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ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY,

INCLUDING

THE FOSSIL GENERA

AND

THE ANIMALS.

By T. EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AND OF THE
WETTERAVIAN SOCIETY OF HANAU. MEMBER OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
OF PARIS. CONDUCTOR OF THE MISSION TO ASHANTEE.

PART I. UNIVALVES.

WITH UPWARDS OF 500 FIGURES.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS Manual, like those of the *Mammalia* and the *Ornithology* already published, originated in the notes and drawings collected during a study of the subject, preparatory to a second travel in Africa. I had intended to arrange the similar materials for the publication of the *Reptiles* and *Fish* before the *Mollusca*, until a further progress in the study of Geology convinced me that the present Manual was not wanting to the Zoologist alone.

M. Brongniart has shown that the *Formations* containing the remains of *marine* shells, very rarely, and then under peculiar and evident local causes, present those of *fresh-water* shells; and that the contrary had been alleged, because Genera containing both *marine* and *fresh-water* shells, differing not merely in specific but in generic characters, had not been reformed or subdivided. M. Lamarck acknowledged the justice of the observation, and resumed his labours, which had previously advanced this branch of Natural History considerably towards perfection, by establishing separations of *marine*, *fresh-water*, and *terrestrial* shells; but, unfortunately, his *Extrait du Cours de Zoologie*, published in 1812, contains the mere outline of his system, without the descriptions of the genera; and the 1st and only part (which appeared two years ago) of the 6th volume of his *Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertebres*, without figures, contains merely the three or four first genera of the *Univalves*, and reminds us so frequently of the melancholy affliction which has now compelled this illustrious Naturalist to depend entirely on the eye-sight of others, that the appearance of the remain-

ing parts, if they should appear, must be hailed by the friends of science with much less confidence, although with equal admiration and gratitude.

The system of classification desirable to the Geologist, is that by which a shell may be readily and accurately determined, without considering the animal which has inhabited it. Such a system is equally convenient to the Conchologist, when each genus is followed by a reference to the place which the animal occupies in the Natural System, which should always be adjoined. To be unable to determine the shell, unless we found the animal, would be like having no other aid than Crystallography for the study of Minerals.

These elements are principally compiled from Cuvier's "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire et à l'Anatomie des Mollusques*," and the 2d vol. of the "*Règne Animal*" of the same author; M. Lamarck's *Mémoires sur les Fossiles des Environs de Paris* ; M. Brongniart's "*Mémoires sur des Terrains qui paroissent avoir été formés sous l'Eau Douce*," and others on the same subjects, scattered through the 22 quarto volumes of the "*Annales du Museum* ;" M. Blainville's and M. DeFrance's articles in the "*Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* ;" M. de Ferussac's "*Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière, des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviatiles* ;" and many other rare and costly works, collected in the splendid library of Baron Cuvier, to which I have had access at all hours, with the liberty of taking home whatever I pleased, for the last two years.

The figures which illustrate the system of M. de Ferussac have been copied from those which accompany his work, with the exception of such as were to be found in the Museum. Almost all the other figures of the recent, and some few of the fossil shells, have been drawn from the objects themselves ; which I have invariably been permitted to take home from the Museum for that purpose, without being limited either to time or number. I have occasionally been favoured with such specimens as were not to be found there, from the cabinets of MM. Lamarck and Dufresne.

The remaining part will contain the *Bivalves*, *Multi-valves*, and the *Sub-Coronalia* and *Vermicularia* of Lamarck (the *Brachiopoda* and *Tubicolæ* of Cuvier) : a figure of the entire shell, of each valve, and of the hinges and teeth, when at all complicated, will be given. The Animals and Fossil Genera will also be included.

I beg to repeat that this Manual, as well as the others, has been compiled for those of my countrymen, whose remote situations in our colonies do not permit of their acquiring so desirable a species of knowledge, by the study of collections; as well as for those who, like myself, may cultivate Natural History, as the most agreeable *delassement* to mathematical studies.

Paris, November 8, 1821.

INTRODUCTION.

Fossil shells, being necessarily without brilliance, colours, or beauty, and frequently imperfect, were formerly rejected from collections as destitute of interest; but since it has been observed that these fossils are precious monuments for the study of the revolutions undergone by different points on the surface of the globe, they have become objects of the greatest interest to the Naturalist (1).

It appears to have been proved that the *shells*, *testaceous vermicularia*, *echini*, and different species of *polypi* which are found so profusely in the fossil state beneath the soil or on its surface, even in the middle of continents and on the highest mountains (2), are the remains of multitudes of marine animals which lived in these places, and that several of the species are analogous to those now inhabiting the seas (3). For, as the quantity of these remains is enormous, since we know of masses nearly a hundred miles in extent, and as shells of an extreme thinness and fragility are found entire amongst them, we cannot but conclude that their animals have really lived in these parts of the globe, and, consequently, that the sea has formerly been stationary there (4).

(1) Conchology, when rendered subservient to geognostic investigations, assumes the rank of an useful science, and then becomes a subject of the highest importance. *Bulimus trifasciatus*, a very common West Indian shell, occurs imbedded in the same limestone which incloses the fossil human skeleton, lately sent to the British Museum, from the *grande terre* of Guadaloupe, by Sir A. Cochrane, proving that rock to be of modern date, and contemporaneous with the existing creation of animals.—*Leach's Zoological Miscellany*. Vol. i, p. 42.

(2) According to Ulloa, shells have been found at the height of 14,220 feet above the sea, on a mountain in Peru.

(3) M. DeFrance has discovered at least 500 species of fossil shells in the *calcaire grossier* at Grignon, the equivalent of the *London clay*.

(4) Les terrains les plus bas, les plus unis, excavés jusqu'à de très-grandes profondeurs, ne montrent que des couches horizontales de matières variées, enveloppant presque toutes d'innombrables produits de la mer. Des couches

The shells whose analogous species do not live in our seas, but in those of warm climates, form a part of the fossils found in the north of Europe. The *Nautilus Pompilius* found at Courtagnon, and the remains of which are not uncommon at Grignon, is one of the

pareilles, des produits semblables, composent les collines jusqu'aux plus grandes hauteurs. Quelquefois les coquilles sont si nombreuses, qu'elles forment à elles seules toute la masse du sol. Presque partout elles sont si bien conservées, que les plus petites d'entre elles gardent leurs parties les plus délicates, leurs crêtes les plus subtiles, leurs pointes les plus déliées. Elles s'élèvent à des hauteurs supérieures au niveau de toutes les mers, et où nulle mer ne pourroit être portée aujourd'hui par des causes existantes. Elles ne sont pas seulement enveloppées dans des sables mobiles, mais les pierres les plus dures les incrustent souvent et en sont pénétrées de toute part. Toutes les parties du monde, tous les hémisphères, tous les continents, toutes les îles un peu considérables présentent le même phénomène. On est donc bientôt disposé à croire, non seulement que la mer a envahi toutes nos plaines, mais qu'elle y a séjourné longtemps et paisiblement pour y former des dépôts si étendus, si épais, en partie si solides, et contenant des dépouilles si bien conservées. Le temps n'est plus où l'ignorance pouvoit soutenir que ces restes de corps organisés étoient de simples jeux de la nature, des produits conçus dans le sein de la terre par ses forces créatrices. Une comparaison scrupuleuse de leurs formes, de leur tissu, souvent même de leur composition chimique, ne montre pas la moindre différence entre ces coquilles et celles que la mer nourrit ; elles ont donc vécu dans la mer ; elles ont été déposées par la mer : la mer existoit donc dans les lieux où elle les a laissées ; le bassin des mers a donc éprouvé au moins un changement, soit en étendue, soit en situation. Voilà ce qui résulte déjà des premières fouilles, et de l'observation la plus superficielle.

Les traces de révolutions deviennent plus imposantes quand on s'élève un peu plus haut, quand on se rapproche davantage du pied des grandes chaînes.

Il y a bien encore des bancs coquilliers ; on en aperçoit même de plus épais, de plus solides : les coquilles y sont tout aussi nombreuses, tout aussi bien conservées ; mais ce ne sont plus les mêmes espèces ; les couches qui les contiennent ne sont plus aussi généralement horizontales. Elles se redressent obliquement, quelquefois presque verticalement. Au lieu que, dans les plaines et les collines plates, il falloit creuser profondément pour connoître la succession des bancs, on les voit ici par leur flanc, en suivant les vallées produites par leurs déchirements. D'immenses amas de leurs débris forment au pied de leurs escarpemens des collines arrondies, dont chaque dégel et chaque orage augmentent la hauteur.

Et ces bancs redressés, qui forment les crêtes des montagnes secondaires, ne sont pas posés sur les bancs horizontaux des collines qui leur servent de premiers échelons ; ils s'enfoncent au contraire sous eux. Ces collines sont appuyées sur leurs pentes. Quand on perce les couches horizontales dans le voisinage des couches obliques, on retrouve celles-ci dans la profondeur : quelquefois même, quand les couches obliques ne sont pas trop élevées, leur sommet est couronné par des couches horizontales. Les couches obliques sont donc plus anciennes que les couches horizontales ; et, comme il est impossible qu'elles n'aient pas été formées horizontalement, il est évident qu'elles ont été relevées, qu'elles l'ont été avant que les autres s'appuyassent sur elles.

Ainsi la mer, avant de former les couches horizontales, en avoit formé d'autres, qu'une cause quelconque avoit brisées, redressées, bouleversées de mille manières. Il y a donc eu aussi au moins un changement dans le sein de

numerous instances (1). The fragments of palm-trees; the fossil masses of gum-elastic; the impressions of exotic ferns in slate and coal; and the fossil bones of the Elephant, Crocodile, etc. found in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, seem to attest a mutation of climate (2):

Cuvier and Brongniart were the first who announced the existence of formations, anterior to history, composed in the same manner and presenting the same characters, although situated at great distances from each other, and containing *Terrestrial* and *Fresh-Water* instead of *Marine* productions (3). It is impossible to admit the hypothesis of the transport of these terrestrial productions to the sea by means of rivers. They might have carried into the sea some remains of vegetables and some fluviatick and terrestrial shells, but then the formations which are composed of them ought

cette mer qui avoit précédé la nôtre; elle a éprouvé aussi au moins une catastrophe; et comme plusieurs de ces bancs obliques qu'elle avoit formés les premiers s'élèvent au-dessus de ces couches horizontales qui leur ont succédé, et qui les entourent, cette catastrophe, en rendant ces bancs obliques, les avoit aussi fait saillir au-dessus du niveau de la mer, et en avoit fait des îles, ou au moins des écueils et des inégalités, soit qu'ils eussent été relevés par une extrémité, ou que l'affaissement de l'extrémité opposée eût fait baisser les eaux; second résultat non moins clair, non moins démontré que le premier, pour quiconque se donnera la peine d'étudier les monumens qui l'appuient.—*Cuvier, Discours sur la Théorie de la Terre.* Paris, 1824.

(1) See the note on that singular shell the *Trochus agglutinans*, p. 35.

The *Terebellum perditum* (the analogous living species of which is not known) is found in great numbers and of all ages at Grignon, which M. Lamarck considers would not have been the case unless the enormous quantity of marine shells had lived in that region, instead of being accumulated there by some great catastrophe. At Courtagnon, near Rheims, an enormous bed of fossil shells discovers itself in several points; it proceeds from east to west, appears again at Grignon and some other places, and from M. Lamarck's comparison of the species with those found in Hampshire, appears to have extended to that part of England. If so, there is reason to believe that this bed has been divided by the Channel since its formation; and, consequently, that its formation was anterior to the last invasion of the sea.

(2) The rocks of the western coasts of France are interlarded with Gryphites, Ammonites and other shells (*coquilles pelagiennes*) known to inhabit the sea only at great depths. Recent littoral shells have been found fixed on these fossil deep-water shells, which are also common in the hills called *Vaches-Noires*. There is a pottery in that neighbourhood which is supplied with clay from that part of the beach which is uncovered at low water; this clay, which is said to be very superior, contains quantities of deep-water fossil shells. It would seem, therefore, that these parts are not now subjected to the sea for the first time. Again, the fossil marine shells found more than 60 feet deep in the earth, probably were not deposited during the last invasion or passage of the sea.—*Hydrogéologie*, par J. B. Lamarck. Pages 85, 86.

(3) Lamanon is said to have observed immense beds of fresh-water shells on beds of marine shells in the mountains of Provence.

to present the forms and all the characters of *alluvium*; that is to say, a mixture of all sorts of heterogeneous matters, more fragments than entire bodies, coarse sands, unequal and irregular strata. We find nothing of this kind in the Fresh-Water Formations; the limestone is almost pure, every thing is in its place and perfectly entire, the most delicate shells present themselves in complete preservation; indeed, fragments of them are scarcely to be found in this formation, whilst, in the marine, fragments are met with in large quantities. We must, therefore, suppose a great tranquillity in the waters wherein these shells have lived. They are deposited in beds, often very thin and perfectly horizontal, like the masses of limestone and the zones of silex which they contain; the silex is in beds, frequently continuous, and never in rolled pieces. The disengagements of gas, indicated by the *tubulures*, have almost always been made vertically, and have often proceeded from the same plane, which is a further proof of the tranquillity of the liquid and the homogeneity of the Formation. Lastly, the immense extent of these deposits, which occupy spaces of more than 1200 square leagues, and which in so great a surface do not present any trace of disorder, renders this hypothesis perfectly admissible (1).

The extent of these masses of Fresh-Water Formation ought not to astonish us; we know of others at least as vast in North America. If the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario deposited stony layers on their beds and became dry, they would leave Fresh-Water Formations more extensive than any of those just described (2).

Among the different stages of alteration in which we find fossil shells, the most frequent is that in which only the animal part has

(1) M. Brongniart remarks that marine and fresh-water shells have in no instance been found mixed together, except in the quarries of *Grès* at Beauchamp near Pierrelaie, where the cause is local; for the fresh-water limestone, which forms the surface of the soil, reposes immediately on the marine sand which forms the bed or *fond*; the mixture of the two, therefore, in this point of contact is natural. M. DeFrance has since adduced and explained another instance; see note on the Genus *Helix*. At Montmartre the Calcaire Marin forms a kind of *mamelon* or small hummock, and the gypsum in depositing itself on these beds, which are porous and friable, has enveloped the marine shells which they contain. Indeed, there is no proof that gypsum may not be a salt-water deposit; the upper marine formation contains small beds of gypsum at intervals, and the *oysters* are often covered with crystals of selenite. There are only 3 fresh-water genera of bivalve shells, and it is remarkable that no species of either has been found in the Fresh Water Formation.

(2) Fresh-water deposits must not be determined by the presence of *doubtful* shells, but, like that of the environs of Paris, on the constant presence of a considerable majority of shells not found elsewhere, and on the constant absence of all marine bodies. See Pl. 4.

been destroyed, that is to say, the gelatinous or membranous portion which is mixed with the cretaceous part ; so that after its destruction the shell is almost exclusively composed of calcareous matter. It has lost its brilliance, its colours, and often even its mother of pearl, if it had any, for it owed all these to the presence of the animal part. It has generally become quite white, but sometimes, having been long buried in a slime containing coloured particles, it has acquired a peculiar hue, not its own. Other fossils have not only lost the animal part, but even their substance has been transformed into siliceous matter; in this case, the closer approximation of the component parts leaves a small void space around the shell, in the stone wherein it is imbedded, more or less interrupted by lateral adherences. Shells have sometimes been so peculiarly disposed by volcanic eruptions, as to preserve their natural colours even in the fossil state.

We scarcely condescend to examine *microscopic shells*, from their insignificant size ; but when we reflect that it is by means of the smallest objects that Nature every where produces the most astonishing and remarkable phenomena, they become highly interesting, from their multiplication or abundance, and their consequent influence on the composition and extent of the masses composing the exterior crust of the globe. Whatever Nature may seem to lose in point of volume in the production of such bodies, is amply made up by the number of the individuals, which she multiplies with admirable promptitude to infinity. The remains of these minute animals, therefore, have much more influence on the surface of the globe than those of Elephants, Hippopotami, or Whales.

UNIVALVE SHELLS.

DIVISIONS.

Symmetrical	not concave, form	multilocular.	straight or almost straight.	{ flat ? discous spheroid	Sepiaceæ.	p. 14.	
					Nummulaceæ.	p. 15.	
	concave.	{ partly straight. volute; with whorls { not adhering adhering	Orthoceraceæ.	p. 16.			
			Lituaceæ.	p. 17.			
	{ volute arched	{ touching. penetrating	Spirulaceæ.	p. 20.			
			Ammonaceæ.	p. 21.			
	Not Symmetrical	conical or spiral; mouth	entire	{ very large moderate	{ elliptical semi-round round angular.	Argonautaceæ.	p. 22.
						Carinaceæ.	p. 23.
		involute, or entirely flat	{ straight; in the form of a sheath. shield.	{ Megastomata. Ellipsostomata. Hemicyclostomata. Cricostomata. Gonyostomata. Syphonostomata. Entomostomata. Angyostomata.	Vaginaceæ.	p. 23.	
					Clypeaceæ.	p. 24.	
{ channelled notched.		{ straight; in the form of a sheath. shield.	{ Megastomata. Ellipsostomata. Hemicyclostomata. Cricostomata. Gonyostomata. Syphonostomata. Entomostomata. Angyostomata.	Megastomata.	p. 25.		
				Ellipsostomata.	p. 27.		
{ channelled notched.		{ straight; in the form of a sheath. shield.	{ Megastomata. Ellipsostomata. Hemicyclostomata. Cricostomata. Gonyostomata. Syphonostomata. Entomostomata. Angyostomata.	Hemicyclostomata.	p. 32.		
				Cricostomata.	p. 33.		
{ channelled notched.		{ straight; in the form of a sheath. shield.	{ Megastomata. Ellipsostomata. Hemicyclostomata. Cricostomata. Gonyostomata. Syphonostomata. Entomostomata. Angyostomata.	Gonyostomata.	p. 35.		
				Syphonostomata.	p. 36.		
{ channelled notched.	{ straight; in the form of a sheath. shield.	{ Megastomata. Ellipsostomata. Hemicyclostomata. Cricostomata. Gonyostomata. Syphonostomata. Entomostomata. Angyostomata.	Entomostomata.	p. 38.			
			Angyostomata.	p. 41.			

DIVISION I. SEPIACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. LOLIGO. *Lam.* CALMAR.

A plate of horn on the back, instead of a shell, in the form of a sword or lancet. Pl. 1, fig. 2.

V. Animal, p. 54.

2. SEPIA. *Lam.*

Shell oval, thick, gibbous; composed of an infinity of very thin calcareous plates, parallel, joined together by innumerable little hollow columns. Pl. 1, fig. 1 (1).

V. Animal, p. 54.

(1) Being friable, from its structure, it is employed to polish various substances; it is also given to young birds to sharpen their beaks.

DIVISION II. NUMMULACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. NUMMULA. Lam. CAMERINA. Brug.

Exterior form lenticular, without any apparent opening; a spiral cavity divided by septa into an infinity of small chambers (1).

No siphon.

Marine.

a. Perfectly discous. Pl. 1, fig 3, 4. (2)

Only one row of chambers to each turn of the spire.

Fossil and living.

b. (Siderolites, Lam.)

The edge with blunt or sharp rays. Pl. 1, fig. 23.

Microscopic.

c. (Renulites, Lam.)

Several rows of chambers to each turn of the spire.

..... - - - - -

2. DISCORBITES. (3) Lam.

Spiral, all the turns visible and exposed. (4) Pl. 1, fig. 5.

No siphon.

