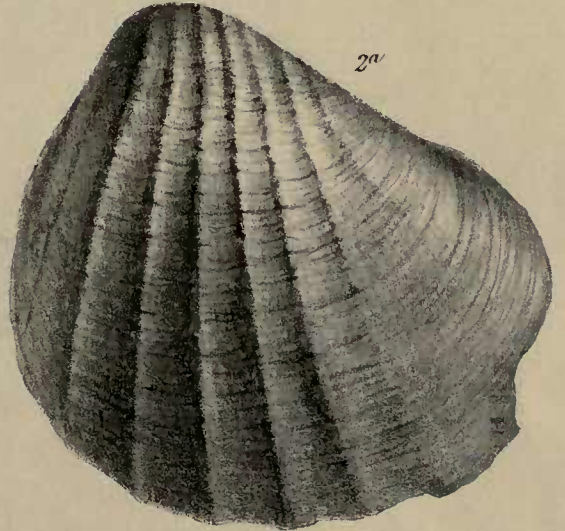
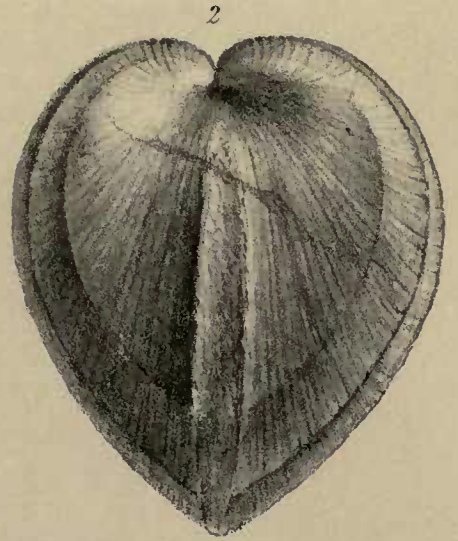
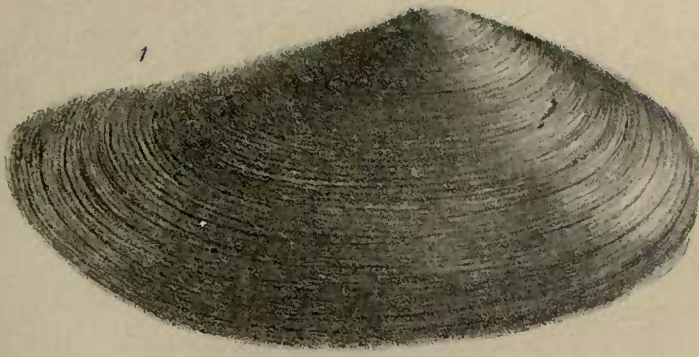
PLATE XIII

Fig. 1. *Staphylinus* sp. (10x magnification).
Fig. 2. *Staphylinus* sp. (10x magnification).
Fig. 3. *Staphylinus* sp. (10x magnification).
Fig. 4. *Staphylinus* sp. (10x magnification).

TAB. XLII.

FIG.

- 1, 1 *a.* *Myacites calceiformis*, *Phil.*, sp. Cornbrash. Specimen with the test preserved
(page 80).
- 2, 2 *a.* *Pholadomya Phillipsi*, *Mor.* Cornbrash (page 85).
3. *Astarte Leckenbyi*, *Wright.* Cornbrash (page 74).
- 4, 4 *a.* *Pholadomya deltoidea*, *Sow.* Forest Marble (page 86).

