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**A monograph of the Mollusca from the Great Oolite, chiefly from
Minchinhampton and the coast of Yorkshire**

Morris, John

London, 1850-1863

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Cephalopodia.

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diagram the aperture having a height and breadth of two inches; its form observed
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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, Opper. 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, levigatis; apertura sagittæformi. Ætaté junióri 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 látis, paucis, plánis; costis (7) rectis magnis, oblusis, strisque 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 turrita; 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.

RISSEA? 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, turrito-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.

NERINÆA 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-turrita, 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* (Actæonina), 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 Cerithium 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 laevi; 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 obliqua, 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, turrata, elongata, apice acuto, anfractibus (circa 10) latis, in medio subdepressis, ad suturas clatis, 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 *Nerinaea 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 *Nerinaea* 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 CONSTRACTA, *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; apertura obliqua, basi angustâ subsinuatâ, 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. eulimoides*. 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.

Testa 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 tuberculosis 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 acuto, anfractibus (6) latis, leviter concavis, anfractu ultimo subangulato, 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 brevì, 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; coveæiusculis, striis 6, cingendis; apertura ovata, basi subplanò, levigato, 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, inferne concavó, concentricè striatá; 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 elata 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, sublaeve, spira alta, turriculata afractibus 5, superne convexis, 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, laevigata, 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, Opperl. Die Juraformation, 1856-8, p. 390.
 — ANNULATUM, Bean, Leckenby. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1858, vol. iv.

Testa crassa, tereti, subarcuata, sæpius nitida, striis tenuissimis densissimis paululim 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. Opperl 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 levigata, 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, crebris, 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 latioribus, lineis axilibus confertis sublamellosis auriculis subæqualibus longitudinaliter lineatis. (Roemer pro valva dextra.) Valva sinistra costis (8) angustis, elevatis rotundis asymmetricis, subnodosis, interstis 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 latioribus 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.

falsch!

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. *4/ Corallium St. Mihiel!*

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 Doñaumont.

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 quinquesulcata, concentricè 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 concentricè 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 CLATHRATA, *Lyc.* Tab. XL, figs. 7, 7 a, 7 b. *Pseudomonolis*

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. *Roemeri* *Poll. et Roem.*
non A. subcostata (Section 1832), v. Ziehl (17), Gölz, in Reuser!
 MONOTIS SUBCOSTATA, *Roemer*. Nord. Ool., p. 75, t. 4, p. 7.

Testa orbiculari subobliqua, convexa, longitudinaliter costulata, subtilissime 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 Lycetti *Roll. i. 1. 24*

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, subinvolato, 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 *Nerinæas*, 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.

~~XXXIX~~

LIMA PECTINIFORMIS, *Schloth.* Tab. ~~XXXVI~~, fig. 1. Part II, Tab. VI, fig. 9.

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 equivalve 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. Opper 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 subequalibus; latere antico elevato, excavato, postico elliptico curvato; valvis costulis radiantibus angustis, rotundatis, regularibus, sed undulatis et granulatis; interstis duplo latoribus 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.

CUCULLEA CLATHRATA, *Leck.* Tab. XXXIX, figs. 4, 4 a.

CUCULLEA 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 concentricè 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 laevigata 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 nodulosis; 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 carinæ, 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 costæ; 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 costæ 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 lævigato, elevato, areâ planatâ transversim costatâ, 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 *Clavellate* 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 Trigonias 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 laevigatis 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. (*Integry Morrisi* sp. nov.)

Phil. Foss. nov.

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, levi, 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.

— *prob. C. (P.) Matthey*

Roll. From now,

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. Opper ('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.

2. CARDIUM WITCHELLI, Lyc. Tab. XL, fig. 36. (*Inleyocard.?*)

Testa parva ovato-trigona, convexa, umbonibus magnis prominentibus medianis, sub-acutis, 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. ? *Plesiocyprina*

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. *A. Scarboroughensis Roll. & Dye.*

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.

I. minima, Damon, Geol. Weym. suppl., pl. 4, f. 7.

Testa crassa, laevigata, 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. *An. Damon Roll. 1. J. Dam. 1913.*

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. *Isoc. Lycei Roll. v. J. G.*

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 subconcavo; basi postice sinuato; valvis striis regularibus, longitudinalibus, crebris; nucleo laevi.

Shell thick, shining, moderately inflated, ovately trigonal; umbones mesial, elevated, acuminate, subinvolute; the posterior side with an oblique, acute angle, which separates

a slightly concave, posterior area; 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. *sp. nov.*

LUCINA STRIATULA, *Buvignier.* Paléont. de la Meuse, Atlas, p. 12, pl. 17, figs. 6, 7, 8. *Rau-Dun*

Testa orbiculari, depressa, striis concentricis, tenuibus, interdum majoribus et striis radiantibus obsoletis 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. *Isocypr*

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. *Isocyprina*

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. = *C. (M.) Madridi* v. *Steh!* (non *M. & L.*)!

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.* Prodrôme, i, p. 307, No. 106.

Testa subtrigona, postice acute carinata, umbonibus prominentibus acutis, lunula per-magna, profunda, lævigata, 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. *in p. 76*

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, subæquivalvi, 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; palleal 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.

CUCULLEA TRIANGULARIS, *Phil.* Geol. York., i, pl. 3, fig. 30.

ARCA TRIANGULARIS, *D'Orb.* Prodr., i, p. 369.

CUCULLEA 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.

TANCREDA GIBBOSA, *Lyc.* Tab. XXXV, fig. 7. Tab. XXXVI, fig. 11.

TANCREDA 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.

TANCREDA MACTREOIDES, *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 Stonesfield, Oxon., where it appears to be rare; collected by J. F. Whiteaves, Esq.

TANCREDA 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 subconcavo, 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.

Venilicardia

Testa ovato-transversa, convexa, laevi, 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. *Venilic.*

Testa ovato-orbiculari lævigata, subdepressa, umbonibus mediocris, 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. *Venilic.*

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 Loweana*, 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 subtillissime 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, interstiiis 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. *Iso-cypina*

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, interstis 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.

Willshire!
v. p. 63

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 subantiscis 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*, Munst., 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 lævigata 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 *Panopea 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 a.

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 concentrice 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 *Panopea 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 hante, 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, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 subantiscis 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, umbonibus 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*.

Lyc. in fig. Phil.

PHOLADOMYA PHILLIPSII, *Phil.*, sp. Tab. XLII, figs. 2, 2 a. *Cornbrash.*

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. *Cornbrash*.

CARDITA ? LYRATA, 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. Heraulti*, 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. Heraulti* 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. Heraulti*; 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 laminæ, 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. IX, fig. 3. As the species occurs of full dimensions in the Cornbrash of Scarborough, a specimen, with the test preserved, is here given. *f. H. Vezelayi (D'Arche) & Lyc. (Myx)*.

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