(1) The *Nummulites* are amongst the most widely-spread fossils, forming, almost exclusively, entire chains of calcareous hills and immense beds of building stone. The Pierre de Laon is composed of *Nummulites*; the pyramids of Egypt were constructed with stone of this nature, and are raised upon the rocks which supplied it. They were formerly considered, by some, to be *Lusus Naturæ*, by which portions of calcareous matter assumed the form of organised bodies; by others, as petrified seeds, opercula, bivalve shells, etc. etc. Breynius, in 1732, and Gesner, in 1758, concluded them to be univalve shells, very analogous to the *Ammonites*. Bruguiere thought that the animal was contained in the last chamber of the shell. Cuvier considers them to be interior shells. To observe the chambers more distinctly, let a drop of ink fall on the worn face, and when it is quite dry, rub the *Nummulite* delicately on a stone to take off the exterior black, after which all the points which have retained the ink become evident on a white ground, and the interior organization is perfectly discovered. This practice is useful for recognising several other delicate fossil shells.

(2) These are the most common and the largest amongst the fossil species, but the living species are very small.

(3) The termination *ites* distinguishes the *Genera* exclusively fossil, no analogous living species having been yet discovered.

(4) This character distinguishes them from the *Spirolinites*, the absence of the siphon from the *Nautili*.

DIVISION III. SPHERULACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. MILIOLA. *Lam.*

Oval, globulous, or oblong; subtrigonal; the spiral turning around an axis perpendicular to the planes of the turns; divided into 2 or 3 chambers, the last pierced by a lateral hole, which is the only aperture. Pl. 1, fig. 6.

With chambers.

Marine. Some species found on *Fuci*, in the neighbourhood of *Cor-sica* (1).

2. POLLONTES. *Montf.*

Resembling the *Miliola*, but the chambers pierced alternately towards both ends of the shell, and the last open the whole breadth. Pl. 3, fig. 16.

On the shores of the *Mediterranean Sea* and *Indian Ocean*.

3. ARETHUSA. *Montf.*

Chambers rolled obliquely (making the shell turreted) and only the last perforated. Pl. 3, fig. 17.

Microscopic. On the shores of the *Adriatic*.

4. MELONITES. *Lam.*

No apparent mouth; consisting of numerous tubes or siphons united in a plane rolled on itself. Pl. 2, fig. 1.

Without chambers.

5. GYROCONITES. *Lam.*

Hollow spheroids, composed of several linear pieces, curved, joined at the sides, the extremities terminating in the poles; the surface furrowed in transversal circles (2). Pl. 1, fig. 14.

Scattered throughout the masses of *silex* belonging to the *First and Second Fresh Water Formation* of the environs of *Paris*.

(1) The fossil species have formed, exclusively, immense beds of stone, especially in the quarries of the environs of *Paris*.

(2) Only one species known, the size of a pin's head, *G. medicaginula*, *Lam.*

DIVISION IV. ORTHOCERACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. BELEMNITES. *Boet. de Boet.*

A thin double case, composed of two cones united at their bases; the interior cone much shorter than the other, divided within by parallel septa, concave towards the base; only one chamber (conical) apparent, the older ones being successively effaced by the piling up and contiguity of the septa. Pl. 1, fig. 9, 22, etc.

A *siphon* extending from the summit of the exterior to the same part of the interior cone, whence it continues either along the edge or through the centre of the septa.

Very abundant, especially in strata of *Chalk* and *Compact Limestone*.

a. Elongated in cylinders, sharpened at the end only.

b. Narrowed towards the base, like a distaff or lance.

2. ORTHOCERATITES. *Breynius.*

Straight or slightly bent; chambered; margins of the septa even, or with 1 or 2 small undulations. Pl. 1, fig. 25. Pl. 2, fig. 11.

A siphon central or lateral.

Said to characterise the *Transition Rocks* of *Werner*.

3. CONULARITES. *Miller.*

Concave, hollow, mouth half closed by an inflexion of the lip. Pl. 3, fig. 19, 21.

Septa imperforate.

In *Transition Limestone*, in *Ironstone*, in *Schale*, with *marine shells*.

4. AMPLEXITES. *Sowerby.*

Nearly cylindrical; divided into chambers by numerous transverse septa embracing each other with their reflected margins. Pl. 2, fig. 10.

In the *Limestone* of the *Black Rock* at *Limerick*.

5. NODOSARIA. *Lam.*

Straight, chambered, slender, with a contraction at each septum.

Akin to the *Raphanister* (Pl. 2, fig. 15), *Echidnus* (Pl. 2, fig. 14), and *Telebois* (Pl. 3, fig. 22) of *Montfort*?

a. Contractions moderate. Pl. 2, fig. 9.

b. Contractions so deep that the septa are united by the siphon only and appear as if strung together. Pl. 2, fig. 12.

6. HIPPURITES. *Lam. CORNU-COPIÆ. Thomson.*

Thick, cylindrical or conical, with irregular septa traversing two longitudinal cylindrical projections adhering to one of the sides; mouth closed by an operculum. Pl. 1, fig. 21, 26, 28, 31, 33. Pl. 2, fig. 18.

A siphon, a gutter instead of a siphon, or both.

Several large species in the older *Secondary Mountains*.

a. Conical, more or less arched. Pl. 1, fig. 21.

b. Batholites, *Montf.* Straight, cylindrical.

7. BACULITES. *Faujas. HAMITES. Parkinson.*

Straight, cylindrical, a little conical, fusiform, hooked or bent, compressed: septa transverse, undulated at the margins. Pl. 1, fig. 17, 19. Pl. 2, fig. 16. Pl. 3, fig. 18, 23.

Maestricht. In the clay at *Folkstone*. In the chalk at *Hamsey* and at *Horton*.

a. With a siphon at the outer edge of the chambers.

b. Without

8. TURRILITES. *Montf.*

Spiral, turreted: with chambers divided by sinuous septa: the turns contiguous, all visible: mouth round. Pl. 1, fig. 16.

Septa pierced in their disks.

St. Catherine's Mount near Rouen. In the green sand at *Horningsham, Wilts.* *Hamsey Marl Pit.*

Belemnites.

According to M. Beudant, they have never been found in *transition limestone*, or *grey wacke*, but first appear in the *argillaceous iron stone* which alternates with *bituminous slate*. The interior of the two testaceous cones is filled with a solid substance, presenting either radiating fibres or conical beds enveloping each other, and their bases corresponding with the edges of the septa of the interior cone: this solid part is sometimes found alone; at others, the kernels of the chambers of the interior cone or the alveoli are also met with. Pl. 1, fig. 9. Most frequently the alveoli and the chambers themselves have left no other traces than some projecting circles within the interior cone; but we sometimes meet with the alveoli still piled on one another, but detached from the double conical case which envelopes them. The exterior cone has generally a notch on one side of the base continued in a longitudinal furrow. Klein, in 1734, was the first who considered the fusiform *Belemnites* to be spines of *Echini*, from the similar exterior form, and the radiation presented in

both on fracture, Pl. 1, fig. 8. pl. 2, fig. 7 : it does not appear, however, that he thought of making a longitudinal section of the Echinus, such as M. Beudant has submitted, pl. 1, fig. 8. pl. 2, fig. 8. A *Belemnite*, in the collection of the *Conseil des Mines*, which has not entirely passed into the calcareous state, presents in some of its parts the same spongy and radiated tissue which we observe in the spines of the *Echinus*. This *Belemnite* also offers the peculiarity of a nipple at the base, with projecting sides, striated transversely, and diverging from the centre to the circumference ; the centre is perforated by a small shallow round hole : the summit sometimes terminates in folds. Pl. 1, fig. 10, 11, 12. Some present a large conical cavity at the base, which has been often considered as the last chamber or dwelling of the animal ; others have none, or at least a very small cavity. Theophrastus's description of the lynx stone is not applicable to the *Belemnite* : it would seem that we owe the first notice of it to Pliny, but it is not quite clear whether his *dactylus idæus* (l. 37, c. 10) which he clearly distinguishes from the lynx stone (l. 8, c. 38) was a fossil species of *Echinus* or *Belemnite*. In the 15th century they were considered to be meteoric stones, and marvellous medicinal virtues were ascribed to them. Boetius de Boot, in his *Treatise on Stones*, pronounces them to be petrified darts, and it was not until the end of the 16th century that they were first regarded as natural organised bodies. Erhart, in 1724, appears to have been the first who concluded them to be shells akin to the Nautilus. Deluc insisted that the *Belemnite* was an organised bone, like that of the *Sepia* ; and they have been concluded by other authors to be stalactites ; petrified wood ; the teeth or the back bones of fish ; the tusks of the Narwal ; Crocodile's teeth ; tubulites, etc. etc. *Cuvier, Règne Animal*, t. 2. p. 371. *Sage, Jour. de Phys. ventose.* an. x. *Beudant, Observations sur les Belemnites.* *Ann. du Mus.* t. 16. p. 77. *Faure Biguet. Considerations sur les Belemnites*, etc. Lyon, 1819.

Orthoceratites.

Mr. Farey "finds them referable to twenty different places in the *British series of strata* ; extending from (1st) the *London clay above the chalk*, to (20th) the *limestone resting on slate*." According to Spallanzani, the islands of the coasts of *Dalmatia* are masses of orthoceratites. M. Sage thinks, from the sections he has made, pl. 1, fig. 24, that the Orthoceratites are alveoli of different species of Belemnites, and contained within the funnel, pl. 1, fig. 29, which, however, according to M. Beudant, does not always exist. This opinion has not been generally adopted. Deluc, in particular, combated it (*Journ. de Phys. vent.* an. 12.), asserting that the alveoli of the Belemnites have no siphon. M. Sage considers the organization of the siphon to be evident in pl. 1, fig. 27, and in the centre of fig. 25, which is confirmed by Platt and Beudant : Montfort seems to have viewed the alveoli as the envelope of a parasite. Breynius submits fig. 30 as an orthoceratite, with the siphon passing through the axis ; fig. 35, as the convex front of the last articulation, with the siphon, of a species found most frequently in the marble of Oeland, on the coast of Sweden, four feet long, and only two inches in diameter at the base ; fig. 34, or the same part of another species, whose diameter is three inches, whence he infers its length to be more than five feet ; fig. 11, p. 2, is that of a species from Gothland, with a large siphon at the circumference, and remarkable for the projecting rays, sometimes filled with crystals of fluor, the proportion between the length and the diameter appeared to be 10 : 1. *Dissertatio Physica de Polythalmiis. Gedani*, 1732. Some are smooth, others have circular sides ; both kinds are found in the greyish marble of Norway ; they are of a whitish calcareous spar, with a case or envelope of a reddish brown ; the chambers are separated by hemispherical yellowish lines.

Hippurites.

Some consider what we call the operculum to be the last septum, in which case the shell may be interior, unless it is hereafter discovered to be a bivalve : fig. 26, pl. 1, shows the gutter or canal, c. which replaces the siphon ; fig. 28 is the under part of a convex operculum, with two prolongations having the appearance of a

hinge ; whether this is natural or accidental to the petrification cannot be decided, for no other example is known amongst the various species which have been found ; fig. 31 is a Hippurite, with a gutter, a, and a siphon, b ; its surface is smooth and the septa are concave : fig. 33 is one of the most singular species which have yet been discovered ; the operculum is entire, and pierced with two eyes ; it is only six lines in depth and fifteen in diameter : fig. 18, pl. 2, found in a considerable bed on the mountain of *Montferrand* is sometimes a foot and a half long, the diameter not exceeding an inch ; the operculum has been destroyed by long exposure ; M. de la Peyrouse observes, that their situation in the rock clearly indicates that they have been petrified in the same position and in the same place in which they had originated. *De novis quibusdam Orthoceratitum et Ostracitum speciebus Dissertaticula*, Erlangæ, 1700. Dr. Thomson, formerly Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, saw several species in the cabinet of M. Chiarelli, at Palermo, in 1789, in the form of the femur of a cow or horse, which had been found entire at Cape Passora (the ancient Pachynus), with no bones whatever in their neighbourhood. Dr. Thomson, on visiting the spot expressly, could only meet with species in the form of a case or sheath, and equal in dimension to the horn of a bull about three years old ; the interior hollow, and containing two cylindrical bodies, like two candles. The base of this cone is closed by a species of lid, similar to that of a powder horn. The internal structure resembles a heap of egg shells, broken transversely, and piled up so as to touch each other, but leaving a void space in the middle. These plates are so flexible that they allow the concave part of the horn to bend inwards when squeezed. Their disposition has some resemblance to the diaphragm of the human body. The Hippurite, therefore, is not entirely divided into concamerations, and has no tubes of communication, or siphons, as we find in the Ammonites, Belemnites, and Orthoceratites. The texture of this case, as it exists in a fossil state, is scaly lengthwise and across. The transversal fracture, when it is fresh, appears to be strong, and composed of concentric layers ; but after having been some time exposed to the air, this fracture appears rotten and spongy, so that in the part changed by the air, it becomes ramified like an animal substance, which gives it the appearance of a bone. This fossil case is closed by an operculum, the internal surface of which is imbricated in converging rays, like the shell of the Pecten. The thickness of the operculum led Dr. Thomson to conclude that this case was inhabited by one animal only, and that it was not the nest of several.

DIVISION V. LITUACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. LITUUS. *Breynius*.

The last turn elongated.

a. *Lituites*, *Montf.*

Turns contiguous. Pl. 1,
fig. 7.

b. *Hortolus*, *Montf.*

Turns separated. Pl. 1,
fig. 32.

China : Foss. in the
red limestone of *Oeland* ;
Meudon ; in the limestone
at *Namur*.

2. SCAPHITES. *Parkinson*.

The last turn (after being
enlarged and elongated)
diminished and reflected
inwards. Pl. 2, fig. 6.

In the *London lCay* ;
Crag Marl ; *Melbury*
Marble.

DIVISION VI. SPIRULACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. SPIRULA. (1) *Lam.*

The turns of the spire not touching; divided transversally into chambers. Pl. 1, fig. 18.

Siphon occupying the middle of each chamber and continued to the extremity of the shell.

Austral Seas. Gulph of Florida. V. Animal, p. 54.

2. SPIROLINITES. *Lam.*

The turns of the spire touching; the septa projecting in a small degree, so as to divide the exterior surface of the spire by crests or striæ. Pl. 1, fig. 13.

Siphon traversing the septa and chambers.

Grignon. (2)

3. AMMONOCERATITES. (3)
Lam.

Septa numerous, undulated at the margins. Pl. 3, fig. 14.

Siphon marginal, interior.

Rolled on itself in the same plane?

(1) Peron's discovery of the animal of the *Spirula*, so nearly akin to the *Nautilus* that Linnaeus placed it amongst them, has thrown much light on all the multilocular univalves: thitherto, it was a question whether the animal inhabited the last chamber of the shell; whether it was contained entirely or partly within it; or whether the shell was enveloped more or less completely by the animal. The animal of the *Spirula* is perfectly analogous to the *Sepia*, and its shell is enchased in the posterior extremity of the body, and only visible in part. There is now very little, or no doubt, therefore, that the *Rotalites*, *Belemnites*, *Hippurites*, etc. etc. were more or less enchased in the posterior extremity of the animal, a portion of whose body was enveloped in the last chamber and connected, probably, by a tendinous filament inserted at the extremity of the siphon, similar to that of the *Nautilus*. Breynius, on the authority of Woodward (*Catalogue of English Fossils*. Part I, p. 113), says, that the shells of the *Spirula* abound on the shores of Jamaica, Barbadoes and the Bahamas: he adds, "de figura autem animalculi domicilium hoc testaceum curiosissimum inhabitantis, altum apud omnes silentium." p. 22.

(2) Lamarck has mentioned the genus *Cristellaria* (Pl. 3, fig. 13), but without defining it, and there are none in the Museum. These shells are cretaceous, and almost microscopic. Fossil species, pyritous or ferruginous, are found in Tuscany; and M. DeFrance possesses others, which are said to have been brought up with the soundings off Teneriffe.

(3) The locality is unknown. M. Lamarck purchased it by accident: he kindly allowed me to take it home, in order that the figure, which is the first that has been made, might be as accurate as possible.

DIVISION VII. AMMONACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. AMMONITES. *Brug.*

Septa of the chambers undulated at the margins. (1) A siphon, generally marginal. Abounding in the Secondary Mountains, from the size of a pin to that of a coach-wheel.

a. Ammonites, *Lam.* All the turns visible. Pl. 1, fig. 15.

b. Orbulites, *Lam.* The last turn enveloping all the others. Pl. 3, fig. 11, 12.

(1) According to Spallanzani, there are vast beds of *Ammonites* in the environs of *Nevers*. They have been found in *England*, in all the formations from the 1st or *alluvium*, to the 8th or *first sand stone*, inclusive.

DIVISION VIII. NAUTILACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. NAUTILUS.

The last turns of the spire not only touch but envelope the preceding. Pl. 2, fig. 2, 3, 4. Septa numerous, simple, transverse, siphunculated. V. Animal, p. 54.

a NAUTILITES. (1)

§ *Microscopic.*

a Lenticulina, (2) *Lam.* The last turn, as in the existing species; pl. 2, fig. 17.

One siphon . . . { *in the middle of the septa.*
towards the anterior edge.

Several siphons . . . { *towards the edge.*
scattered.
ranged in a longitudinal line.
ranged in a transversal line.

A slit, instead of a siphon . . . { *longitudinal.*
transversal.

β Rotalites. (3) *Lam.* The mouth placed more on one side than the other, or entirely on one side, pl. 2, fig. 13.

γ Discorbites. (3) *Lam.* All the turns visible, pl. 1, fig. 5.

δ ————— The last turn very large in comparison with the rest of the spire.

§§ *Large or moderate.*

α Angulites. (4) *Montf.* One siphon.

β Bisiphites. *Montf.* Two siphons.

γ Planulites. *Lam.* Siphon towards the edge.

δ Ellipsolites. (5) *Montf.* Spire elliptic, pl. 3, fig. 15.

η Amaltes. *Montf.* Siphon in the middle.

(1) *Foss.* in the London Clay; Crag Marl; Chalk Marl; Green Sand; Under Oolite; Blue Lias; Derbyshire Peak or Mountain Lime Stone.

(2) *Foss.* at Senlis; Soisson; Grignon; Meudon. Lamarck possesses *Lenticulina* in the recent state which were found in 125 fathoms off Teneriffe.

(3) *Foss.* Grignon.

(4) *Foss.* Grignon. Defrancee has received specimens in the recent state from *New-Holland* and the *Red-Sea*.

(5) *Foss.* in the Derbyshire Peak Lime Stone.

DIVISION IX. ARGONAUTACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. ARGONAUTA.

Very thin; the last turn so disproportionately large as to give the spire the appearance of the poop of a ship. Pl. 13, fig. 4.

Mediterranean. Atlantic. Fossil species between *Rouen* and *St. Ouen* (Pl. 3, fig. 9), and at *D'Anvers*. V. Animal, p. 55.

DIVISION X. CARINACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. CARINARIA. *Lam.*

Conical, flattened at the sides. The summit an involute and very small spire; the back with a *dentated keel*: very thin. Pl. 5, fig. 16.

Mouth entire, oval, oblong, narrowed towards the angle of the keel.

Mediterranean, Atlantic, Indian Seas. V. Animal, p. 72.

DIVISION XI. VAGINACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. VAGINELLITES. *Daudin.*

Tubular, oblong; thin and pointed at one end, and an enlarged mouth at the other. Pl. 3, fig. 10.

A superior but no lateral aperture.

In the interior of the fossil shells of the environs of *Bourdeaux*.

2. CLEODORA. *Peron.*

Cartilo-gelatinous; like a reversed truncated pyramid. Pl. 5, fig. 2.

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Seas of warm climates. V. Animal, p. 56.

3. CYMBULIA. *Peron.*

Cartilo-gelatinous, very transparent, crystalline, oblong, like a truncated *sabot* or boat. Pl. 5, fig. 3.

Aperture lateral and anterior.

Mediterranean, near Nice. V. Animal, p. 56.