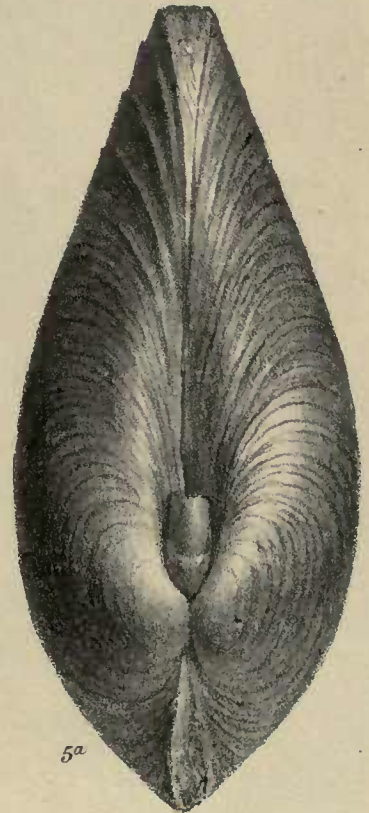
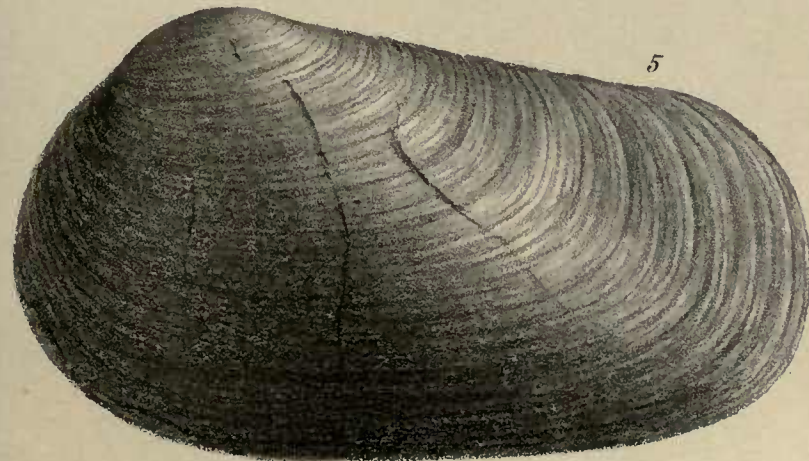
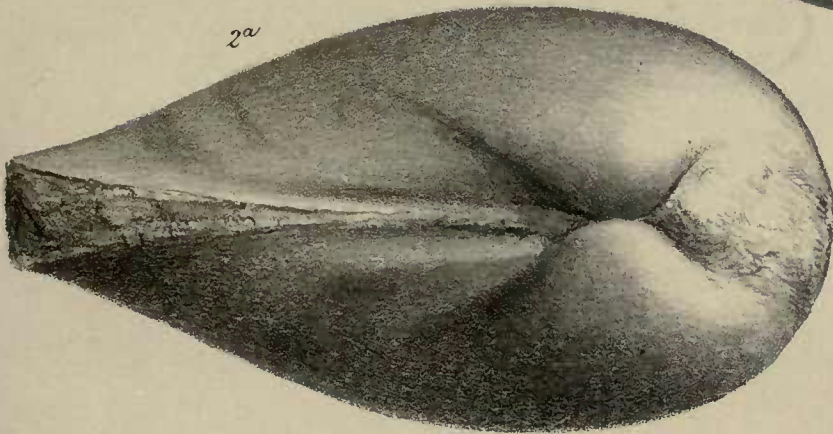
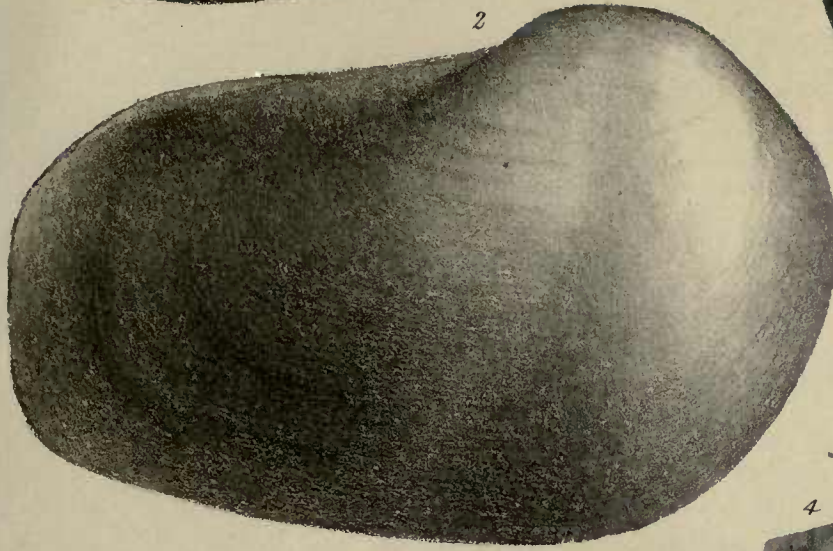




TAB. XLIII.

FIG.

- 1, 1 *a.* *Myacites modica*, *Bean*, sp. Cornbrash (page 83).
- 2, 2 *a.* *Homomya gibbosa*, *Sow.*, sp. (Page 88.)
- 3, 3 *a.* *Pholadomya lyrata*, *Sow.* Cornbrash (page 87).
4. *Thracia amygdaloidea*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite (page 80).
- 5, 5 *a.* *Homomya crassiuscula*. An adult specimen, with the test preserved. Part II, page 112; Supplement, page 89.





