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

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Addenda.

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## ADDENDA.

AMMONITES GRACILIS, *Buckman*. Plate XIII, figs. 2, 2a; and Plate I, fig. 3.

The description of this species is given at page 12, but the additional figure is here given (Plate XIII, fig. 1,) to illustrate the form and general character of the more mature shell, which differs considerably from the young state of it. (Plate I, fig. 3.)

It has the general form of *Am. Charmassei*, D'Orb.; but the costæ in *A. gracilis* are not interrupted over the back as in that species, and the volutions are more fully exposed.

PTEROCERAS WRIGHTII. Plate XIII, fig. 1.

*P. Testá fusiformi, tumidá; anfractibus (6) rotundatis, lævibus vel spiraliter striatis; ultimo gibbo, transversim carinato; carinis tribus rotundatis inæqualiter remotis; in digitis longiores productis; dorso ad angulum tuberculis duabus magnis; labro quinque? digito, digitis in ætate adultá longissimis, flexuosis, recurvatis; caudá longissimá arcuatá.*

Shell fusiform, volutions 6, rounded and smooth, or faintly striated; the body-whorl inflated, and having three indistinct carinæ developed on its upper surface, two of which have a transverse prominent tubercle; each carina leads to a digitate process; labial wing short, and terminating in four long slender flexuous digitations; the first digitation ascends close to the spire, and is attached to it; it curves a little outwards, and then extends backwards an inch and a quarter beyond the apex of the spire, where it is broken off;<sup>1</sup> the second curves gently outwards and backwards; the third is broken off three quarters of an inch from the labial wing; a remaining fragment indicates that it curved gently outwards, and is represented by a dotted line in the figure; the fourth passes forwards for an inch and a half, and then curves outwards; the canal is long, and arched backwards.

This fine fossil presents some points of resemblance to *Strombus Oceani* and *S. Ponti*, Al. Brongniart, but the latter species has upwards of six carinæ upon the last whorl. In size it exceeds all the other Great Oolite examples of the *Strombidæ*, and would seem to be very rare. One specimen in the cabinet of the author, which has not the wing developed, and is in other respects imperfect, is the only other known example. The present remarkable shell is in the cabinet of Dr. Wright of Cheltenham, who has kindly communicated it, and to

<sup>1</sup> There are traces of another digitation between the first and second above described, arising near to the base of the former, but apparently broken off in the specimen figured.

whom it is dedicated. The cast of a shell figured by Goldfuss, t. 173, fig. 3, under the name of *Buccinum antiquorum*, from the dolomitic Oolite of Bavaria, may possibly belong to an allied species of the same genus.

*Locality.* Minchinhampton Common, in the beds of planking.

NERITOPSIS VARICOSA. Plate XI, figs. 20, 20a; Plate XIII, fig. 5.

*N. Testá neritiformi, ovato-oblongá, varicibus magnis longitudinalibus (circá 10 in ambitu), plus minusve elatis, et lineis numerosis, transversis, regularibus, elatis decussatis; lineis cum striis densissimis perpendicularibus instructis.*

Shell neritiform, ovately oblong; varices large, longitudinal (about 10 in a volution), more or less elevated, decussated with numerous regular, elevated, and transverse lines; the lines are impressed with extremely fine and dense perpendicular striæ; the aperture round.

A very thick ovate shell; the varices vary much in magnitude, so that in some specimens they are nearly obsolete, but the large encircling lines are always conspicuous; the dense striations upon the lines are only visible under a magnifier.

*Locality.* Minchinhampton Common, where it is rare; but it occurs not unfrequently in the middle division of the Inferior Oolite.

TROCHUS SPIRATUS, *D'Archiac.* Plate XIII, figs. 6, 6a. Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, 2b.

TROCHUS SPIRATUS, *Archiac.* 1843. Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, tom. v, p. 378, t. 29, fig. 4a—c.

— — *Bronn.* 1848. Index Palæont., p. 1306.

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

*T. Testá conicá, apice acuto, anfractibus (4—5) lateribus planis, subtèr medio subangulatis, cingulis et lineis ornatis; cingulis duobus, primo propè suturam approximato, secundo majori, acuto, parte inferiore anfractuum sito; lineis inter cingulos striis longitudinalibus impressis; basi levi subconvexá, umbilico nullo.*

Shell conical, apex acute, whorls 5, their sides flattened, somewhat angulated beneath their middle portions, and encircled with bands and lines; the bands are two in number; the first is wide, flattened, and placed close to the suture; the second is prominent, acute, forming a slight angle, and placed near to the base of the whorls; between the bands are several rather obscure encircling lines, which are indented by longitudinal striæ; base smooth, slightly convex; no umbilicus.

The variation in the prominence of the bands, of the lines, and of the general state of preservation, occasions considerable diversity in the aspect of this species, and requires

several examples for its elucidation. The figures given at Plate X, figs. 2, 2a, 2b, do not exhibit the degree of angularity in the whorls and prominence in the bands which is usually seen, and the longitudinal indentations are more than usually prominent. The fine encircling striæ, although not shown in the specimen figured by M. D'Archiac, are particularly mentioned in the description of the species. The axial and basal diameters are nearly equal.

*Locality.* It is tolerably abundant in the Minchinhampton district, occurring in all shelly beds. Eparcy, France.

### CLASS—ANNELIDES, Cuvier.

SERPULA OBLIQUE-STRIATA. Plate V, fig. 19, 19a.

*L. Testâ vermiformi, lateribus subcompressis, striis crebris irregularibus, obliquis anticè curvatis, in cristam longitudinalem flectis.*

Shell vermiform, the sides slightly compressed, with striæ closely arranged, irregular, oblique, curved towards the anterior extremity, and bent into a longitudinal ridge.

*Locality.* It is rare, and occurs in the planking of Minchinhampton Common. Of the few specimens seen, none exceed an inch in length, and 2 lines in their transverse diameter.

#### Note on the term "PLANKING."

It will be observed that the term "*planking*" is frequently used in stating the position and range of fossils from Minchinhampton Common. This is a name applied indifferently by quarrymen to any stone, the beds of which divide into thin horizontal slabs or planks. At Minchinhampton Common it is understood to indicate the uppermost of that series of shelly beds which are known as the *weatherstones*, or stones which are supposed to be capable of resisting the disintegrating action of frost. At Bussage and Eastcombs the term *white stone* is employed by quarrymen when speaking of this bed, which at the two latter localities has quite changed its mineral character. It is not improbable that this white stone is the English representative of the *Pierre blanche* of the Great Oolite of Normandy, which has yielded to M. Deslongchamps so numerous a series of shells.