4. HYALEA. *Lam.*

Horny, oval-globulous; tridentated posteriorly. Pl. 5, fig. 1.

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Mediterranean, Atlantic, etc. V. Animal, p. 56.

DIVISION XII. CLYPEACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. PATELLA. (1) *Lin.*

Oval or almost orbicular, in dilated cones, more or less obtuse and concave beneath. Pl. 5, fig. 5, 6.

Mostly marine, adhering to the rocks and other hard substances bordering the sea.

V. Animal, p. 73.

2. FISSURELLA. (2) *Lam.*

A small hole at the summit. Pl. 5, fig. 10.

Marine. V. Animal, p. 72.

3. EMARGINULA. (3) *Lam.*

A notch at the posterior edge. Pl. 5, fig. 11.

Marine. V. Animal, p. 72.

4. SCUTUS. *Montf.* PARMAPHORA. *Blainv.*

Elongated, flattened; summit apparent towards the posterior part, which is rounded; the anterior truncated. Pl. 5, fig. 4.

Marine. New Zealand. *Fossil* species at Grignon. Animal unknown.

5. SEPTARIA. *Feruss.*
NAVICELLA. *Lam.*

Summit symmetrical, inclined towards the posterior edge: an operculum. Pl. 5, fig. 23.

A horizontal plate within.

In the rivers of warm climates.

V. Animal, p. 72.

6 ANCYLUS. *Geoff.*

Conical.

V. Animal, p. 63.

a. Pl. 5, fig. 7.

Fresh-water.

b. Plectrophorus, *Fer.*

With an interior winding impression. Pl. 6, fig. 2, 3.

Terrestrial.

Teneriffe. Maldives.

(1) The animal of the fresh-water Patella differs from that of the marine, although the shell has scarcely any distinguishing character. The fossil species *P. cornucopiæ* (pl. 5. fig. 6.) resembles a cap, and is of considerable thickness. *Foss. in Alluvia; Crag Marl; Chalk Marl; Clunch Clay; Alum Shale of Whitby; Forest Marble.—Grignon; Houdan; Pontoise.*

(2) *Foss.* in the beds of coarse marine limestone at Grignon, and in the marl-pits of Touraine.

(3) *Foss.* in Limestone analogous to that at Grignon.

DIVISION XIII. MEGASTOMATA.

GENERA.

A. *In the form of a shield or cap.*

1. CAPULUS. *Montf.*

Conical, the summit curving spirally. Pl. 5, fig. 13.

Marine.
Mediterranean. Bar-
badoes.
V. Animal, p. 71.

2. HIPPONYX. (1) *De France.*

Conical, summit in-
clined backwards. Pl. 6,
fig. 1. Support adherent and
bearing (as well as the
shell) a muscular impres-
sion in the shape of a
horse-shoe.

Marine.

3. CREPIDULA. *Lam.*

Oval or oblong, the
summit obtuse, inclined
towards the edge. Pl. 5,
fig. 12. Half closed by a ho-
rizontal plate.

Marine.
On the rocks of the
Caribbean Sea. Mediter-
ranean.
V. Animal, p. 72.

4. CALYPTRÆA. (2) *Lam.*

Conical, the summit ver-
tical and pointed.

Marine.
Atlantic, Indian Seas.

a The plate (adhering to the bottom of the cone) folded, and descending vertically. Pl. 5, fig. 8.

b Infundibulum, *Montf.* The plate simple, almost horizontal, adhering to the sides of the cone, which has a spiral line on the exterior. Pl. 5, fig. 20.

5. UMBRELLA. *Lam.*

Orbicular, slightly con-
vex above, a small apex
near the summit. Pl. 5,
fig. 15. A callous, colored disk,
within.

Marine.
Mediterranean, In-
dian Seas.

(1) Several valves of different sizes having been found at *Grignon*, in the *marl-pits* of *Hauteville*, *Montmirail*, etc. they were considered by some naturalists as the type of the genus *Acardo*. M. De France having remarked a similar support adhering to a recent shell (*Patella mitrata*, *Gm.*), foresaw that some other *Patellæ* were to be separated from that Genus to form the present. His conjectures were afterwards realised by finding one of the fossil species on its support.

(2) *Foss. Grignon.*

(3) *Foss. in the London Clay; Crag Marl; Woolwich Loam; Green Sand.*

B. *In the form of an ear.*

7. HALYOTIS. *Lam.*

Spire or spiral apex flattened, exceedingly small.

Marine.

a. *Halyotis, Lam.*

Pierced by a series of holes. Pl. 5, fig. 24.

Adhere to the rocks like limpets, but inhabit deep water, generally at a short distance from the shore (1). V. Animal, p. 71.

b. *Padolla, Montf.*

A deep furrow within, forming a ridge without. Pl. 6, fig. 4.

Almost all the holes obliterated.

Coasts of Africa. Animal unknown.

c. *Stomatia, Lam.*

Spire more prominent; shell deeper. Pl. 5, fig. 21.

No holes.

Animal unknown.

d. *Stomatella, Lam.*

Whorls carinated. Pl. 5, fig. 22.

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8. SIGARETUS. *Adans.*

Ditto; mouth very deep; shell hidden within a spongy buckler. Pl. 5, fig. 25.

No holes.

Seas of warm climates. V. Animal, p. 71.

9. TESTACELLA. *Lam.*

Oval, spire very small; semi-corneous, transparent. Pl. 5, fig. 9. Pl. 6, fig. 7, 8, 9.

Terrestrial. South of France. Teneriffe. V. Animal, p. 61.

10. PARMACELLA. *Cuv.*

Oblong, flat, with a slight commencement of a spire behind. Pl. 6, fig. 10.

Terrestrial, Mesopotamia.

V. Animal, p. 61.

11. VITRINA. *Draparn.*

HELICO-LIMAX. *Feruss.*

Very thin, transparent, flattened. Pl. 5, fig. 14.

The mouth (diminished by the projection of the penultimate whorl of the spire) in the form of a crescent, broader than deep.

Terrestrial. Those of Europe live in humid places and are very small; those of warm climates are larger.

(1) They are found on the coasts of Brittany, Asia Minor, Barbary, Western Africa, India, New Holland, New Zealand, and California. Luid and Scheuchyer report that they have found the *Halyotis* in a fossil state. Bertrand, in his *Dictionnaire Oricologique*, says that he possesses a shell of this Genus, brought from Virginia, resembling a ferruginous stone.

DIVISION XIV. ELLIPSOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

A. *Longitudinally volute; the last whorl considerably larger than the preceding.*

1. LYMNÆUS. (1) *Lam.*

Spire oblong; thin; no operculum. Pl. 6, fig. 12.	Columella* with a longitudinal fold entering obliquely into the mouth.	In stagnant waters and marshes. V. Animal, p. 63.
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2. PHYSA. *Drap.*

Spire short or moderate; very thin; no operculum. Pl. 6, fig. 13.	Columella simple.	In springs. V. Animal, p. 63.
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3. MELANIA. (2)

Outer lip advancing and narrowing the mouth; an operculum.		Marine and Fresh Water. V. Animal, p. 67.
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a. *Melania, Lam.*

Peristoma complete, effusive (3) at the base of the columella; black. Pl. 6, fig. 14.	Turreted.	Fluviatic. Isle of France. Madagascar. East Indies.
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b. *Melantho.*

Peristoma incomplete, not effusive; very thick: white. Pl. 6, fig. 15.	Sub-globular.	Marine.
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c. *Melanopsis, Lam.*

Peristoma incomplete, inner lip very broad, reflected, effusive; black. Pl. 6, fig. 18.	Turreted.	Fluviatic.
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d. *Melanella, Dufresne.*

Semi-transparent, mouth invaded by the last whorl; white. Pl. 6, fig. 17.	Turreted; spire curved.	Marine.
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(1) *Foss. in the Coves Rock of Limestone; Grignon; 1st and 2nd Fresh Water Formations of the environs of Paris.* * See the section Pl. 12, fig. 16.

(2) I have ventured to separate the *marine* Melaniæ, under the name of *Melantho*, the *Melanella* (in the cabinet of M. Dufresne), and the *Melanamona*; adding the name of *Melanatria* to Lamarck's *Pyrene*, in order to indicate its connexion with the others. *Foss. in the London Clay; Purbeck Limestone; Coral Rag; Blue Lias; at Grignon, Courtagnon, Houdan, Parnes and Ponchartrain.* The fossil species of *Melania* found at *Grignon* differ remarkably from the fresh water species. In the *M. costellata*, pl. 13, fig. 14, the peristoma is continuous, but the mouth is not circular, and it is entirely detached from the columella towards the upper part of the lip. In the *M. cochlearella*, pl. 13, fig. 13, the lip is prolonged like a spoon; in the *M. marginata*, pl. 13, fig. 10, the peristoma is margined or thickened. The fluviatic *Melania* brought by Olivier from the East are very distinct in appearance from all other species: see Pl. 8, fig. 14, 17. This Genus is, probably, entirely foreign to Europe.

(3) *Versante* is the French term, which they explain by saying if the shell were laid on its back and filled with water, it would run out at this part of the mouth: this has been concluded to be the meaning of Linnæus's term *Effusus*, but it appears improbable that he should take a perfect instead of a present participle, when we consider his Latinity.

e. Melanamona.

Effusive, with one
very deep sinus; black.
Pl. 6, fig. 19.

Turreted.

Fluviatic.

f. Melanatria. Pyrene.

Lam.

With 3 undulating
sinuses: black. Pl. 6,
fig. 20.

4. PHASIANELLA. (1) *Lam.*

Oblong: operculum,
calcareous. Pl. 6, fig. 21.

Columella simple, flat-
tened at the base.

Marine. Indian Seas.
Shores of New Holland.
V. Animal, p. 67.

5. AURICULA. (2)

Oval or oblong, outer
lip thickened. Pl. 6, fig.
22.

Columella, with large
oblique channellings or
folds; no umbilicus.

Mostly *Fresh Water*,
but some *Marine*.
V. Animal, p. 63.

6. SCARABÆUS. *Montf.*

Oblong-oval, spire a-
cute; *outer lip* thickened,
dentated. Pl. 6, fig. 23.

Inner lip toothed, with
a hollow below the mid-
dle.

On *herbs* in the Mo-
luccas. The *marshes*,
woods, and *mountains*
of Asia.

Animal unknown.

7. CARYCHIUM. *Muller.*

Oval or oblong, spire
obtuse; outer lip thicken-
ed, margined; penulti-
mate whorl much larger
than the preceding, but
considerably less than the
last; no operculum. Pl. 6,
fig. 24.

Inner lip plicate with a
hollow below the middle,
the upper part wanting.

The *Woods* of Europe,
under moss. St. Vin-
cent's.

8. CONOVULUS. *Lam.*

MELAMPUS. *Montf.*

An inverted cone; lip
finely striated; no opercu-
lum. Pl. 6, fig. 25.

Columella with pro-
jecting folds.

Rivers of the West
Indies.

V. Animal, p. 63.

9. ACHATINA. (3) *Lam.*

AGATHINA.

Oval or oblong.

Columella truncated
at the end.

Trees and *sands* of
warm climates.

V. Animal, p. 62.

(1) *Foss.* in the *Cowes Rock of Limestone.*

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay; Green Sand; at Grignon.*

(3) A smooth, thin, globulous shell is found in the *marine* deposits of *Plaisantin*,
approaching very nearly to the *Achatina*, but without the columella being trun-
cated at the base, pl. 8, fig. 22. Brocchi calls it *Bulla Helicoïdes*.

a. Liguus, Montf.

A callosity within the last whorl. Pl. 6, fig. 26.

b. Polyphemus, Montf.

The end of the columella curving inwards. Pl. 12, fig. 11.

10. BULIMUS. (1)

Oval, or oval oblong.

Columella smooth.

On *rocks* and *trees* in cool shady places. Large species in warm climates. V. Animal, p. 62.

a Bulimus, Lam. Outer lip thick, blunt, pl. 6, fig. 27.

b Bulimopsis, Lam. Outer lip thin, sharp, pl. 4, fig. 15.

c Bulimulus, Leach. Outer lip thin, sharp; inner lip inflected, pl. 6, fig. 28.

11. AMPHIBULIMA. *Lam.*

SUCCINEA. *Drap.*

[Elongated or oval; spire, short, of 2-4 whorls, the last forming almost the whole of the shell. Pl. 6, fig. 5, 6. Pl. 7, fig. 5, 6.

V. Animal, p. 62.

12. TORNATELLA. *Lam.*

ACTÆON. *Montf.*

Spire projecting but little; mouth elongated, enlarged below. Pl. 6, fig. 29.

Columella with one or two large folds.

Marine.

Coasts of Africa.

V. Animal, p. 63.

B. Longitudinally volute; the last whorl very little larger, or less, than the preceding.

13. CLAUSILIA. *Drap.*

Slim, long, pointed; the last whorl contracted, compressed; mouth edged with a callous pad. Pl. 6, fig. 36.

With or without teeth or projecting plates.

In *mosses* at the feet of trees.

V. Animal, p. 62.

(1) Fossil species have been found in the 2d *Fresh Water Formations* of the environs of Paris. The marine species at Grignon have not the same generic character as the *Bulimi*, according to Brongniart, and ought to be referred to the Phasianellæ. Lamarck has observed that only terrestrial shells have the lip reflected. The *Bulimus dombeyanus*, *B. octonus*, and *B. terebraster*, pl. 13, fig. 15, and many other species which inhabit Asia, Africa, or America, are turreted with numerous whorls; others are of a conical form, as the *Bulimus trochoïdes* of Bruguiere. See the singular species, and its monstrosity, Pl. 6, fig. 35, 31.

14. ODOSTOMIA. *Fleming.*

Spire produced; mouth contracted, subangular, distinct from the body whorl.

With teeth or plates.

The greater number *terrestrial*; under stones, on rocks, and in mosses. Animal unknown.

a. Spire dextral. Pl. 8, fig. 28.

b. .. sinistral. Pl. 8, fig. 23.

15. PUPA. (1) *Lam.*

Summit obtuse; mouth narrowed by a callous pad, and diminished on the side of the spire by the preceding whorl. Pl. 6, fig. 37, 34.

With or without teeth or plates.

Marine and Terrestrial.

V. Animal, p. 62.

Cylindrical.	{	a Without a tooth, pl. 8, fig. 29.
		b A tooth in the part of the mouth invaded by the penultimate whorl, pl. 8, fig. 32.
		c Teeth within the outer lip, pl. 6, fig. 37.
Oval.	{	d Chondrus, <i>Cuv.</i> Teeth at the lip, or plates within the mouth, pl. 8, fig. 24.

C. *Horizontally volute; mouth transversally elliptical.*16. PLANORBIS. (2) *Brug.*

Rolled almost in the same plan; the whorls increasing gradually; no operculum. Pl. 6, fig. 32.

Stagnant waters.

V. Animal, p. 63.

17. HELIX. (3)

Globulous or subconical, spire depressed; mouth somewhat diminished by the projection of the penultimate whorl. Pl. 7.

Terrestrial.

V. Animal, p. 62.

(1) The shells of the *marine* and *terrestrial* Pupæ are similar, but an experienced Conchologist may always distinguish them: the animal of the former is not known. Lamarck doubts the *Pupa mumia* to be *marine*. Foss. in the *2d Fresh Water Formation*.

(2) Fossil species have been found in the *Limestone of Fontainebleau* (*2d Fresh Water Formation*); in the *Silex near Paliseau* (*2nd Fresh Water Formation*); in the *Marne Blanche* covering the *Gypsum at Pantin and Chaumont* (*1st Fresh Water Formation*); in the *Coves Rock of Limestone; London Clay; Green Sand; Under Oolite; Derbyshire Peak Limestone*. Neither of the three Planorbes cited at *Grignon* can be exactly referred to this Genus; the *Carinata* resembles the *Delphinata*.

(3) The distinction of fresh water formations, so precisely established by Geologists, has made it indispensably necessary to study this Genus attentively. An arrangement with a view of easily distinguishing the species is difficult, from the great accumulation, for whilst the shells present the greatest varieties of form, the animals offer no differences of any importance. As M. de Ferussac appears to have studied the excessively numerous species of this Genus more completely than any other author, accompanying the publication of his system, which comprehends all the known species, with accurate and beautiful engravings, I shall adjoin his

- a Helix, Lam.* Globulous, pl. 7, fig. 9.
b Caracolla, Lam. Carinated, conical, pl. 7, fig. 22.
c Anostoma, Lam. Mouth dorsal, toothed, pl. 7, fig. 20.

18. *HELICINA. (1) Lam.*

Subglobulous or conical; spire a little depressed; inner lip enlarged at the base in a callous pad entirely covering the umbilicus; a small blunt angle at the base of the right lip. Pl. 12, fig 6.

Columella callous.

Terrestrial.
 V. Animal, p. 66.

19. *HELICARION. Ferruss.*

Very thin, transparent.

Columella spiral, solid, formed by the inner lip and confounded with the whorl of the mouth.

Marine.
 Australasia.
 V. Animal, p. 62.

20. *AMPULLARIA. (2) Lam.*

Round and ventricose, spire short; umbilicate; operculum horny.

Columella umbilical.

a.

Mouth narrower, more elliptical, thinner. Pl. 9, fig. 1.

Inner lip sharp.

Fresh Waters of warm climates.

b. Ampullina.

Considerably thicker. Pl. 9, fig. 2.

Marine.
 V. Animal, p. 67.

method of distribution, impressing that it is purely artificial. The *Helices* being *terrestrial* shells, it appears extraordinary that we should meet with them in the fossil state in *marine* deposits; but when that happens they have been brought there by floods or rivers, or by some irruption of the sea, attesting that previously to these deposits there had been dry land in the same places, whereon the animals lived which formed the shells. The *Marl Pit* of *Touraine* is the only place on record where they thus occur, and there they are frequently filled with the remains of *Polypi* and marine shells. Fossil *Helices* are generally found in *Fresh Water Formations*, and often accompanied by *Lymnæi* and *Planorbes*. We meet with them in *breccia*, and sometimes in the districts which have been overthrown by *volcanoes*. In England they have been found in the *Cowes Rock of Limestone*, in the *Green Sand*, and in the *Derbyshire Peak Limestone*.

(1) *Foss. Blue Lias Limestone.*

(2) Their opercula, being horny, are never found, although these shells are very common in beds of coarse, calcareous, shelly matter; whilst the opercula of the *Naticæ*, to which some authors would refer them, are very frequently met with, from their being calcareous. Fossil *Ampullariæ* are also found in the *extinct volcanoes* of the valley of *Ronca*, where they have been so disposed by the eruptions as to preserve their colours. M. Faujas found a species of *Ampullaria*, with a very thick shell, at St. Paulet, near Pont St. Esprit, in *bituminous marl*, above a mine of *fossil coal*; the upper edge of each whorl bears an ascending keel, and it differs from all that are known, by an oval mouth, pl. 12, fig 12, 13, 14.

DIVISION XV. HEMICYCLOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

NERITA, *Lin.*

Semi-globulous ; mouth Columella in a straight
 semi-circular or semi-el- line.
 liptical, closed entirely by
 an operculum ; spire al-
 most effaced.

a. Natica, (1) Lam.

Operculum horny. Columella umbilicate. *Marine.*
 Pl. 9, fig. 24. V. Animal, p. 67.

b. Nerita, (2) Lam.

Operculum stony, Columella umbilicate, *Marine.*
 shell thick. Pl. 9, fig. dentated. V. Animal, p. 67.
 20.

c. Neritina, Lam.

Operculum horny, Columella rarely den- *Fluviatic.*
 shell thin. Pl. 9, fig. tated. (3) V. Animal, p. 67.
 21.

(1) In the fossil state, in the *London Clay* and *Crag Marl*; at *Grignon*.

(2) In the fossil state, at *Retheuil*, *Courtagnon*, *Houdan*, *Grignon*.