THE LIFE

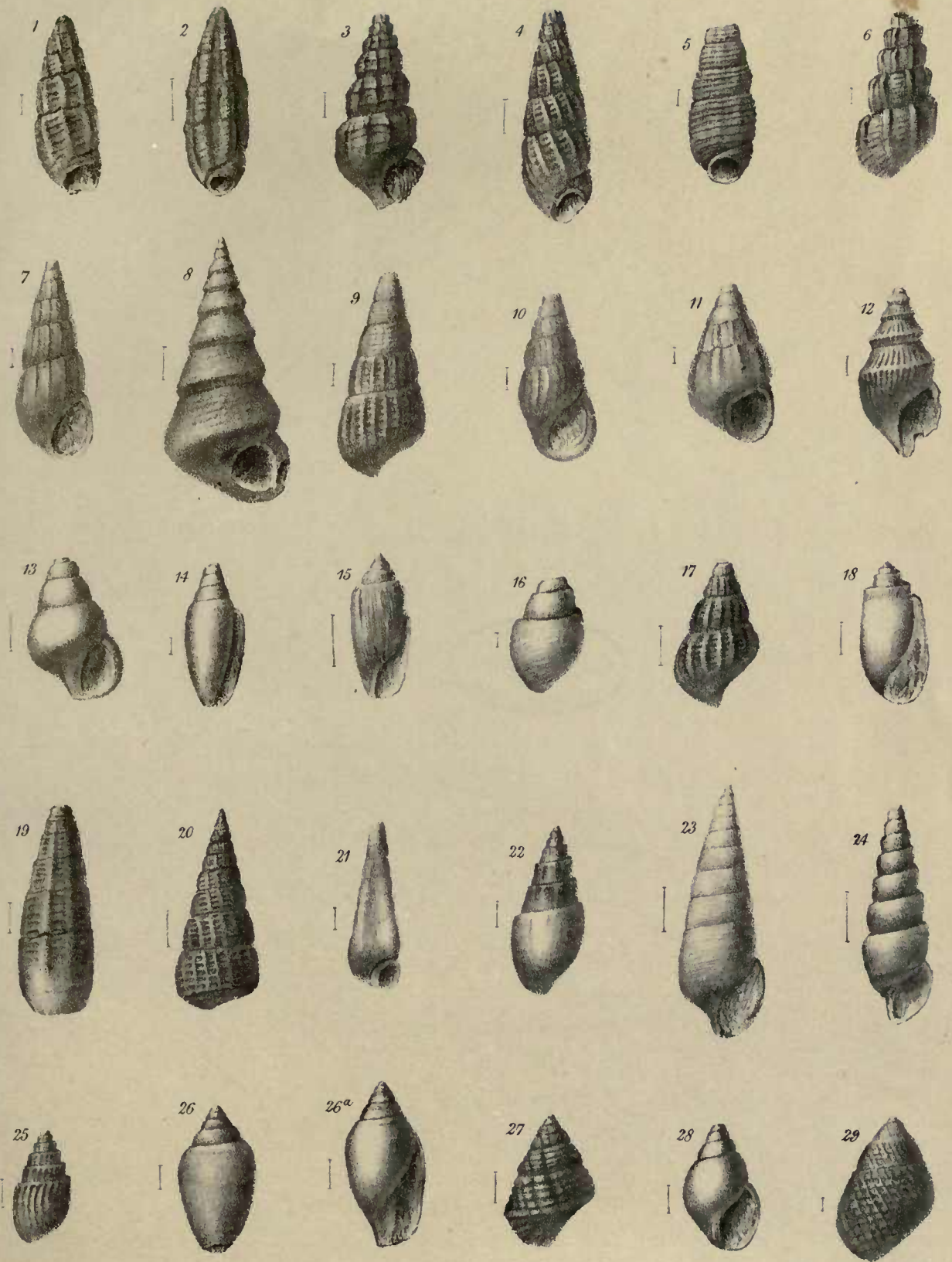
of the late General Sir John Moore, Bart. &c. &c. &c.
By the Hon. General Sir John Moore, Bart. &c. &c. &c.
In two Volumes. The first Volume contains his
Life, and the second Volume contains his
Memoirs. The first Volume is divided into
two Parts, the first Part contains his
Life, and the second Part contains his
Memoirs. The second Volume is divided
into two Parts, the first Part contains
his Memoirs, and the second Part contains
his Letters. The first Volume is
bound in red leather, and the second
Volume is bound in green leather. The
price of the two Volumes is £10.0.0.