(3) Those with the columella dentated form the genus *Clithon* of Montfort, whose *Clithon corona*, pl. 9, fig. 23, differs from the *Clithon coronata* of Leach.

DIVISION XVI. CRICOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

1. TURBO. (1) *Lam.*

Round or oval ; thick. Mouth completed by the penultimate whorl. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 65.

a. Meleager, *Montf.* Umbilicate. Pl. 9, fig. 3.

b. Turbo, *Montf.* Not umbilicate. Pl. 12, fig. 15.

2. TURRITELLA. (2) *Lam.*

Spire elongated like an obelisk ; thin : operculum horny or cartilaginous. Pl. 9, fig. 12. Pl. 12, fig. 17. Mouth completed by the penultimate whorl. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 65.

3. VERMICULARIA. *Adanson.*

Whorls not touching, irregularly curved. Pl. 9, fig. 17. Ditto. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 65.

4. DELPHINULA. (3) *Lam.*

Thick ; rolled almost in the same plane. Pl. 9, fig. 16. Mouth entirely formed by the last whorl. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 65.

5. SCALARIA (4) *Lam.*

Turreted, with projecting sharp longitudinal ribs. Pl. 9, fig. 6. Ditto ; but margined. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 65.

6. ACIONA. (5) *Leach.*
WENDLETRAP.

Ditto, but whorls distinct and distant ; no columella. Pl. 9, fig. 5. Mouth entire and margined. *Marine.*
Animal unknown.

(1) *Foss.* in the *Crag Marl* ; at *Presles* ; *Grignon*. No fossil species of this genus has been discovered in the *Fresh Water Formations* ; the little shell of the ponds of *Havre* and *Magetone* have been erroneously referred to it.

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay* ; *Crag Marl* ; at *Grignon*, *Chaumont*.

(3) *Foss.* *Grignon*, *Courtagnon*.

(4) *Foss.* in the *London Clay* ; *Crag Marl* ; at *Grignon*, *Presles*.

(5) " The museum of Mr. Bullock contains the largest known specimen of the *Aciona Scalaris*, which was purchased at a sale for twenty-seven pounds ; but it is now estimated at worth more than double that sum."—*Leach's Zoological Miscellany*, vol. 2. 1815.

7. CYCLOSTOMA. (1) *Lam.*

Oval - spiral, mouth round or nearly round, closed entirely by a round, thin, calcareous operculum : peristoma complete. Pl. 9, fig. 13, 14.

Mouth bordered by a callous pad.

Terrestrial and aquatic.

V. Animal, p. 66.

8. VALVATA. *Muller.*

Rolled almost in the same plane. Pl. 9, fig. 22.

Fresh waters.

V. Animal, p. 66.

9. PALUDINA. (2) *Lam.*

VIVIPARA. *Montfort.*

Oval - spiral ; operculum with an angle like that of the mouth. Pl. 9, fig. 15.

Mouth with a small angle towards the upper part.

Marine, and in stagnant waters.

V. Animal, p. 66.

10. MONODONTA. *Lam.*

Oval, or conical ; operculum round, horny. Pl. 9, fig. 25.

A blunt and slightly projecting tooth at the base of the columella. Base flat or concave.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 66.

(1) Young *Cyclostomæ* may sometimes be confounded with the shell of the genus *Turbo* ; for the upper part of the peristoma is not completed, that is to say, the lips do not join, before the adult state ; in the *Turbo* they always remain separated. The *Missenau* chain of hills near *Mayence* is composed of fossil *Cyclostomæ*, not of *Bulimi*, and of two species which, according to M. de Ferussac, are again found in *Quercy*, *Agenois*, and in *Silesia*. M. Brongniart expects that the *Cyclostomæ* will hereafter be divided into two genera ; the one *aquatic*, the other *terrestrial*. The *C. mumia*, *Lam.* pl. 4, fig. 1, belongs to the latter ; it has only been found as yet in the 1st or *Lower Fresh Water Formation* in the environs of Paris ; M. Brongniart conceives that on further investigation it may be found to characterise it : the enlargement or projection of the upper part of the peristoma is not unfrequent in the living species. All those indicated at *Grignon* differ from true *Cyclostomæ*. The *Cyclostoma carinata* of the canals of Egypt, Pl. 13, fig. 9 ; *C. bulimoides* of the environs of Alexandria, Pl. 8, fig. 13 ; *C. unicolor*, Pl. 8, fig. 15 ; and the *Helix crenelata*, Pl. 12, fig. 10 ; brought by Olivier, differ in form from all the other *fresh-water* shells yet known, and, as M. Brongniart justly observes, if found in the fossil state, would certainly have been considered as *marine*.

(2) *Foss. in Gravel and Alluvial Clay ; London Clay ; Crag Marl.*

DIVISION XVII. GONYOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

1. TROCHUS. (1) *Lam.*

Conical; mouth more or less quadrangular, in an oblique plane to the axis of the shell; operculum thin, horny, orbicular.

Base flat or concave.

Marine, or inhabiting the *brackish ponds* communicating with the sea.
V. Animal, p. 66.

Not umbilicate.	{	a	The columella, in the form of a concave arch, continued with the outer lip. Pl. 9, fig. 7.
		b	Calcar, <i>Montf.</i> Flattened; lip sharp, like the rowel of a spur. Pl. 9, fig. 10.
		c	With a small prominence, or vestige of a tooth, towards the base of the columella.
		d	Mouth much broader than long; base concave. Pl. 9, fig. 9.
		e	Mouth much broader than long; and the columella in the form of a spiral canal.
		f	Turreted.
Umbilicate.	{	g	No projection to the columella.
		h	Flattened; the exterior angle edged.
		i	Flattened; the lips rounded.
		k	Columella with a prominence towards the base.
		l	Columella embattled lengthwise.

2. CIRRITES. *Sowerby*,

Conical; whorls united.
Pl. 9, fig. 4.

No columella: umbilicus funnel-shaped.

In the *Chalk Marle*, under *Oolite*, and *Derbyshire - Peak Limestone*.

3. SOLARIUM. (2) *Lam.*

Spire like a dilated cone.
Pl. 9, fig. 11.

A very large umbilicus, hollowing out the base.

Marine.
V. Animal, p. 66.

4. EUOMPHALITES. *Sowerby*.

Rolled almost in the same plane, depressed above. Pl. 9, fig. 18, 19.

Concave or largely umbilicate underneath.

In the *Limestone Shale*; in the 1st or *Upper Grey* and in the *Peak Limestone of Derbyshire*.

5. IANTHINA. *Lam.*

Subglobulous, horizontally volute; no operculum. Pl. 9, fig. 26.

Columella prolonged beyond the mouth.

Marine.
Mediterranean. *Australasia*.
A floating shell.
V. Animal, p. 67.

(1) *Foss* in the *London Clay*; *Crag Marl*; *Under Oolite*; *Blue Lias*; at *Grignon*; near *Pont Chartrain*; *Longjumeau*. The *Trochus agglutinaus*, Pl. 9, fig. 8, is remarkable for its habit of agglutinating to, and even of incorporating with, its shell, during the growth, small pebbles, fragments of other shells, sand, etc. etc. It often covers the umbilicus with a testaceous plate. A fossil variety of this curious shell, which inhabits the seas of South America, is found at *Grignon*.

(2) *Foss*. in the *London Clay*; *Purbeck Limestone*; at *Grignon*.

DIVISION XVIII. SYPHONOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

A. *With varices.* (1)1. MUREX. (2) *Lam.*

Oval or oblong ; turbinated, canal projecting and straight ; operculum horny. Varices in two opposite rows. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

- a* Murex, *Montf.* Canal long and slim ; varices spinous. Pl. 10, fig. 3.
- b* Brontes, *Montf.* Canal long and slim ; varices knotty.
- c* Typhis, *Montf.* Canal moderate ; varices spinous, with projecting tubes between, penetrating the shell. Pl. 12, fig. 7.
- d* Chicoraceæ, *Montf.* Canal moderate or long, with folded leaves notched or divided. Pl. 10, fig. 5.
- e* Aquila, *Montf.* Canal moderate or short ; varices knotty ; umbilicate.
- f* Lotorium, *Montf.* Canal moderate or short ; varices knotty ; not umbilicate.
- g* Tritonium, *Montf.* Canal moderate or short ; varices simple ; spire elevated ; mouth generally wrinkled transversely on both lips. Pl. 10, fig. 4.
- h* Trophones, *Montf.* Canal moderate or short ; varices numerous, compressed, almost membranous.
- i* Canal moderate or short ; varices few, very much compressed, projecting considerably.

2. RANELLA. *Lam.*

Turbinated ; canal short ; surface armed with tubercles ; lips of the mouth wrinkled. Pl. 10, fig. 6. Varices bordering both sides. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

- a.* Apollo, *Montf.* Umbilicate.

B. *Without varices.*3. FUSUS. (3) *Lam.*

Fusiform, peristoma entire ; spire elevated. Columella simple. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

- a.* Fusus, *Montf.* Umbilicate.
- b.* Lathires, *Montf.* Not umbilicate. Pl. 10, fig. 7.

(1) *Varices* are projecting callous pads with which the animal edges the mouth or aperture of its shell, each time that it suspends the growth. V. Pl. 10, fig. 2, *a. b. c. d. e.*

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay* ; *Crag Marl* ; *Woolwich Loam* ; *Green Sand* ; at *Grignon*, *Courtagnon*. The *Murex tripteris*, living in the Indian Seas, near *Batavia*, is very common at *Grignon*.

(3) *Foss.* in the *London Clay*. In France they are found in the *newest Shelly Limestone*, and are much more abundant in that than in any other formation. Although the fossil species are numerous, we meet with scarcely any which are perfectly analogous to those now found in the recent state. These remarks also apply to the *Fasciolaria*.

4. FASCIOLARIA. *Lam.*

Subfusiform. Pl. 10, fig. 14. Columella with oblique folds at the base. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

a. Fulgur, *Montf.* Whorls of spire flattened at top ; striated within the mouth.

5. TURBINELLA. *Lam.*

Turbinated or subfusiform. Pl. 10, fig. 15. Columella with large transverse folds. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

6. PYRULA. (1) *Lam.*

Subpyriform : spire flattened or rounded. Columella simple. *Marine.*
Generally in warm climates.
V. Animal, p. 70.

a. Umbilicate. Pl. 10, fig. 8.

b. Not umbilicate.

7. PLEUROTOMA. (2) *Lam.*

Fusiform ; a notch in the right lip towards the spire ; canal long : operculum horny. Pl. 10, fig. 13. Ditto. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

8. CLAVATULA. (3) *Lam.*

Subturreted ; a notch in the right lip towards the spire ; left lip excavated ; spire pointed. Pl. 13, fig. 8. Columella toothed. *Marine.*
Coasts of Africa.
Animal unknown.

(1) *Foss.* at *Grignon* ; *Courtagnon* ; *Houdan* ; *Parnes*.

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay* ; *Green Sand* ; at *Grignon* ; *Betz*, near *Crepy* ; *Parnes*.

(3) There is no *Clavatula* in the Museum ; I was therefore compelled to copy the obscure figure of *Seba*.

DIVISION XIX. ENTOMOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

A. *Turreted.*1. *EBURNA*. *Lam.*

Shell smooth. Pl. 10, fig. 9.	Columella deeply and broadly umbilicate.	<i>Marine.</i> V. Animal, p. 69.
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2. *ANCILLARIA*. (1) *Lam.*
ANCILLA.

Oblong, spire short. Pl. 10, fig. 10.	A callous pad on the base of the columella.	<i>Marine.</i>
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3. *MITRA*. (2) *Lam.*

Turreted or sub-fu- siform; spire pointed, mouth oblong. Pl. 10, fig. 11.	Columella with large folds, the largest nearest the spire.	<i>Marine.</i> Warm climates. V. Animal, p. 69.
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4. *PYRAMIDELLA*. *Lam.*

Mouth broad, crescent shaped. Pl. 10, fig. 12.	Columella with the base twisted obliquely in sharp, spiral folds.	<i>Marine.</i> V. Animal, p. 63.
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5. *TEREBRA*. (3) *Brug.*

Spire at least double the greater diameter of the mouth: no operculum. Pl. 10, fig 20.	Columella convex or naked, the visible part very short.	<i>Marine.</i> V. Animal, p. 70.
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6. *CERITHIUM*. (4) *Brug.*

Mouth oval, curved to the left at the notch: oper- culum round and horny.	A gutter in the upper part of the right lip.	<i>Marine.</i> V. Animal, p. 70.
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a. With varices, but no fold on the columella.

b. With folds on the columella. Pl. 13, fig. 2.

c. No folds on the columella; no varices. Pl. 10, fig. 19.

(1) *Foss.* in the *London Clay*; at *Grignon*; *Courtagnon*; *Environs of Paris*.

(2) *Foss.* at *Grignon*; *Parnes* near *Magny*.

(3) *Foss.* at *Grignon*; *Parnes*.

(4) This genus of univalves presents more species in the fossil state than any other. There are already upwards of a hundred in the cabinet of M. De France: they are almost all found in the *newest formations*. M. de Gerville, however, reports that he has found four species in the bed of *Ammonites* and *Belemnites*, in the environs of *Bayeux*.—*Journal de Physique*, October, 1813. They have been found in England, in the *London Clay* and in the *Chalk Marl*. The *Cerithium Gigas*, pl. 13, fig. 2, is sometimes from fifteen to sixteen inches long, and four in diameter at the last whorl.

7. POTAMIDES. (1) *Brongn.*

Notch less apparent,
right lip dilated. Pl. 10,
fig. 18.

No gutter.

*Salt-water marshes,
or the brackish waters
of the mouths of rivers.*

8. ROSTELLARIA. (2) *Lam.*

Fusiform ; a second
canal, ascending along
the spire, formed by the
outer lip and by the con-
tinuation of the columella.
Pl. 10, fig. 16.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 70.

B. *Oval, sub-conical, or sub-globulous.*9. BUCCINUM. (3) *Lam.*

Oval or elongated ;
mouth notched below ;
lips simple : operculum
cartilaginous. Pl. 10, fig.
21.

Columella convex, na-
ked.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 69.

10. DOLIUM. *Lam.*

Ventricose ; sub-globu-
lous ; outer lip undulated,
notched below. Pl. 10,
fig. 22.

Columella twisted or
sharp at the base.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 69.

11. HARPA. (4) *Lam.*

Oval or gibbous ; with
longitudinal or oblique
sharp ribs, the last form-
ing a callous pad at the
lip ; mouth oblong, sim-
ple, notched below. Pl.
11, fig. 1.

Columella smooth.

Marine.

Generally in warm
climates.

V. Animal, p. 69.

(1) This Genus is founded on the habits of the animal, rather than on the im-
portance of the character of the shell. Fossil species are found in formations pre-
sented only terrestrial and fresh-water shells. *P. Lamarekii*, pl. 4, fig. 6, is found
in the *opaque silex* which covers the sand at *Longjumeau* ; in the forests of *Mont-
morency* ; above *St. Cloud* ; mixed with *Lymnæi*, *Planorbis*, and stalks of reeds in
the *Limestone*, east of *Aurillac*, in *Cantal* ; in the compact limestone beds (with
the *Helix Cocquii*, pl. 4, fig. 20) , at *Nonette*, near *Issois*, in *Puy de Dome*. It re-
sembles the *Cerithium radula*, figured by *Lister* as a fresh-water shell ; and, in a
lesser degree, the *Bulimus auritus* of *Bruguere*, from the interior of *Africa*.

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay* ; at *Courtagnon* ; *St. Germain en Laye* ; *Parnes*.

(3) *Foss.* at *Grignon*.

(4) Although the *Harpæ* are by no means rare in the seas of warm climates, only
two species have as yet been found in the fossil state, and those in the *coarse Shelly
Limestone* at *Grignon* and *Hauteville*.

12. *NASSA. Lam.*

Oval; mouth terminated below by a deep notch. Pl. 10, fig. 23. Columella covered with a plate. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 69.

13. *PURPURA. (1) Lam.*

Oval. Pl. 11, fig. 2. Columella naked, flattened. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 69.

a. Purpura.

b. Monoceros, Montf. A spine projecting from the base of the outer lip. Pl. 11, fig. 3.

. Ricinella, Lam. Lip of the columella toothed. Pl. 11, fig. 4.

14. *CONCHOLEPAS. (2) Lam.*

Patelliform; outer lip dentated; spire very small: operculum oval, horny. Pl. 10, fig. 17. A furrow from the cavity of the summit terminating between the two anterior teeth of the mouth. *Marine.*
Coast of Peru.
Animal unknown.

15. *CASSIDARIA. Lam.*
MORIO. Montfort.

Conical; mouth effusive; notch terminating in a small canal reflected to the left at the base. Pl. 11, fig. 6. Columella covered by a simple plate formed by the left lip. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 70.

16. *CANCELLARIA, (3) Lam.*

Oval, last whorl ventricose, right lip furrowed within the mouth; almost entire at the base. Pl. 11, fig. 6. Columella with compressed folds and a plate formed by the inner lip. *Marine.*
V. Animal, p. 69.

(1) *Foss. at Courtaignon.*

(2) Lamarck placed the *Concholepas* with the *Patellæ*, but most zoologists seem now to agree with Bruguiere in approaching it to the *Buccinum*, since, according to Dombey's report, the animal is furnished with a tendinous operculum, which only partly closes the shell. The muscular impression, like a large horse-shoe open in front, has some resemblance to that of the *Calyptrea*.

(3) *Foss. at Grignon; Piedmont; Environs of Florence.*

DIVISION XX. ANGYOSTOMATA.

GENERA.

A. *With folds, plaits, or wrinkles, on the columella.*

1. CASSIS. (1) Brug.

Oval; mouth oblong or narrow; the notch terminating in a short canal reflected towards the left at the base; right lip wrinkled transversally. Columella covered with a plate formed by the left lip, wrinkled transversally. *Marine.* Generally in warm climates, at some distance from the shore, in sandy bottoms.

V. Animal, p. 70.

a. The callous pad of the lip dentated exteriorly towards the notch. Pl. 11, fig. 11.

b. The callous pad of the lip not dentated exteriorly towards the notch.

2. CYPRÆA. (2) Lam.

Oval, gibbous in the middle, and narrowed at both ends; lip rolled inwards: no epidermis. Pl. 11, fig. 7, 9, a, b, c. Mouth long, narrow, wrinkled transversally on both sides. *Marine.* V. Animal, p. 68.

3. OLIVA. (3) Lam.

Sub-cylindrical; notched at the base; mouth narrow; channels between the whorls of the spire. Pl. 11, fig. 13. Columella striated obliquely. *Marine.* In warm climates. V. Animal, p. 68.

4. CONOELIX. Swainson.

Coniform; spire very short; mouth linear, narrow. Pl. 12, fig. 1. Columella plaited. *Marine.* Pellew Islands, Otaheite.

5. VOLUTA. (4) Lam.

Oval; spire varying in projection, summit obtuse or nipped. Pl. 12, fig. 2, 3, 4, 5. Columella with folds, the lowest the largest. *Marine.* Generally in warm climates. V. Animal, p. 68.

a Cymbium, Montf. The last whorl ventricose.

b Voluta, Montf. The last whorl conical, narrowing at the ends.

(1) The fossil species (and amongst them the *Cassis Harpæformis*, pl. 11, fig. 12) are found only in the *newest formations*, and it is remarkable that they are very small, compared with the living ones, which are sometimes of a considerable size. They have been found in *England* in the *London Clay* and in the *Crag Marl*.

(2) In the infant state, the *Cypræa* resembles a small thin *Ancillaria*, curved and truncated at the base, pl. 11, fig. 9, a; in the middle age, it is thin, with a projecting spire, pl. 11, fig. 9, b; when adult, it is thicker, and the spire is covered, pl. 11, fig. 9, c. *Foss. in the London Clay; at Grignon.*

(3) *Foss. at Grignon; Aumont, near Montmorency.*

(4) *Foss. in the London Clay; in the Crag Marl; at Grignon; Courtagnon; Chaumont; Beauvais.*

6. MARGINELLA. (1) *Lam.*

Oblong-oval ; a projecting callous pad on the outer lip ; mouth scarcely notched at the base : no operculum.

Columella with folds.

Marine.

Seas of warm climates, principally in the neighbourhood of the Senegal.

V. Animal, p. 69.

a

Spire conical. Pl. 11, fig. 20.

b

Spire obscure. Pl. 11, fig. 19.

c Colombella, *Lam.* The callous pad of the right lip swelled in the middle ; folds of the columella numerous. Pl. 11, fig. 17.

7. VOLVARIA. (2) *Lam.*

Cylindrical, no apparent spire ; mouth narrow, as long as the shell. Pl. 11, fig. 18.

Columella with one or several folds at the base.

Marine.

B. Columella simple.

8. STRUTHIOLARIA. (3)

Lam.

Turreted : 3 undulating sinuses. Pl. 12, fig. 9.

Columella covered with a plate formed by the left lip.

Marine.

Animal unknown.

9. STROMBUS. (4) *Lam.*

Ventricose, with a short canal ; notched or truncated at the base ; right lip dilated in a wing (in the adult), with a sinus towards the base : operculum horny, long, narrow. Pl. 11, fig. 15.

Columella truncated below.

Marine.

Generally in warm climates.

V. Animal, p. 70.

10. TEREHELLUM. (5) *Lam.*

Oblong or sub-cylindrical ; mouth narrow above, simple, enlarged towards the base, notched. Pl. 11, fig. 14.

Ditto.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 68.

(1) *Foss.* at Grignon.

(2) *Foss.* at Grignon.

(3) The Museum gave 100 francs for the type of this new genus, which is now figured for the first time.

(4) *Foss.* in the London Clay ; at Grignon.

(5) *Foss.* at Grignon ; Environs of Paris. The *Terebellum perditum* (the analogous living species is not known) is found in great numbers, and of all ages, at Grignon.

11. PTEROCERA. *Lam.*

Ventricose, with an elongated canal; right lip dilated in a wing (in the adult) divided into long, narrow digitations. Pl. 11, fig. 16.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 70.

12. CONUS. (4) *Lam.*

Like inverted cones, or cylindrical; mouth longitudinal, narrow, simple, effusive at the base: operculum small, horny.

Marine.

Generally within the tropics, at ten or twelve fathoms deep, near sandy coasts.

V. Animal, p. 68.

a Conical spire, crowned with tubercles. Pl. 11, fig. 21.

b Conical spire, not crowned with tubercles. Pl. 11, fig. 22.

c Sub-cylindrical spire, not crowned with tubercles.

13. OVULA. *Brug.*

Gibbous, elongated in a point at each end; mouth longitudinal. Pl. 11, fig. 8, 10.

Both lips rolled inwards.

V. Animal, p. 68.

14. AKERA. *Muller.*

Oval-oblong or oval-concave; more or less rolled on itself; no projecting spire; mouth as long or almost as long as the shell, without notch or canal.

Right lip sharp.

Marine.

In the muddy bottoms of the seas of all climates.

V. Animal, p. 61.

a Bullæa, *Lam.* Contained within the mantle, too small to hold the animal. Pl. 5, fig. 18.

b Bulla (5), *Lam.* Covered with a thin epidermis, large enough to contain the animal, and turned more than the BULLÆA. Pl. 5, fig. 17.

C. Almost flat.

15. APLYSIA. *Lin.* LAPLISIA. *Lam.*

A little convex within, obliquely conical; base thin, summit thickened and obscurely spiral. Pl. 13, fig. 5.

Horny.

Marine.

V. Animal, p. 60.

(4) *Foss.* at Courtagnon; Grignon. The *Conus deperditus*, *Lam.* found in the calcareous shelly matter in the environs of Paris, is, according to Bruguiere, the analogous fossil of the *Cone treillisée*, which lives in the Pacific Ocean, in the neighbourhood of Otaheite.

(5) *Foss.* at Grignon.

16. *DOLABELLA*. Lam. Pl.
13, fig. 6.

Ditto, but base more enlarged in proportion ; summit more prolonged and curved. Calcareous.

Marine.
Mediterranean, Indian Seas.
V. Animal, p. 60.

17. *PLEUROBRANCHUS*. Cuv.
An oval plate.

Marine.
V. Animal, p. 60.

18. *PLANOSPIRITES*. (1)
Faujas.

Sub-orbicular ; a spiral cord-like ridge on the inferior surface. Pl. 1, fig. 20.

Maestricht.

(1) This is one of the rarest and most singular shells found at *Maestricht*, only three having as yet been met with. It seems impossible to determine whether it is an univalve or a bivalve ; for although it resembles the valve of an oyster in form and thickness, it wants the little hollow found at the summit of that shell and serving to lodge the ligament which characterises the genus ; neither has it any apparent muscular impression. If it be a bivalve, it is nearest to the genus *Acardo* of Lamark, but its spiral cord or ridge, with the absence of the hollow and muscular impression, lead us to conclude that it is an univalve.

GENUS HELIX. (1) FERUSSAC.

SUB-GENERA.

A. *Horizontally volute.*1. HELICOGENA. *Fer.*

Globulous or elliptical ; Umbilicus masked.
peristoma simple.

a Collumellatæ. Columella solid and twisted. Pl. 7, fig. 7, 8.

b Acavæ. Umbilicus entirely covered by an expansion of the columella.
Pl. 7, fig. 11, 14.

c Perforatæ. Umbilicus appearing in part, like a cleft, behind the expansion of the columella. Pl. 7, fig. 9, 10.

d Imperforatæ. Depressed, umbilicus closed. Pl. 7, fig. 15, 16, 18.

2. HELICODONTA. *Fer.*

More or less globulous Mouth generally tooth-
and depressed ; peristoma ed in the perfect state.
reflected or thickened.

a Personatæ. Peristoma sinuous and thick ; or reflected with teeth, plates,
or folds. Pl. 7, fig. 17.

b Lamellatæ. Mouth with one or more elongated internal plates. Pl. 7,
fig. 19, *a, b, c, d, e.*

c Maxillatæ. Peristoma with large teeth ; a gutter at the base of the columella. Pl. 7, fig. 21.

d Anostomæ. Tomogeres, *Montf.* Mouth reversed or dorsal, with elevated folds or teeth. Pl. 7, fig. 20.

e Impressæ. Inner lip with longitudinal elevated folds. Pl. 7, fig. 23.

3. HELICIGONA. *Fer.* CARACOLLA. *Lam.*

Carinated, sometimes
conical.

a Caracollæ. Umbilicus covered. Pl. 7, fig. 22 ; pl. 8, fig. 1, 2.

b Vortices, *Ocken.* Umbilicus masked or visible. Pl. 8, fig. 3.

4. HELICELLA. *Fer.* VORTEX. *Ocken.*

Elliptical or flattened. Umbilicus exposed.

a Lomastomæ. Peristoma reflected. Pl. 8, fig. 8.

b Aplostomæ. Peristoma simple. Pl. 8, fig. 4.

c Marginatæ. Peristoma margined. Pl. 8, fig. 5, 7, 18.

(1) *Vide* p. 30.

5. *HELICOSTYLA*. Fer.

Elliptical or trochiform. Columella solid.

- a* *Aplostomæ*. Columella straight; peristoma simple Pl. 8, fig. 6.
- b* *Lamellatæ*. Columella straight, round; peristoma simple; an internal plate on the last whorl. Pl. 8, fig. 9, 10.
- c* *Canaliculatæ*. Columella twisted, as if truncated at the base, or with an internal spiral rib forming a gutter, under the form of a tooth or callosity. Pl. 13, fig. 1.
- d* *Marginata*. Columella flattened, without teeth or plates; peristoma reflected. Pl. 8, fig. 11.

6. *HELICOPHANTA*. Fer.

Spire depressed; volutions rapidly increasing horizontally; mouth very large and oblique; only three to three and a half whorls; the last enormous.

Perforated or umbilicate.

- a* *Vitrinoides*. Peristoma simple. Pl. 7, fig. 2.
- b* *Vesiculæ*. Peristoma thickened and sub-reflected. Pl. 7, fig. 3, 4.

B. Longitudinally volute.

7. *COCHLOHYDRA*. Fer.

AMPHIBULIMA. Lam. *SUC-CINEA*. Drap.

Elongated, oval; volutions rapidly increasing vertically; spire short, with 2 to 4 whorls, the last forming almost the whole of the shell; mouth very large. Pl. 6, fig. 5. Pl. 7, fig. 5, 6.

Peristoma simple.

8. *COCHLOSTYLA*. Fer.

Elongated or ventricose; spire elevated: whorls increasing rapidly.

Columella solid, not truncated at the base.

- a* *Lomastomæ*. Peristoma reflected. Pl. 8, fig. 27.
- b* *Aplostomæ*. (1) Peristoma simple.

9. *COCHLITOMA*. Fer.

ACHATINA. Lam.

Conical or very ventricose, solid, little transparent.

Columella solid, flat, and truncated at the base.

- a* *Liguus*, Montf. Base conical; mouth short; outer lip advanced. Pl. 8, fig. 26.
- b* *Achatina*, Montf. Ventrical; mouth very large; outer lip vertical. Pl. 13, fig. 3.

(1) The *Sultana* (*Helix Gallina Sultana*, Chem.) was sold, at the sale of the Count de Latour d'Auvergne, for 560 francs.

10. COCHLICOPA. *Fer.*(ACHATINA. *Lam.*)

Oviform or turreted; Columella solid, flat,
thin, transparent; mouth truncated, and arched at
narrow. the base.

a Polyphemus, *Montf.* Oviform; mouth long; outer lip vertical. Pl. 8,
fig. 22.

b Styloides. Columna, *Perry.* Turreted; mouth short; outer lip a little
advanced. Pl. 8, fig. 19.

11. COCHLICELLA. *Fer.*(BULIMUS. *Brug.*)

Conical or turreted; Columella twisted and
perforated; whorls nearly hollow.
equal, or the last shorter
than all the others toge-
ther. Pl. 6, fig. 38.

12. COCHLOGENA. *Fer.*(AURICULA. *Lam.* BULI-
MUS. *Lam.*)

Oblong or oviform; last Columella hollow,
whorl of the spire gene- twisted, straight, perfo-
rally longer and larger rated, umbilicate.
than all the others toge-
ther; mouth elongated.

a Umbilicatæ. Columella straight. Pl. 8, fig. 20.

b { Perforatæ.
Bulimulus, *Leach.* } Columella twisted. Pl. 6, fig. 28.

c Lomastomæ. Bulimus, *Lam.* Columella twisted; peristoma reflected.
Pl. 6, fig. 27.

d Helicteres. Turbo, *Chemn.* Mouth short, crescent-shaped. Pl. 12, fig. 15.

e Stomotoides. Auricula, *Lam.* Mouth elongated, angular at its extremi-
ties, or effusive in the upper part; peristoma thickened and reflected;
columella large, more or less spiral, sometimes forming a fold in
the mouth. Pl. 6, fig. 22, 31.

f Dontostomæ. Mouth crescent-shaped; peristoma margined, a little re-
flected; columella twisted, hollowed, flattened at the base, or forming
a protuberance; often perforated. Pl. 8, fig. 23.

13. COCHLODONTA. *Fer.*(PUPA. *Lam.* ODOSTO-
MIA. *Fleming.*)

Cylindrical or fusiform; Columella solid or
whorls equal, numerous, nearly hollow.
narrow; mouth short, al-
most as broad as deep in
the direction of the axis;
several inner teeth or thin
plates; peristoma reflected.

a Pupa, *Lam.* Cylindrical. Pl. 6, fig. 34, 37; pl. 8, fig. 32.

b Chondrus, *Cuv.* Fusiform. Pl. 8, fig. 25; pl. 13, fig. 12.

14. COCHLODINA. *Fer.*CLAUSILIA. *Drap.* VOL-
VULUS. *Ocken.*

Cylindrical or fusiform; whorls equal, numerous, narrow; mouth generally with elevated plates, and always with one or two gutters. Columella solid, often with plates. A pedunculated elastic operculum.

a Pupoides. Mouth without teeth or plates; peristoma not continuous.

b { Tracheloides. }
 { Cyclostoma, *Lam.* } Peristoma continuous. Pl. 8, fig. 31.

c { Anomales. }
 { Pupa, *Drap.* } Mouth without plates. Pl. 8, fig. 29.

d Clausilia, *Drap.* Mouth with plates. Pl. 6, fig. 36.

15. VERTIGO. *Muller.*

Cylindrical, very spiral; volute increasing gradually; mouth narrow, short in the direction of the axis, often dentated. Peristoma often sinuous and reflected.

a Mouth not dentated. Pl. 8, fig. 34.

b Mouth dentated. Pl. 8, fig. 35, 36.

16. PARTULA. *Fer.*

Oval, pointed; spire conical; last whorl gibbous and longer than all the others together; mouth short in the direction of the axis, sometimes dentated or with elevated plates; peristoma generally much reflected. Pl. 8, fig. 30. Columellar side callous at base.

SHELLS.

Shells are envelopes, formed by a calcareous substance, of a foliated texture, and almost as heavy and hard as marble. They form coverings for a great number of animals of the class of *Mollusca*; and every one knows that the variety of their forms, their more or less vivid colours, and the brilliancy of their mother of pearl, constitute some of the finest ornaments of the cabinets of virtuosi. We have sufficiently explained these forms, and we shall presently show their relation with the Orders and Genera of the animals which inhabit them: at present we have only to consider their texture, their growth, and the manner in which they are united to the rest of the body.

They are composed, like bones, of a calcareous matter; intimately connected with a gelatinous substance, and which may be, in like manner, separated by means of acids; but this matter is not disposed in lamina, or in fibres; it is uniformly extended throughout the whole body of the shell.

It is only in some species that we find strata easily separated, and, as it were, agglutinated to each other like the leaves of paper in the formation of pasteboard. We know, from observation, that these strata do not all exist in young animals; they have only the most external, which are, at the same time, the smallest. In proportion as the animal increases in age, it forms a new stratum on the internal surface of the shell, which extends beyond the edges of all the preceding strata, so that each operation of this kind adds to the size of the shell, in length, breadth, and thickness. These are certain facts; to prove them it is only necessary to compare some shells of the same species that have belonged to individuals of different ages; the fewest strata will always be found in the shells of the young. Muscles, which may be observed when very young, and even before they quit the matrix of their mother, have, at that period, shells consisting of one stratum only; but the shell is not therefore soft and gelatinous; it possesses the same firmness as the adult shell, and its greater fragility is merely owing to its thinness.

But are the strata which thus successively augment the dimensions of shells, produced by developement, or by a simple juxta-position? Do the nutritive vessels deposit the calcareous juice at different points, or does it only transude through the skin of the animal, and attach itself to the pre-existing strata? These are questions with respect to which physiologists are not agreed.

The body of the snail appears to adhere to its shell only where the muscles are attached; but Reaumur having placed thin pellicles between the body and parts of the shell, which he purposely broke, these fractures were not repaired; but when this, or any other obstacle, no longer prevented the juices flowing from the surface of the skin, the injured part was speedily regenerated.

These facts favour the idea of the simple juxta-position of a transuded matter: we observe, however, on the other hand, that the oyster and muscle adhere to the shell not only by their muscles, but by the whole border of their mantle; besides, the oyster has always between the two last strata of the convex valve, a considerable vacuity, which is filled with a foetid acrid liquor, and which communicates with the interior of the body by a particular aperture. How is this vacuity produced? and, above all, how is it removed upon the formation of each new stratum, if the arterial and absorbent vessels do not penetrate into the centre of the strata, to regulate its position, and to remove, from time to time, the particles of the shell?

Some observations seem to prove that there are testaceous animals, which,

at certain periods, cast their old shells entirely off, and acquire new ones; but this re-production may also take place by development, as in the horns of the Deer. If the internal strata of those shells which are not cast off, be produced by a development of this kind, it may be compared to that which forms the internal laminae of the hollow horns of the Ox, Sheep, and other Ruminating Mammalia, and even to that by which the epidermis is produced in all animals; that is to say, there must take place a withering, or, as it were, the death of a membrane, which seems to preserve a sort of organization while it remains unexposed to external elements, or while it has not acquired its proper degree of solidity.

In this manner, it appears, are produced all the hard parts which may be regarded as the bones of animals that have no vertebræ. In cray-fish, for example, the calcareous crust which, in them, is at once skin and skeleton; grows no more after it is completely indurated. The animal, however, continues to increase in all its soft parts; and when these become too much confined by the envelope, the latter splits and is detached: but a new covering is found below the old one, which is formed while the latter loses its connection with the body, and as it were dies. The new envelope is at first soft, sensible, and even provided with vessels: but a quantity of calcareous particles, previously accumulated in the stomach, is soon deposited in this covering, hardens it, obstructs the pores and the vessels, and renders it in every respect similar to the shell it has replaced.

The induration of the covering of insects is not completed until they acquire their last form, after which they have no longer any occasion to change their skin: but all their skins they previously cast, though soft, are dead, and already replaced by others, which develop themselves underneath that which is destined to fall off.

All the hard parts, therefore, of white blooded animals, whatever may be their consistence and chemical nature, ought to be compared with respect to the manner of their growth to the epidermis, to nails, and to hollow horns, rather than to real bones. The same remark should perhaps be applied to certain external parts of fishes, though their substance is strictly osseous; for instance, to the bucklers of the Sturgeon and Cyclopterus, and the spinous tubercles of the Ray.

Some white blooded animals have also hard parts internally; but they are not articulated in such a manner as to form the bases of moveable members, and their texture differs considerably from that of ordinary bones. The most remarkable of these hard parts are the teeth in the stomach of the lobster.

The common Cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*) contains in the flesh of the back an oval substance, convex before and behind, white, solid, friable, and of a calcareous nature. This substance is not attached to the flesh, but has the appearance of a foreign body introduced into it. There is no indication of any vessel or nerve penetrating it, nor is any tendon affixed to it. It is composed of thin parallel lamellæ, which are not in immediate contact with each other. The intervals are occupied by an infinite number of small hollow columns standing perpendicular between one lamella and another, and arranged in a very regular *quincunx*.

As the superficies of the lamellæ are plane, and those of the bone itself convex, they necessarily intersect each other: the points of intersection are marked on the surfaces of the bone by regular curvilinear striæ. These bones have a kind of wings which are of a less opaque nature, less brittle, and have greater resemblance to thin elastic horn, than the body of the bone.

To this last substance the parts called the bone in the Calmar (*Sepia loligo*) bear a resemblance; they are transparent, elastic, and very brittle;

their shape is sometimes that of a leaf, and sometimes it is similar to a sword blade. Their connection with the soft parts is the same as the bone of the Cuttle-fish.

We also find a small semi-corneous and semi-friable plate in the body of the fleshy lobe which covers the branchiæ of the *Aplysia*, and there is one still smaller in the cloak of the Slug.

Every thing tends to convince us that those hard parts which are found within *Mollusca*, grow by strata, like their external envelope, and that they are a kind of internal shells.

MOLLUSCA. Cuvier. (1)

Without vertebræ or articulated members; with blood vessels and nerves (2); a simple spinal marrow; lymph, chyle and blood of the same color (a bluish white); generally with salivary glands; a voluminous liver furnishing a great quantity of bile; no pancreas or mesentery; muscles (3) attached to the skin, which forms a soft envelope, contractile, engendering (in several species) stony plates or shells; the viscera and nervous system within this envelope, the latter composed of scattered masses united by nervous filaments, the principal of which, placed on the œsophagus, are called the brain; a complete system of circulation; respiratory organs; organs of digestion and secretion almost as complicated as in vertebrated animals (4).