TAB. XLIV.¹

FIG.

1. *Kilvertia spicula*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 9).
2. „ *strangulata*, *D'Arch.* Great Oolite. For another variety see Part I, Tab. IX, fig. 18.
3. *Cerithium bulimoides*, *Desl.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 7).
4. *Kilvertia pulchra*. Great Oolite. Enlarged. See also Tab. XLI, fig. 12, page 10.
5. „ *formosa*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 95).
6. *Cerithium undulatum*, *Desl.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 8).
7. „ *Witchelli*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 10).
8. *Chemnitzia constricta*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged. Printed *Kilvertia* by mistake at page 15.
9. *Cerithium compositum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 9).
10. *Rissoina Milleri*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 18).
11. *Rissoa?* *exigua*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 9).
12. *Rissoina Witchelli*. Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 18).
13. *Rissoina?* *tumidula*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 98).
14. *Cylindrites exigua*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 24).
15. *Acteonina fasciata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Enlarged (page 107).
16. *Acteon Bathonicum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 25).
17. *Brachytrema buccinoidea*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 5).
18. *Acteonina scalaris*, *Lyc.* A small specimen from the Great Oolite (page 28).
19. *Cerithium?* *Bathonicum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 6).
20. „ *multiforme*, *Piette.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 7).
21. „ *? neglectum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 92).
22. *Ceritella Morrisea*, *Orthostoma*, *Buv.* See also Part I, Tab. IX, fig. 14.
23. *Cerithium exscalptum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 93).
24. „ *poculum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 93).
25. *Ceritella Lycettea*, *Orthostoma*, *Buv.* See also Part I, Tab. IX, fig. 7.
- 26, 26 a. *Cyliadrites turriculatus*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (fig. 25).
27. *Brachytrema varicosa*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 5).
28. *Acteon phasianoides*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 26).
29. *Monodonta exigua*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 22).

¹ All the fossils upon this Tab., excepting No. 15, were obtained by crushing shelly portions of the Great Oolite.