(1) Before Cuvier, naturalists divided all the *invertebral animals* into two classes, *Insects* and *Worms*.

(2) Humboldt has adopted an ingenious method of distinguishing the nerves from the arteries, or other parts, in the smallest animals. He uses two needles, one gold, the other silver: a point of one is applied to the muscles, and a point of the other to the filament, the nature of which he wishes to discover, while the other extremities of these instruments are brought in contact. If the filament be a nerve, contractions immediately take place in the muscular fibre.

(3) The *Mollusca* with an exterior shell, as *Helices*, *Bulimi*, *Volutæ*, etc. have but one muscle which attaches their body to the shell, by a small part of the back and nearly in the middle of its length. This muscle forms a considerable tendon, similar to a thin ribband, which divides itself into two or three principal ribbands. Each of these subdivides itself into several smaller, which disperse and distribute themselves into all parts of the body. The *Mollusca* with a univalve shell furnished with an operculum, have two muscles of attachment: one of these muscles unites the animal to its shell and resembles that just described in the univalves without opercula; the other, which adheres to the operculum, is generally round, very wide, but not thick.

(4) The *Mollusca* with a trunk, as the *Buccini*, *Volutæ*, etc. are carnivorous; they make use of their trunk as a gimlet, and even bore through other shells and suck the flesh of the animals within. Those which have strong horny jaws and a beak like a parrot, are also carnivorous or nourish themselves with animal substances, like the *Cephalopoda*. The *Mollusca* which have a muffle and two jaws, one of which at least is furnished with small teeth, are herbivorous or frugivorous, such as the *Limaces*, *Helices*, *Bulimi*, etc.

MOLLUSCA.

CLASSES.

A. *With univalve shells, or none.*

1. CEPHALOPODA.

Body in the form of a bag, open before, containing the branchiæ.

A head covered with large, long, fleshy productions, serving for locomotion and prehension.

Sexes separate.

2. PTEROPODA.

Body entirely closed.

Appendages of the head small or none; organs of movement two wings or membranous fins on the side of the neck, and frequently bearing the branchial tissue.

Hermaphrodite.

3. GASTEROPODA.

Creep on the fleshy disk of the belly, sometimes compressed into a fin (2).

A head distinct and anterior, or none.

Hermaphrodite and sexes separate.

(1) These are the only Mollusca in which organs of hearing have been discovered, and which have the brain (sending forth innumerable optic nerves from the two ganglions) within a cartilaginous box: they are called Cephalopoda because they have the feet on the head. They have three hearts; they respire in water by branchiæ; their mouth is placed in the centre of their feet, and resembles a beak; the head is also distinguished by very large eyes, and has the ears placed internally; the stomach is muscular like a gizzard, the liver very voluminous. A particular gland secretes a black liquor, which they throw out, and which darkens the water around them whenever they wish to conceal themselves. They swim with their head behind; and walk in all directions with the head below and the body above. Aristotle remarked, that certain herbs, which have a strong odour, were avoided by *cuttle-fishes* and the *octopus*.

(2) They are so called because they crawl on their bellies; the head is moveable, and frequently provided with tentacula; the heart is single.

When the name of the genus appears in the following tables without any characteristic particulars, the animal is very imperfectly known.

B. *With bivalve shells, or none.*

4. ACEPHALA.

No apparent head ; Branchiæ composed of large leaves covered with vascular net-work, upon or between containing the branchiæ which the water passes. and viscera.

Hermaphrodite.

5. BRACHIOPODA.

Mantle lobed ; mouth exterior, between the bases of two long fleshy arms supplying the place of a foot and with numerous filaments. Branchiæ composed of small leaves, ranged round the edge of the inner face of each lobe.

Fixed, without the power of locomotion.

6. CIRRHOPODA.

With numerous hairy filaments, in pairs, composed of small articulations representing feet or fins, towards the orifice of the shell ; mouth at the bottom of the shell.

Ditto.

CLASS I. CEPHALOPODA.

GENERA.

A. *No exterior shell.*

1. OCTOPUS. *Lam.* (Poly-
pus of the Ancients.)
(1). Pl. 14, fig. 11.

Bag oval, without fins. 8 Feet, very large in proportion to the body, and united by a membrane at their base. 2 Small conical horny grains on each side of the back.

2. LOLIGO. *Lam.*

Bag with two fins towards the point. Pl. 14, fig. 1, 10! 8 Feet with little suckers (or short pedicles), and two arms to the head, much longer than the feet, with suckers at the end only (2). A horny plate within the back.

3. SEPIA. (3) *Lam.*

A fleshy fin along each side of the bag. Ditto. Shell oval, thick, gibbous.

B. *Shells interior ; chambered.*

4. SPIRULA. *Lam.*

Ditto. Pl. 14, fig. 3.

5. NAUTILUS.

Ditto.

Mouth with several circles of numerous small tentacula without suckers. A ligament from the back passing throughout the syphon, and attaching the animal. (4)

(1) The reservoir for the ink is enchased in the liver. Some believe that the *Sepia rugosa* is the species which furnishes the Indian ink. The Mediterranean produces a species remarkable for its musky odour.

(2) They make use of these as anchors.

(3) They lay their eggs attached to one another like bunches of grapes, which has given rise to the vulgar name of Sea-grapes.

(4) According to Rumphius ; who says that the animal of the *Nautilus Pompilius* is partly lodged in the last chamber of the shell, and has the bag, eyes, parrot-beak and funnel of the other *Cephalopoda*. It is also probable that the epidermis is prolonged on the exterior of the shell.

C. *Shells exterior; not chambered.*

6. ARGONAUTA. (1)

Ditto.

Two of the tentacula
with a membranous en-
largement.

(1) The animal uses its shell as a boat, and when the sea is calm it is seen navigating on the surface, employing six of its tentacula as oars, and raising two, which, from the considerable membranous enlargement, serve as sails. Pl. 15, fig. 1. If the waves are agitated, or any danger appears, the Argonaut draws its tentacula or arms within the shell, concentrates itself, and sinks to the bottom. The ancients were acquainted with this singular animal and its manœuvre; it is their Nautilus and Pompilus.—*Plin.* IX, cap. 29. Blainville and Dr. Leach consider the animal found in the *A. argo* (Pl. 15, fig. 2) to be parasitical, and allied to the *Octopus*, under the name of *Ocythoë*.

CLASS II. PTEROPODA.

GENERA.

A. *Head distinct.*1. CLIO. *Lin.*

No mouth; head formed by two rounded lobes; tentacula small. Pl. 15, fig. 3. Fins with a vascular net-work instead of branchiæ. No shell.

2. CLEODORA. *Peron.*

Two membranous wings, with the mouth between, having a small lip.

An envelope. Pl. 5, fig. 2.

3. CYMBULIA. *Peron.*

A large fin with three lobes, two tubercles and a small fleshy beard at the base of the smallest.

Envelope cartilaginous or gelatinous. Pl. 5, fig. 3.

4. LIMACINA. (1) *Cuv.*

Head and wings resembling those of the *Clio*: body terminated by a spiral tail lodged in a very thin shell.

A shell.

5. PNEUMODERMON. *Cuv.*

Branchiæ on the surface of the body; fins small; a small lobe or fleshy tentaculum beneath the mouth. Pl. 15, fig. 4, 5.

No mantle.

No shell.

B. *Head indistinct.*6. HYALEA. *Lam.*

Two large wings; mantle cleft at the sides, branchiæ within the clefts. Pl. 14, fig. 8.

A shell.

(1) This animal also uses its shell as a boat, and its wings as oars, when it swims on the surface of the sea. The species known (*Clio Helicina* of Phipps. *Gmel.* *Argonauta arctica*, *Fabric Faun. Grænl.* 387) is scarcely less abundant in the northern seas than the *Clio borealis*, and, like it, is said to be one of the principal aliments of the whale.

CLASS III. GASTEROPODA.

ORDERS.

1. NUDIBRANCHI. (1)

No shell. Pl. 15, fig. 7, 8, 9. Branchiæ naked, dorsal. Hermaphrodite.

2. INFEROBRANCHI.

Ditto. Pl. 15, fig. 10, 11, 12. Branchiæ naked, under the edges of the mantle.

3. TECTIBRANCHI.

Shell more or less developed, within the mantle. Pl. 16, fig. 1, 2, 3. Branchiæ covered by the mantle.

4. PULMOBRANCHI.

A great number with turbinated shells, always without opercula. A cavity for respiration, opened and shut at will.

5. PECTINIBRANCHI.

Shells completely turbinated, and generally more or less closed by an operculum attached to the posterior part of the foot. Branchiæ hidden in a dorsal cavity open above the head. Pl. 13, fig. 18. Sexes separate.

6. SCUTIBRANCHI. (2)

Shells very open, often in the form of a shield, without opercula. Pl. 14, fig. 20. Ditto. Hermaphrodite.

7. CYCLOBRANCHI.

Shells of one or several pieces, never turbinated, without opercula. Branchiæ around the foot, under the edges of the mantle. Pl. 14, fig. 5, 6.

(1) The greater number swim reversed, the foot (concave like a boat) on the surface, aiding themselves with the edges of their mantle and using their tentacula as oars.

(2) The heart is traversed by the rectum, and receives the blood by two auricles, as in the greater number of *Bivalves*.

ORDER I. NUDIBRANCHII.

GENERA.

1. DORIS. (1) *Cuv.*

Branchiæ posterior,
ranged in a circle.

2 Small conical tenta-
acula to the mouth,
and 2 club-shaped from
the upper part of the
mantle.

Mouth a small trunk
on the fore part of the
mantle.

2. POLYCERA. *Cuv.*

Branchiæ as in *Doris*,
but more simple and with
two membranous plates
covering them in the mo-
ment of danger.

2 Club-shaped tenta-
cula before; 4 or 6
others simply pointed.

3. TRITONIA. (2) *Cuv.*

Branchiæ ranged along
the two sides of the back.

Ditto.

Mouth with large
membranous lips.

4. THETHYS. *Lin.*

Two rows of branchiæ
the whole length of the
back, like bunches of fea-
thers; a large, membra-
nous, fringed veil on the
head.

2 Compressed tenta-
cula, with a small coni-
cal point on the edge.

Mouth a membranous
trunk without jaws.

5. SCYLLÆA. (3) *Lin.*

Body compressed; foot
narrow, with a furrow
for seizing the stems of
fuci: two pair of mem-
branous crests on the
back. Pl. 15, fig. 7, 8, 9.

Ditto.

Mouth like a small
trunk.

6. GLAUCUS. (4)

Body long, slim; three
or four branchiæ on each
side, formed of long
thongs, disposed like fans
and serving as fins.

4 Very small conical
tentacula.

Swim on their back.

(1) A peculiar liquor issues from a gland interlaced with the liver. They are found in all seas. Their spawn is spread like gelatinous bands on stones, varecs, etc.

(2) The orifice for the liquor is pierced to the right, and their mouth is armed within by two lateral jaws, horny and sharp, and resembling shears.

(3) The middle of the stomach is furnished with a fleshy ring, armed with sharp horny blades like knives.

(4) They are beautiful little animals inhabiting the Mediterranean and the Ocean, agreeably coloured with azure and mother of pearl, and swim on their back with great swiftness. They have not yet been dissected, and the species are not very clearly distinguished.

7. EOLIDIA.

Branchiæ like plates or leaves, in transversal rows on the two sides of the back. Pl. 15, fig. 6.

8. TERCIPES. *Cuv.*

A row of branchiæ (1) along each side of the back.

2 Tentacula.

Walk on their back.

ORDER II. INFEROBRANCHI.

GENERA.

1. PHYLLIDIA. (2) *Cuv.*

Mantle naked, generally coriaceous. Pl. 15, fig. 10, 11, 12.

1 Tentaculum on each side of the mouth, and 2 from above the two small cavities of the mantle.

Mouth a small trunk.

2. DIPHYLLIDIA.

Mantle more pointed behind : head semicircular.

1 Pointed tentaculum and a slight tubercle on each side of the head.

(1) These are each terminated by a little sucker, and serve as feet for walking on the back.

(2) Their heart is towards the middle of the back, the stomach is simple and membranous, and the intestine short.

ORDER III. TECTIBRANCHI.

GENERA.

1. PLEUROBRANCHUS. (1)

Cuv.

Body as if between two shields formed by the foot and the mantle; the latter sometimes containing an oval calcareous plate.

2 Tubulous and cleft tentacula on the mouth (a small trunk), surmounted by a lip.

Branchiæ along the left side, in the furrow between the mouth and the foot.

2. APLYSIA. (2) *Lin.*

Edges of the foot turned up, flexible, encircling the back in every part: head borne on a neck. Pl. 14, fig. 2, 11,* 14.

2 Superior tentacula, hollowed like the ears of a quadruped, with the eyes at the base; 2 others flattened and at the edge of the lower lip.

Branchiæ on the back and attached to a stem covered by a small membranous mantle, containing a hollow flat shell.

3. DOLABELLA. *Lam.*

Body resembling a truncated cone; shell calcareous.

Ditto.

Branchiæ at the posterior extremity of the body.

4. NOTARCHUS. *Cuv.*

Mantle with an oblique cleft above the neck communicating with the branchiæ.

Ditto.

Branchiæ as in *Aplysia*.

(1) They have four stomachs; the second is fleshy, sometimes armed with bony pieces, and the third furnished interiorly with longitudinal projecting plates; the intestine is short.

(2) An enormous membranous crop conducts to a muscular gizzard, armed within by pyramidal, cartilaginous corpuscles, followed by a third stomach sown with sharp crooks, and a fourth in the form of a cœcum: the intestine is voluminous. These animals feed on fucus. A peculiar gland furnishes, by an orifice situated near the womb, a limpid humour, which is said to be sour in some species; a deep purple liquor issues abundantly from the edges of the mantle, with which the animal colors the water to a considerable distance on the approach of danger. When Apuleius was accused of magic and poisoning, it was reported as a principal evidence that he had engaged some fishermen to procure him an *Aplysia* (Sea-Hare); and it is to the following part of his description that we owe the only characteristic which has enabled us to recognise so celebrated an animal. "It has an extraordinary property, of which my predecessors have been ignorant, which is, that being otherwise destitute of bone, it has twelve small ones in its belly, similar to the astragali of the hog, attached and tied together." The form of the *Aplysia* explains the name of *Sea-Hare*; and their smell, and the liquor which they produce, account for the pernicious properties attributed to them.

5. AKERA. (1) Muller.

Tentacula so short and broad as to appear wanting or replaced by a fleshy rectangular shield. Pl. 16, fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

ORDER IV. PULMONACEÆ.

GENERA.

A. *Terrestrial; shell interior; almost all with 4 tentacula.*

1. LIMAX. (2) Lin.

Body elongated; a fleshy disk instead of a mantle, anterior and covering the pulmonary cavity only. Pl. 13, fig. 18. Pl. 15, fig. 13.

Orifice of respiration on the right side towards the front.

2. TESTACELLA. (3) Lam.

Mantle very small, posterior. Pl. 16, fig. 18.

Orifice of respiration posterior.

3. PARMACELLA. Cuv.

Mantle membranous, with the edges flaccid. Pl. 14, fig. 9. Pl. 16, fig. 9.

Orifice of respiration under the right side of the middle part of the mantle.

B. *Terrestrial; shell exterior; almost all with 4 tentacula.*

4. VITRINA. Drap. HELICO-LIMAX. Ferus. (4)

Body protected in front by a sort of cuirass, and behind by a thin shell which may be partly covered by the lobes of the collar or mantle. Pl. 14, fig. 12.

Body too large to enter entirely within the shell.

(1) Their hermaphroditism, the position of their two sexes, the complication and armour of their stomach, the purple liquor produced by several of their species, approach them to the Aplysia.

(2) Their mouth has only an upper jaw, in the form of a dentated crescent, which enables them to gnaw herbs and fruits.

(3) The *T. haliotide* lives under ground, and feeds principally on worms. M. de Ferussac has observed, that its mantle expands extraordinarily when it is in too dry a place, affording it a sort of shelter.

(4) The mantle has a double edge; the upper, which is divided into several lobes, can extend far beyond the shell, and fold back to rub and polish it.

5. HELICARION, *Ferus*.

Body truncated behind, with a cuirass in front, under the anterior edge of which it retires its head : shell posterior ; foot separated from the body by a furrow and with a mucous pore at its extremity. Pl. 14, fig. 7. Pl. 16, fig. 6.

6. HELIX. (1) *Lin.*

Body with a muscular disk or foot, sometimes pediculated, more or less gibbous and spiral above.

Mantle forming a kind of ring or collar (at the point of junction of the two parts of the body), in which is pierced the round orifice of the respiratory cavity.

Head indistinct, with two pair of retractile tentacula, the posterior the larger, and bearing the eyes at the summit ; mouth with a pair of short appendages.

a. *Bulimus*, *Lam.* (2)

b. *Pupa*, *Lam.*

c. *Scarabæus*, *Montf.*

d. *Chondrus*, *Cuv.*

e. *Amphibulima*, *Lam.* (3) Inferior tentacula very small.

f. *Clausilia*, *Drap.* (4)

g. *Achatina*, *Lam.* (5)

(1) V. p. 74.

(2) Large and beautiful species are found in warm countries : some are remarkable for the size of their eggs, the shell of which is stony ; and others for their sinistral shell. The *Helix decollata* has the singular habit of breaking the whorls at the top of its spire, proving that the muscles of the animal can detach themselves from the shell without injury, and that they adhere to different points of the shell successively. How is it that they thus effect the separation of the vessels from one part to implant them in another ? for it sometimes happens that this *Helix* or *Bulimus* has but one of the original whorls of its spire left. Some species of *Pupa*, *Clausilia*, and *Melania* are found in the same state. The *Kambeul* of Adanson appears to pass the dry season in a deep trance, like the *Limax* of Europe, for he found several half buried after the month of September. Some had even already began to close the mouth of their shell with a whitish plastery matter, to defend themselves from the long drought, which continues at Senegal from October to the following June.

(3) This animal may perhaps be considered as a *Testacella* with a large shell. Its inferior tentacula are very small, and it lives on herbs and bushes by the side of streams, which has caused it to be thought an amphibious genus.

(4) In the narrow part of the last whorl we generally find a small plate, slightly curved like an S : its use to the animal is unknown.

(5) At the extremity of the truncated columella we find the first indication of the notches in the shells of the marine *Gasteropoda*,

*C. Aquatic ; 2 tentacula.**Without a shell.*5. ONCHIDIUM. (1) *Buchanan.*A broad fleshy mantle.
Pl. 16, fig. 8.

2 Long retractile tentacula, and two triangular lips.

Orifice of respiration under the posterior part of the mantle.

*With shells.*6. ANCYLUS. *Geoff.*

Eyes at the inner base of the tentacula.

7. PLANORBIS. (2) *Brug.*
Pl. 16, fig. 10.

Tentacula thin, filiform.

Ditto.

7. LYMNÆUS. (3) *Lam.*

Tentacula compressed, broad, triangular.

Eyes near the base of the inner edge.

8. PHYSA. (4) *Drap.*

Two dentated lobes to the mantle.

Tentacula thin, pointed.

Eyes at the inner base, which is much enlarged.

9. AURICULA. *Lam.*10. CONOVULA. *Lam.*11. TORNATELLA. *Lam.*12. PYRAMIDELLA. *Lam.*

 Animals unknown, but (from the form of the shell and the absence of the operculum) approximating to the *Auricula*.

(1) The ^{se.}mollusca, destitute of jaws, have a muscular gizzard, followed by two membranous stomachs.

(2) A red and abundant liquor exudes from the edges of its mantle, but it is not their blood; they are the constant companions of the *Lymnæi* in all stagnant waters.

(3) We find them floating on the surface of the water with the foot turned upwards, and very rarely creeping on hard substances; when disturbed they fall or sink, and remain a long time immoveable before they reappear at the surface.

(4) This animal, when it swims or creeps, covers its shell with the two dentated lobes of its mantle.

ORDER V. PECTINIBRANCHI.

FAMILIES.

1. TROCHOÏDA.

Shell spiral, mouth entire, without notch or canal. Pl. 9, fig. 7.

An operculum.

2. BUCCINOÏDA.

Shell spiral, with a notch or canal for the passage of the siphon, which is a prolonged fold of the mantle. Pl. 10, fig. 21.

3. SIGARETOÏDA.

Shell flattened, hidden during life within a spongy buckler which is the true mantle. Pl. 5, fig. 25. Pl. 14, fig. 15, 16.

FAMILY 1. TROCHOÏDA.

GENERA.

1. TURBO. *Lin.*

Shell turbinated, mouth
round.

a. Turbo, *Lam.* (1)

Membranous wings
on the side of the foot.
Pl. 17, fig. 6, 7, 8, 9,
10.

2 Long tentacula.

Eyes on stems at the
outer bases of the tenta-
cula.

b. Delphinula, *Lam.*

c. Vermicularia. Pl.
19, fig. 8. 9.

2 Triangular, flattened, Ditto.
small tentacula.

d. Turritella, *Lam.*

e. Scalaria, *Lam.* (2)
Pl. 17, fig. 1.

2 Long, slim tentacula. Ditto.

(1) To these belong the thick, strong opercula, so frequently found in collections, which were formerly employed in medicine under the name of *unguis odoratus*.

(2) The mouth is encircled by a callous pad, which the animal repeats from space to space as its shell increases, so as to give the appearance of ladders.

Fresh-water and Terrestrial.	f. <i>Cyclostoma</i> , Lam.	A vascular net-work on the partitions of the pectoral cavity, instead of branchiæ; respiratory cavity communicating with the exterior air by a lateral cleft.	2 Tentacula terminated by blunt tubercles.	Eyes on two tubercles near the base of the tentacula.
	g. <i>Helicina</i> , Lam. (1)	Head proboscidi-form, bilabiate; respiratory cavity as in <i>Cyclostoma</i> .	2 Filiform tentacula.	Eyes at the outer base.
	h. <i>Valvata</i> , Muller. (2)	With branchiæ.	2 Slim tentacula.	Eyes at the superior bases
	i. <i>Paludina</i> , Lam. (3)	With branchiæ; a very short trunk. Pl. 14, fig. 19. Pl. 17, fig. 2.	2 Pointed tentacula.	Eyes at the outer base.
	j. <i>Monodonta</i> , Lam.	Animal more ornamented, generally with three filaments on each side as long as the tentacula.		

2. *TROCHUS*. Lin.

Mouth of the shell angular, more or less quadrangular, oblique to the axis. Three filaments at each edge of the mantle, or appendages to the foot. Pl. 17, fig. 3, 4, 12*, 13.

a. *Trochus*.b. *Solarium*.

(1) M. Blainville is convinced that this is the place of the *Helicina*; but M. de Ferussac says that it has a collar, with the respiratory hole pierced to the left.

(2) In the *V. cristata* the branchiæ, formed like a feather, proceed from underneath the mantle, and float beyond it with a vibratory motion when the animal wishes to breathe; on the right side of the body is a filament resembling a third tentaculum.

(3) The female of the *P. vivipara* produces living young, which are found in her oviductus, in the spring, in all the stages of developement. Spallanzani asserts that these young separated at the moment of their birth, and nourished apart, reproduce without fecundation like those of the Vine-fretter. The *P. cristata* one of the small species found in salt water ponds, and described by M. Beudant, moves its tentacula incessantly as oars when it sails on the surface of the water.

3. CONCHYLIIUM. *Cuv.*

Entirely aquatic or breathing by branchiæ.

a. Ampullaria.

Animal not yet described, but probably resembling the Paludina.

b. Melania.

Animal not well known.

c. Phasianella.

Double lips notched and fringed, each wing with three filaments.

2 Long tentacula.

Eyes on two tubercles at the outer base of the tentacula.

d. Ianthina. (1)

A vesicular organ under the foot, like a frothy ball but solid, which admits of floating but not of creeping; head like a cylindrical trunk, mouth with little fangs. Pl. 14, fig. 13.

4. NERITA. *Lin.*

Shells with the columella straight, the mouth semi-circular or semi-elliptic, and closed entirely by an operculum.

a. Natica, *Lam.*

Foot large; operculum horny. Pl. 17, fig. 17, 18.

Tentacula simple.

Eyes at the base of the tentacula.

b. Nerita, *Lam.* (2)

Foot moderate; operculum stony. Pl. 17, fig. 11, 12.

.. ..

Eyes on stems at the side of the tentacula.

c. Neritina.

Foot moderate; operculum horny.

.. ..

.. ..

(1) The common species (*Helix Ianthina*, *Lin.*) List. 572, 24, is a pretty violet-coloured shell, abounding in the Mediterranean. When the animal is touched, it sheds a thick liquor of a deep violet colour, which tints the sea around it.

(2) The opercula of some univalve shells, particularly of the *Nerita*, are articulated by ginglymus.

FAMILY II. BUCCINOÏDA.

GENERA.

1. CONUS. *Lin.*

Trunk elongating considerably ; operculum placed obliquely on the foot, narrow, too short to close the mouth of the shell ; a long respiratory tube. Pl. 16, fig. 12.

Tentacula elongating considerably.

Eyes near the points on the outer side of the tentacula.

2. CYPRÆA. (1) *Lin.*

Mantle large enough to curl up and envelope the shell : foot thin ; no operculum. Pl. 16, fig. 11.

Tentacula moderate.

Eyes at the outer base.

3. OVULA. *Brug.*4. TEREBELLUM. *Lam.*5. VOLUTA. *Lin.*

Shell terminated by a notch, with projecting and oblique folds on the columella. Pl. 18, fig. 1, 2.

a. Oliva, *Brug.*

A tube above the head for respiration.

2 Long pointed tentacula.

Eyes towards the middle of the tentacula.

b. Voluta.

An elongated trunk, cylindrical and retractile, with small crooked teeth ; a respiratory tube projecting obliquely behind the head ; foot very large ; no operculum. Pl. 18, fig. 2.

2 Pointed tentacula, from a veil on the head.

Eyes at the outer base.

c. Cymbium.

A very large foot ; no operculum. Pl. 18, fig. 1.

2 Tentacula, from a veil on the head.

Eyes on the veil outside the tentacula.

(1) The mantle is sufficiently large to turn back upon the shell and envelope it ; at a certain age it covers the shell with a layer of another colour, so that this difference, added to the form assumed by the aperture, might cause the adult to be taken for another species. V. p. 41.

d. Marginella.

Foot very large, partly covers the shell by raising the lobes of the mantle ; a retractile trunk, a respiratory tube above the head ; no operculum.

Eyes on the outer base of the tentacula.

*e. Mitra.**f. Cancellaria.*

6. BUCCINUM.

Shells without folds on the columella ; with a notch or short canal inflected towards the left, for the passage of the respiratory tube. Pl. 10, fig. 21.

a. Buccinum.

No veil to the head ; a trunk ; a respiratory tube formed by the mantle ; operculum horny. Pl. 17, fig. 15, 16. Pl. 13, fig. 16, 19, 20.

2 Conical tentacula far apart.

Eyes on the outer side of the tentacula.

*b. Eburna, Lam.**c. Dolium, Lam.**d. Harpa, Lam.**e. Nassa, Lam.*

Ventral disk enlarged, truncated anteriorly, prolonged beyond the head ; a tube above the head formed by the mantle.

2 Pointed tentacula.

Eyes in the middle part of the tentacula.

f. Purpura, Brug. (1)

Foot elliptical ; respiratory tube prolonged above the head ; operculum cartilaginous. Pl. 17, fig. 14.

Ditto.

Eyes in the middle of the outer part of the tentacula.

(1) The animal furnishes a matter fit for dying red, which the ancients used, and which is still employed in the north of Europe.

g. *Cassis*. Brug.

Animal resembling the *Buccinum*, but the operculum horny and dentated in order to pass between the wrinkles of the outer lip. Pl. 18, fig. 7.

h. *Cassidaria*, Lam.

Animal resembling the *Buccinum*.

i. *Terebra*, Lam.

7. CERITHIUM.

Shell with a turreted spire, mouth oval, canal short, curved to the left or backwards; operculum round and horny. Pl. 13, fig. 17. Pl. 18, fig. 3.

A veil on the head.

Two tentacula, far apart, with the eyes at the side.

8. MUREX. Lin.

Canal of the shell projecting, straight; operculum horny. Pl. 10, fig. 2.

No veil.

2 Long tentacula, near to each other, with the eyes at the exterior side.

a. *Murex*, Lam.

A retractile trunk; a tubulous prolongation of the mantle; operculum small, horny. Pl. 18, fig. 4, 6. Pl. 19, fig. 2.

b. *Ranella*, Lam.c. *Fusus*, Lam. Pl. 18, fig. 5.d. *Turbinella*, Lam.e. *Pleurotoma*, Lam.f. *Pyrula*, Lam.g. *Fasciolaria*, Lam.

9. STROMBUS. Lin.

Canal straight or inflected towards the right; lip dilating with age but preserving a sinus near the canal, under which the animal passes its head.

a. *Strombus*, Lam.

Operculum horny, long, narrow; foot small. Pl. 19, fig. 1.

b. *Pterocera*, Lam.c. *Rostellaria*, Lam.

FAMILY III. SIGARETOÏDA.

GENERA.

1. SIGARETUS. *Cuv.*

A notch and semi-canal in front, conducting the water into the branchial cavity. Pl. 14, fig. 15, 16.

Tentacula conical.

Eyes at outer base of the tentacula.

2. CRYPTOSTOMA. *Blainv.*

Foot enormous, four or five times larger than the body; mouth hidden under the anterior edge of the shell.

Tentacula short, conical, with appendages at the base.

ORDER VI. SCUTIBRANCHI.

GENERA.

1. HALYOTIS. *Lin.*

Shell turbinated. Pl. 5, fig. 24.

a. Halyotis. *Lam.* (1)

Mouth a short trunk. Pl. 13, fig. 21. Pl. 14, fig. 20. Pl. 19, fig. 3, 4, 5.

Tentacula long, some at the edges of the cavity of the branchiæ, and passing through the last holes of the shell.

Eyes on two cylindrical stems.

b. Padolla.

c. Stomatia. (2)

2. CAPULUS. *Montf.*

Shell conical; branchiæ on the anterior edge of the cavity; trunk rather long; a folded membranous veil under the neck. Pl. 16, fig. 7.

2 Conical tentacula.

Eyes on the outer base of the tentacula.

(1) The mantle is deeply cleft on the right side, and the water which passes through the holes of the shell, proceeds by this cleft into the branchial cavity. There are three or four filaments along the edges of the mantle, which the animal has the power of pushing out through the holes.

(2) The animal is not known: it may possibly belong to the *Pectinibranchi*.

3. CREPIDULA. *Lam.*

Shell with an oval base ; the abdominal bag) containing the viscera) on the plate of the shell ; the foot beneath ; the head and branchiæ in front. Pl. 16, fig. 15, 16, 17.

Shells, and the position of the heart and branchiæ, symmetrical.

4. FISSURELLA. *Lam.*

A conical shell on the middle of the back, with a small hole at the summit (for the passage of the water for respiration) extending to the cavity of the branchiæ on the fore part of the back ; a branchial comb on each side ; with filaments on the sides of the foot. Pl. 16, fig. 14. Pl. 19, fig. 6, 7.

2 Conical tentacula.

Eyes at the outer base of the tentacula.

5. EMARGINULA. *Lam.*

A fissure instead of a hole, for the same purpose ; edges of the mantle covering a great part of the shell. Pl. 16, fig. 13.

Eyes on a tubercle at the outer base of the tentacula.

6. SEPTARIA. *Fer.* NAVICELLA. *Lam.*

A moveable, angular, testaceous plate (besides the shell) hidden in the back of the abdominal bag.

7. CARINARIA. (1) *Lam.*

A compressed, muscular portion under the belly, serving as a fin ; shell attached on the branchiæ ; a trunk ; head furnished with tubercles. Pl. 14, fig. 17.

2 Tentacula.

Eyes at the base of the tentacula.

8. CALYPTRÆA. *Lam.*

(1) The skin of these animals is almost gelatinous, and has a layer of fibres under it, which, when they are taken, contracts so much as to tear the body and let out the intestines.

ORDER VII. CYCLOBRANCHI.

GENERA.

1. PATELLA. (1) *Lin.*

Shell of a single piece ;
a cord of small branchial
leaves under the edges of
the mantle ; a thick, short
trunk. Pl. 14, fig. 5, 6.

2 Pointed tentacula.

Eyes at the outer
base of the tentacula.

2. CHITON. (2) *Lin.*

A range of testaceous, A membranous veil
symmetrical scales along on the mouth instead of
the back of the mantle. tentacula.

(1) The mouth is fleshy, and contains a spiny tongue, lengthened posteriorly,
and folded deeply within.

(2) The shell of the *Chiton* will be figured and described with the *Multivalves*.

HELIX.

The eggs of the *Helices* are generally round, white, and moderately large; they are at first rather glutinous, and especially in those species which deposit them in series or in the form of a chaplet. They are frequently deposited one by one, or in an irregular mass, in holes hollowed in soft ground by the animal; but generally in natural excavations, cracks in the ground, trees, rocks, or old walls, where there is a constant humidity. At the end of a period, which varies according to the species, and perhaps according to circumstances, the eggs hatch, and a small snail comes out, clothed with a shell (Pl. 7, fig. 3) so extremely thin and so nearly membranous, that, fearful of the effect of the air and sun, they only quit the holes wherein they were born, during the night. They at first grow very rapidly, and afterwards so gradually that the growth may be judged of by the striæ of the shell: they probably live very long, but this is a part of their history not very well known. The increase of their bodies necessarily requires a proportionate increase of the shell, and at the period when this takes place, the *Helices* assemble in numbers: the animal remains in a state of repose, buries itself in some cavity, and there produces from every part of its mantle, and especially from the edge (thickened into a pad), a layer of a glutinous, calcareous matter, which lies within the preceding, projecting a little beyond its edge; it is this point of junction with the new layer which forms the stria marking its growth, and it is as much wider as the animal is better nourished and more vigorous. When the shell has attained its full growth, it merely thickens, and in the greater number of species forms a callous pad, more or less thick; it also deposes, on the part of the spire which invades the mouth of the shell, a thin calcareous matter, which joins the two lips, and is called a callosity. (Pl. 7, fig. 3.) Although this is termed the complete or finished shell, the animal becomes adult, or has the power of reproduction, long before: but it is important to remark, that the shell of the same individual differs considerably according to the age of the animal. The spire is less elevated as the animal is younger, and the last whorl is consequently much greater in proportion; the umbilicus is more exposed, the mouth wider, the lip sharper, and the shell thinner. When it is completed, the last whorl swerves from the spiral line which renders the mouth narrower. We also find anomalies which we cannot account for. (V. Pl. 7, fig. 12, 13, 14. Pl. 6, fig. 13.)

It appears that the larger species serve as food in several countries. According to Pliny, the Romans consumed a great many, and sought them for their tables, and he gives the name of the person who first thought of raising them in a sort of park and fattening them with choice food. L. 8, c. 39. Some authors assert that they are still eaten in different countries, and amongst others in Silesia, Brabant, Liège, Switzerland, Italy, and several provinces in France. In the neighbourhood of Rochelle they are said to be parked by putting them one above another in layers, moss or other plants being strewed between each. It is admitted that those which live in elevated spots are the best, and that they partake a little of the taste of the plants on which they feed. The Ashantees eat snails after they have been smoke-dried, and the Tamoul people eat the animal of the *Ampullaria* (Pl. 9, fig. 1), which they call *Netté*. A great many are sold in the markets of Paris and other great cities, not as food, but to make mucilaginous broths for those who are attacked with certain disorders of the lungs. One would be still more inclined to doubt the efficacy of snails in curing hernia in its earliest stage, by producing the contraction of the inguinal ring; yet M. Georges Ta-

renne, the author of a little treatise called *Cochliopérie*, assures us of this. He employs the blood of the animal, which he obtains by pricking it with a sharp-pointed instrument, and puts it in the shape of a cataplasm on the cushion of the bandage.

Physiologists have made use of these animals to prove that reproduction does not confine itself to unimportant parts, or to animals of a very low rank. The beautiful experiments of Trembley, on green *hydræ* or fresh water *polypti*, had put it beyond doubt, that in this degree of organisation an animal could not only reproduce the different parts of its body, but that, if it were cut in pieces, each piece would become a perfect animal: he even caused six and seven heads to spring from a simple body, by dividing the animal into as many longitudinal shreds. The following year (in 1745), Bonnet, wishing to repeat the experiments of Trembley, and being unable to procure the green *hydræ*, tried if fresh water worms, a species of *Naïs*, could not also reproduce the parts which were cut off. He cut the body into 26 parts, and each part reproduced a complete animal. This faculty of reproduction when mutilated, was also demonstrated in the *Actinice*, by the Abbé Dicquemare; who shewed that their bodies might be divided into a considerable number of parts, if a part of the mouth were left on each shred. In 1764 Boscovich announced, in a letter to Lacondamine, that snails, when their heads were cut off, could reproduce others entirely similar, as the experiments of the Abbé Spallanzani had proved. Some experiments on the same subject, even more conclusive than those of Lavoisier, Schœffer, Bonnet, Muller, etc. were made by M. G. Tarenne, who published them in 1808. They proved that snails can reproduce their entire head, since he assures us that the piece which he cut suddenly with very sharp scissors, placing them perpendicularly a little behind the great tentacula and under the foot, contained not only the tentacula, the jaw, and the upper lip, but the brain and anterior part of the foot. The snails thus mutilated reproduced a complete head at the end of a year or more; and if other observers, adds M. Tarenne, have not witnessed this fact, it is because they have not enabled the mutilated *Helix* to nourish itself. Spallanzani, however, does not speak of this circumstance, and positively says that the head is regenerated whether the section is made above or below the brain. The new head only differs from the old by having a whiter and smoother skin; sometimes there is a sort of furrow at its junction with the trunk. According to Spallanzani, it would seem that the manner in which this reproduction is made is variable, and that sometimes it remains incomplete; but M. Tarenne says, that having cut off the heads of 200 *Helices*, and thrown them into a damp grove at the end of a garden, (that they might find their proper nourishment the more easily,) at the end of the fine weather he perceived a new head, resembling a grain of coffee, on all the individuals which he could again meet with: this head had four small horns, a mouth, and lips. At the end of the following summer the heads were perfectly reproduced, with the difference only of the skin being smooth or cicatrised. Although Spallanzani has given fewer details than M. Tarenne, it is clear that he had already obtained the same results. Still it is difficult to conceive how the nervous filaments, the muscles, the vessels which have been cut in the middle of their length, reaccord with the portions which shoot forth from the head, which has become a sort of bud; or, admitting that the regeneration proceeds from the nervous and muscular filaments themselves, how the former can shoot forth and give birth to the brain. For entire conviction, it is necessary to have a careful dissection made of the head thus reproduced, and to compare it with that which has been cut off.

SYNOPTIC TABLE

PTEROPODA,..... { No foot for crawling; no arms for dragging or seizing prey. Two fins, alike and opposite, for swimming..... } Shell ensheathing; of one

GASTEROPODA,..... { Body straight, never spiral or with a shell capable of containing it; a muscular foot united to the body in its whole length, placed under the belly, for crawling. } Shell without columella or operculum; not forming a complete spire, unless rolled.....