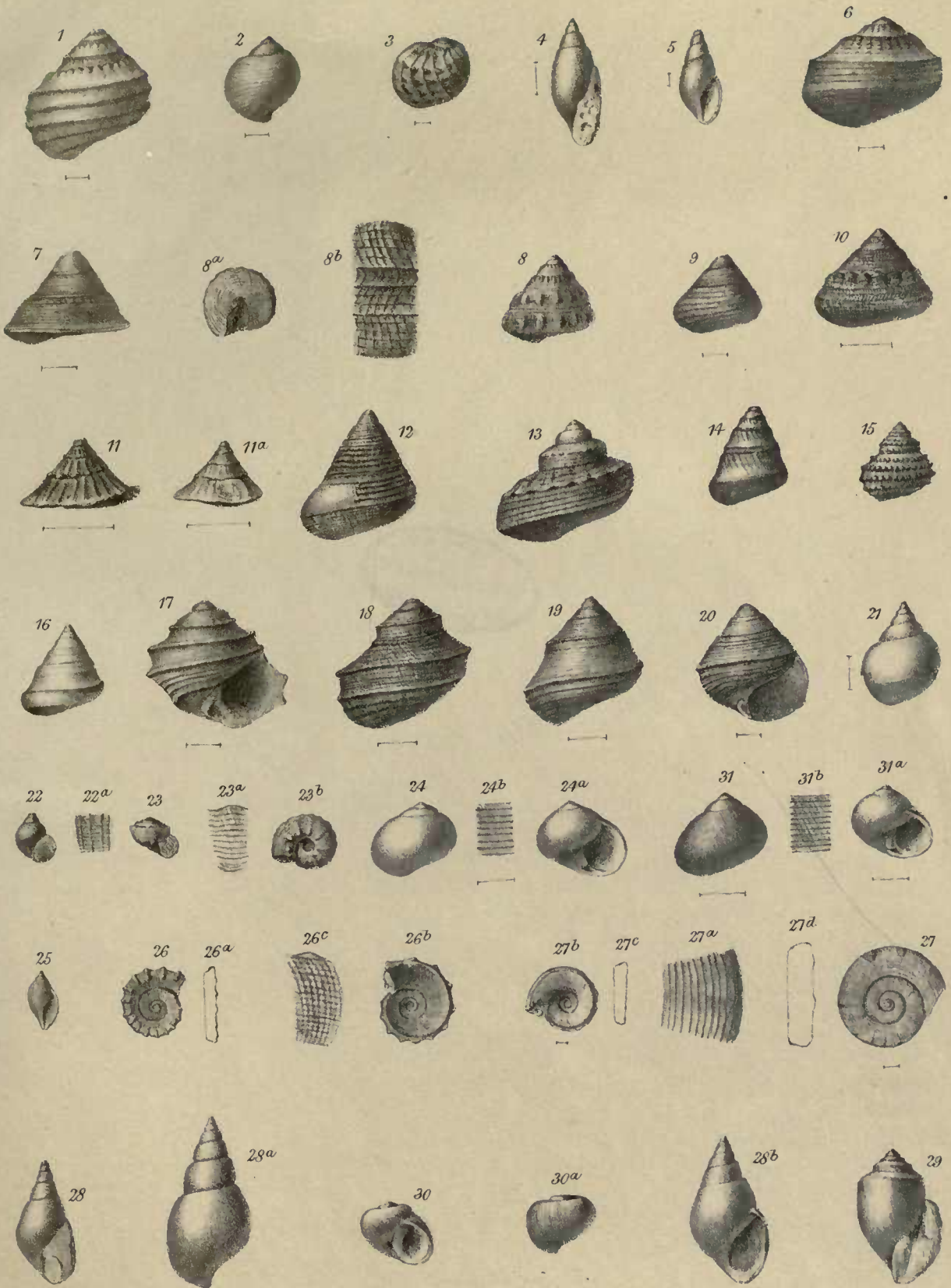


TAB. XLV.

FIG.

1. *Monodonta Lyellii*, *D'Arch.*, sp. Young shell. For the adult condition see Part I, Tab. XI, fig. 4.
2. *Natica arata*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 97).
3. *Nerita clavatulna*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 98).
4. *Ceritella fusiformis*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 12).
5. " *minutissima*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 11).
6. *Monodonta composita*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 23).
7. *Pleurotomaria recondita*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 106).
8. " *Burtonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 105).
- 8 a. " " The base.
- 8 b. " " Portion of the surface magnified.
9. *Monodonta sparsistriata*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 22).
10. *Pleurotomaria Bathonica*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 105).
- 11, 11 a. *Onustus Burtonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Slightly enlarged (page 103).
12. *Trochus strigosus*, *Lyc.* Cornbrash (page 29).
13. *Turbo depauperatus*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. See also *Pleurotomaria pagodus*, Part I, Tab. X, fig. 9.
14. *Trochus Guisei*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Magnified (page 21).
15. *Turbo Burtonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 100).
16. *Trochus Burtonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 99).
17. *Monodonta tegulata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Specimen with fine striations (page 102).
18. " " Forest Marble. Enlarged.
19. " *arata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Enlarged (page 102).
20. " " Variety with the encircling lines more distantly arranged.
21. *Natica insignis*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. Enlarged (page 97).
22. " (*Euspira*) *alta*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 97).
23. *Solarium turbiniformis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 104).
- 23 a. " " A portion of the surface enlarged.
- 23 b. " " The lower surface.
- 24, 24 a. *Monodonta comma*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 101).
- 24 b. " " A portion of the surface enlarged.
25. *Acteonina Wiltonensis*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 107).
- 26, 26 a. *Solarium Waltoni*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Upper surface and profile (page 104).
- 26 b, c. " " Forest Marble. Lower surface.
- 27, 27 a. *Solarium Bathonicum*, *Lyc.* Great Oolite. The upper surface and profile (page 23).
- 27 b, 27 c. " " The lower surface of a smaller specimen.
- 27 d. " " A portion of the upper surface magnified.
- 28, 28 a, 28 b. *Phasianella variata*, *Lyc.* Page 104.
29. *Acteonina Snessea*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 107).
- 30, 30 a. *Natica texata*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble (page 96).
- 31, 31 a. *Monodonta Waltoni*, *Lyc.* Forest Marble. Enlarged (page 101).
- 31 b. " " A portion of the striated surface magnified.







14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED
EARTH SCIENCES LIBRARY

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or
on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

~~SEP 16 1969~~

~~MAY - 4 1974~~

MAR 23 1979

OCT 18 1979

AUG 16 2003

LD 21-50m-4,'63
(D6471s10)476

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

29
Storage