TRACHELOPODA¹_A,..... { Greater part of the body twisted in a spire, separate from the foot, and always enveloped in a spirivalve shell; foot free, flat, attached to the inferior base of the neck, for crawling.... } Shell always spiral, whorls generally numerous, with either a columella or an operculum

CEPHALOPODA,.... { Lower part of the body contained in a mantle formed like a bag; head projecting from this bag, crowned by arms, not articulated, furnished with suckers surrounding the mouth; 2 horny jaws..... } Shell regularly multilocular; or, if unilocular, whorled in the same plane; the spire entering into the mouth or inclining towards it.....

OF LAMARCK'S SYSTEM.

piece, never spiral, always exterior..... 1.

- Shell exterior, covering: in one piece in the form of a shield, cap, or sandal; or in several imbricated pieces: imperfectly or not at all spiral..... 2.
- Shell partly or completely interior; cavity simple or none; only forming a spire when the whorls completely cover each other..... 3.
- Shell exterior; not capable of entirely containing the animal; the spire imperfectly formed of two whorls..... 4.

- Mouth of the shell entire; no notch or canal at the base..... 5.
- Shell channelled or notched, or effusive* at its base.....
 - A channel more or less long at the base of the shell; outer lip not changing with age..... 6. CANALIFERÆ.
 - A channel more or less long at the base of the shell; outer lip changing its form with age and having a sinus below..... 7. ALATÆ.
 - A short channel ascending towards the back, or an oblique notch sub-ascending at the base of the shell..... 8. PURPURIFERÆ.
 - No channel, a notch at the base of the mouth; folds on the columella..... 9. COLUMELLATÆ.
 - No channel, the base of the mouth notched or effusive; the whorls large, rolled round the axis..... 10. INVOLUTÆ.

- Multilocular, with septa...
 - Septa simple at the edges, sutures neither notched or undulated on the internal partition of the testaceous covering.....
 - Shell straight or almost straight; no spire..... 11. ORTHOCERACEÆ.
 - Shell partially spiral, last whorl terminating in a straight line... 12. LITUOLACEÆ.
 - Shell semi-discoïd, spire eccentric 13. CRISTACEÆ.
 - Shell globulous spheroidal or oval; whorls of the spire enveloping, or cells united within a covering 14.
 - Shell discoïd, spire central, cells radiating from the centre to the circumference..... 15. RADIATÆ.
 - Shell discoïd, spire central, cells in a spiral line, not extending from the centre to the circumference..... 16. NAUTILACEÆ.
 - Septa notched at the edges, united against the internal partition of the testaceous covering and articulated in sinuated sutures notched like parsley leaves..... 17. AMMONACEÆ.
- Unilocular, univalve, involute; spire entering the mouth or tending towards it..... 18.

* V. Note, p. 27.

SYNOPTIC TABLE

PTEROPODA..... { No foot for crawling; no arms for dragging or seizing prey. Two fins, alike and opposite, for swimming..... } Shell ensheathing; of one

GASTROPODA..... { Body straight, never spiral or with a shell capable of containing it; a muscular foot united to the body in its whole length, placed under the belly, for crawling. } Shell without columella or operculum; not forming a complete spire, unless rolled.....

TRACHELOPODA..... { Greater part of the body twisted in a spire, separate from the foot, and always enveloped in a spirivalve shell; foot free, flat, attached to the inferior base of the neck, for crawling..... } Shell always spiral, whorls generally numerous, with either a columella or an operculum.....

CEPHALOPODA..... { Lower part of the body contained in a mantle formed like a bag; head projecting from this bag, crowned by arms, not articulated, furnished with suckers surrounding the mouth; 2 horny jaws..... } Shell regularly multilocular; or, if unilocular, whorled in the same plane; the spire entering into the mouth or inclining towards it.....

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piece, never spiral, always exterior..... 1.

Shell exterior, covering: in one piece in the form of a shield, cap, or sandal; or in several imbricated pieces: imperfectly or not at all spiral..... 2.
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Shell exterior; not capable of entirely containing the animal; the spire imperfectly formed of two whorls..... 4.

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* F. Note, p. 27.

LAMARCK'S DIVISIONS.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
1.		Auricula.....	28	Clavatula.....	37
Hyalea.....	23	Lymnæus.....	27	Turbinella.....	37
Cleodora.....	23	Physa.....	27	Fasciolaria.....	37
Cymbrulia.....	23	Planorbis.....	30	Pyrula.....	37
2.		Melania.....	27	Fusus.....	36
Chiton.....	24	Melanopsis.....	27	Murex.....	36
Patella.....	24	Pyrene.....	28	Ranella.....	36
Ancylus.....	25	Conovula.....	28	Triton.....	36
Umbrella.....	24	Paludina.....	34	Struthiolaria.....	42
Scutina.....	24	Valvata.....	34		
Fissurella.....	24	Ampullaria.....	31	7. ALATÆ.	
Emarginula.....	25	Navicella.....	24	Rostellaria.....	39
Calyptæa.....	25	Neritina.....	32	Pterocera.....	43
Crepidula.....	25	Nerita.....	32	Strombus.....	42
3.		Natica.....	32		
Dolabella.....	25	Ampullina.....	31	8. PURPURIFERÆ.	
Bullæa.....	43	Ianthina.....	35	Purpura.....	40
Bulla.....	43	Tornatella.....	29	Concholepas.....	40
4.		Pyramidella.....	38	Harpa.....	39
Testacella.....	26	Vermicularia.....	33	Dolium.....	39
Vitrina.....	26	Scalaria.....	33	Buccinum.....	39
5.		Delphinula.....	33	Terebra.....	38
Helix.....	30	Halyotis.....	26	Cassidaria.....	40
Carocolla.....	31	Stomatia.....	26	Cassis.....	41
Anostoma.....	31	Stomatella.....	26	Nassa.....	40
Helicella.....	45	Sigaretus.....	26	Ricinula.....	40
Helicina.....	31	Turritella.....	33	Monoceros.....	40
Pupa.....	30	Phasianella.....	28	Eburna.....	38
Clausilia.....	29	Turbo.....	33		
Bulimus.....	29	Monodonta.....	34	9. COLUMELLATÆ.	
Amphibulima.....	29	Trochus.....	35	Cancellaria.....	40
Achatina.....	28	Solarium.....	35	Colombella.....	42
Cyclostoma.....	34	6. CANALIFERÆ.		Mitra.....	38
		Cerithium.....	38	Voluta.....	41
		Pleurotoma.....	37	Marginella.....	42
				Volvaria.....	42

LAMARCK'S DIVISIONS.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
10. INVOLUTÆ.		Spirolinites	21	16. NAUTILACEÆ.	
Ovula	43	Lituolites	20	Discorbites	15
Cypræa	41	13. CRISTACEÆ.		Siderolites	15
Terebellum	42	Renulites	15	Nummulites	15
Ancillaria	38	Cristellaria	21	Nautilites	22
Oliva	41	Melonites	16	17. AMMONACEÆ.	
Conus	43	14.		Ammonites	22
11. ORTHOCERACEÆ.		Miliolites	16	Orbulites	22
Belemnites	17	Gyrogonites	16	Turrilites	18
Orthoceratites	17	15. RADIATÆ.		Ammonoceratites	21
Nodosaria	17	Rotalites	22	Baculites	18
Hippurites	18	Lenticulinites	22	18.	
12. LITUOLACEÆ.				Argonauta	23
Spirula	21				

FINIS.

Date	Description	Amount	Total
1911-1912	Jan 1		
	Feb 1		
	Mar 1		
	Apr 1		
	May 1		
	Jun 1		
	Jul 1		
	Aug 1		
	Sep 1		
	Oct 1		
	Nov 1		
	Dec 1		
	1912-1913		
	Jan 1		
	Feb 1		
	Mar 1		
	Apr 1		
	May 1		
	Jun 1		
	Jul 1		
	Aug 1		
	Sep 1		
	Oct 1		
	Nov 1		
	Dec 1		

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Acephala	53	Bulimus	29	Concholepas	40
Achatina	28	—	47	Conchylum	69
—	46	—	62	Conoelix	41
—	47	Bulla	43	Conovulus	28
—	62	Bullæa	43	—	63
Aciona	33	Calmar	14	Conulantes	17
Actæon	29	Calyptræa	25	Conus	43
Agathina	28	—	72	—	68
Akera	43	Camerina	15	Cornucopiæ	18
—	61	Cancellaria	40	Crepidula	25
Amaltes	22	—	69	—	72
Ammonaceratites	21	Capulus	25	Cristellaria	21
Ammonites	22	—	71	Cryptostoma	71
Amphibulima	29	Caracolla	31	Cyclostoma	34
—	46	—	45	—	66
—	62	Carinaria	23	Cyclobranchi	57
Amplexites	17	—	72	—	73
Ampullaria	31	Carychium	28	Cymbium	41
—	67	Cassidaria	40	—	68
Ampullina	31	—	70	Cymbulia	23
Anastoma	31	Cassis	41	—	56
Ancilla	38	—	70	Cypræa	41
Ancillaria	38	Cephalopoda	52	—	68
Ancylus	24	Cerithium	38		
—	63	—	70	Delphinula	23
Angulites	22	Chicoracæ	36	—	65
Aplysia	43	Chiton	73	Diphyllidia	59
—	60	Chondrus	30	Discorbites	15
Apollo	36	—	62	—	22
Aquila	36	Cirrhopoda	53	Dolabella	44
Arethusa	16	—	54	—	60
Argonauta	23	Cirrites	35	Dolium	39
—	55	Clavatula	37	—	69
Auricula	28	Clausilia	29	Doris	58
—	47	—	48		
—	63	—	62	Eburna	38
		Cleodora	23	—	69
Baculites	18	—	56	Ellipsolites	22
Batholites	18	Glio	56	Emarginula	24
Belemnites	17	Cochlicella	47	—	72
Bisiphites	22	Cochlicopa	47	Eolidia	59
Brachiopoda	53	Cochlitoma	46	Euomphalites	35
Brontes	36	Cochlodina	48		
Buccinoïda	64	Cochlodonta	47	Fasciolaria	37
—	68	Cochlogena	47	—	70
Buccinum	39	Cochlohydra	46	Fissurella	24
—	69	Cochlostyla	46	—	72
Bulimopsis	29	Columbella	42	Fusus	36
Bulimulus	29			—	70

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Gasteropoda.....	52	Melanopsis.....	27	Physa	63
-----	57	Melantho.....	27	Planorbis	30
Glaucus.....	58	Meleager.....	33	-----	63
Gyrogonites.....	16	Melonites.....	16	Planospirites.....	54
		Miliola.....	16	Planulites.....	22
Halyotis	26	Mitra.....	38	Plectrophorus	24
-----	71	-----	69	Pleurobranchus.....	44
Hamites.....	18	Monoceros.....	40	-----	60
Harpa	39	Monodonta.....	34	Pleurotoma.....	37
-----	69	-----	66	-----	70
Helicarion	31	Morio.....	40	Preumodermon.....	56
-----	62	Murex.....	36	Pollontes.....	16
Helicella.....	45	-----	70	Polycera.....	58
Helicina.....	31			Polyphemus.....	28
-----	66	Nassa.....	40	Polypus.....	54
Helicigona.....	45	-----	69	-----	56
Helicodonta.....	45	Natica.....	32	Potamides	39
Helicogena.....	45	-----	67	Pterocera.....	43
Helico-Limax	26	Nautilites.....	22	-----	70
-----	61	Nautilus	22	Pteropoda	52
Helicophanta.....	46	-----	54	Pulmobranchi.....	57
Helicostyla.....	46	Navicella	25	Pulmonaceæ	61
Helix.....	30	-----	72	Pupa.....	30
-----	45	Nerita'.....	32	-----	47
-----	62	-----	67	-----	62
-----	74	Neritina	32	Purpura	40
Hipponyx.....	25	-----	67	-----	69
Hippurites.....	18	Nodosaria.....	17	Pyramidella.....	38
Hirtolus	20	Notarchus.....	60	-----	63
Hyalea	23	Nudibranchi.....	57	Pyrula.....	37
-----	56	-----	58	-----	70
		Nummula.....	15		
Ianthina	35			Ranella.....	36
-----	67	Octopus	54	-----	70
Inferobranchi.....	57	Odostomia.....	30	Renulites	15
-----	69	Oliva.....	41	Ricinella.....	40
Infundibulum	25	-----	47	Rostellaria	39
		-----	68	-----	70
Laplysia	43	Onchidium.....	63	Rotalites.....	22
Lathires	36	Orbulites.....	22		
Lenticulina	22	Orthoceratites	17	Scalaria.....	33
Liguus.....	28	Ovula.....	43	-----	65
Limacina	56	-----	68	Scaphites.....	20
Limax.....	61			Scarabæus ..	28
Lituities.....	20	Padolla.....	26	-----	62
Lituus.....	20	-----	71	Scutibranchi.....	57
Loligo.....	14	Paludina.....	34	-----	71
-----	54	-----	66	Scutus.....	24
Lotorium	36	Parmacella.....	26	Scyllæa.....	58
Lymnæus	27	-----	61	Sepia.....	14
-----	63	Parmaphora.....	24	-----	54
		Partula	48	Septaria	24
Marginella	42	Patella.....	24	-----	72
-----	69	-----	73	Siderolites	15
Melampus.....	28	Pectinibranchi.....	57	Sigaretoïda.....	64
Melanamona	28	-----	64	-----	71
Melanatria.....	28	Phasianella.....	28	Sigaretus	26
Melanella.....	27	-----	67	-----	71
Melania.....	27	Phyllidia.....	59	Solarium.....	35
-----	67	Physa	27	-----	66

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Spirolinites.....	21	Testacella.....	61	Umbrella	25
Spirula	21	Thethys	58	Vaginella	23
.....	54	Tornatella	29	Valvata.....	34
Stomatella	26	.....	63	.....	66
Stomatia.....	26	Tritonia	58	Vermicularia.....	33
.....	71	Tritonium	36	.....	65
Strombus	42	Trochoida	64	Vertigo.....	48
.....	70	.....	65	Vitrina	26
Struthiolaria.....	42	Trochus	35	.....	61
Succinea.....	29	.....	66	Vivipara	34
.....	46	Trophones	36	Voluta.....	41
Tectibranchi	57	Turbinella.....	37	.....	68
.....	60	.....	70	Volvaria	42
Terebellum	42	Turbo.....	33	Volvulus.....	48
.....	68	.....	65	Vortex.....	45
Terebra	38	Turrilites	18	Wendletrap.....	33
.....	70	Turritella.....	33		
Tergipes.....	59	.....	65		
Testacella.....	26	Typhis	36

BY THE AUTHOR.

An ANALYSIS of the NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS of MAMMALIA, including the Systems of Cuvier and Illiger, and illustrated by upwards of 200 figures (comprehending the Extinct or Fossil Genera and Species), principally from the objects themselves in the Gallery and Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy of the Jardin des Plantes. Price 15s.

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“ M. Bowdich a donné à part une carte speciale du pays des Aschantis, basée sur ses propres observations, sur des itinéraires détaillés et sur la comparaison qu’il en a faite avec les cartes de d’Anville et les relations des autres voyageurs. Cette partie de son travail, ainsi que ce qu’il a donné sur les environs de Gaboon, sont des acquisitions précieuses pour la géographie. Le reste de la carte de M. Bowdich est beaucoup plus hypothétique, et se fonde sur des documents plus incertains.—Malgré tant de causes d’imperfection, la carte de M. Bowdich sera utile, parce qu’à beaucoup de sagacité l’auteur a joint une profonde étude de son sujet, et qu’elle offre des recherches, des rapprochements curieux, et des conjectures probables, présentées d’une manière claire et méthodique. Tout ce que M. Bowdich écrira sur l’intérieure de l’Afrique, sera toujours un objet d’attention pour tout homme instruit.”—*Walckenaer* (Président de l’Académie des Inscrip. et des Belles Lettres) *Recherches sur l’Afrique*, p. 326, 330, 344.

The CONTRADICTIONS in PARK’S LAST JOURNAL EXPLAINED, and his Astronomical Observations in 1796 re-established, by the corrections necessitated by his having reckoned on the 31st of April.

The ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, and a Supplementary Volume containing calculations and notes for the aid of Students (who are out of the reach of a Tutor) in reading *Le Gendre’s Trigonometry*, *Biot’s Analytical Geometry*, *La Croix’s Calcul Differentiel et Integral*, and *Poisson’s Mechanics*.

During a residence of two years and a half at Paris, with the view of perfecting

himself in Mathematics and Physical Science, as necessary for the greater scientific results of a second travel in Africa, the Author has had occasion to read the greater number of the French works on the elementary parts of mathematics, and to compare them with our own. He was astonished to find that England, which has produced Harriot, Wallis, Barrow, and Newton who may be considered as the father of analysis; that England, possessing at the present moment so many illustrious men of science, does not afford elementary books enabling students to read the works of Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Legendre, Poisson, and the later English publications, without being arrested by difficulties every moment.

He is aware that the illustrious Professors of Mathematics at our Universities, supply that in their lectures which is wanting in their books; but he recollects also, from experience, that there are a great number of students throughout the three kingdoms, and especially in our colonies, who are denied the enviable advantages of attending University lectures.

In the hope of remedying this inconvenience in some degree, that is as far as his limited means permit, the Author is induced to publish a course of Algebra, assembling and connecting the materials scattered through the works of La Croix, Bourdon, Boisbertrand, Garnier, etc. etc.

He is not so presumptuous as to believe that this Essay is the best the subject admits of, but he will feel grateful for every candid critic, sufficiently recompensed if it leads to the production of a better work on the same subject; his sole object being to offer something useful to his countrymen.

PLATE I.

1. Shell of the *Sepia rugosa*.
2. Shell of the *Calmar*. *Loligo sagittata*, Lam.
3. 4. *Nummulites*, with sections.
5. *Discorbite*.
6. *Miliolite cœur de Serpent*.
7. *Lituolite*.
8. Transverse and longitudinal sections of a *Belemnite*.
9. 10. 11. 12. *Belemnites*.
13. *Spirolinites*.
14. Upper and under view, with a section, of the *Gyrogonites medicaginnula*.
15. *Simplegades colubrinus*.
16. *Turritelites compressus*.
17. *Baculites vertebralis*.
18. *a. Spirula fragilis seu australis*.
 - b. The siphon traversing the chambers.*
 - c. Section magnified.*

19. *Baculites gigas*.
20. *Planospirites ostracinus*.
21. *Hippurites cornu-copiae*.
22. *Belemnite*.
23. *Siderolites calcitrapoides*.
24. Section of a *Belemnite*.
25. *Orthoceratite*.
26. *Hippurite* with a gutter, *c*.
27. *Hippurite* with a siphon.
28. Under view of the operculum of a *Hippurite*, shewing the two prolongations resembling a hinge.
29. *Belemnite*.
30. Section of an *Orthoceratite* with a siphon passing through the axis.
31. *Hippurite* with a gutter, *a*. and a siphon, *b*.
32. *Lituities Breynii*, found in the marble of Oeland : the shaft or straight part extends in a length equal to the depth of the Plate, gradually enlarging towards the base.
33. *Hippurite*, the operculum pierced with two eyes.
34. 35. *Orthoceratites* with a siphon towards the edge or periphery.

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PLATE II.

1. *a. b. c. d. Nautilus melo*, with sections.
2. Section of *Nautilus flammatus*, shewing the siphon.
3. Section of *Nautilus caudatus*, Lister (*N. major seu crassus*, Rumph.) shewing the siphon passing through the chambers. 1-4th.
4. *Nautilus Pompilius*.
5. *Nautilus auricula*.
6. *Scaphites Defrancii*.
6. *a. b. c. d. Scaphites æqualis*.
7. 8. Transverse and logitudinal sections of the spine of the *Echinus cidaris*.

9. *Nodosaria (Nautilus raphanus)*.
10. *Amplexus coralloïdes*.
11. *Orthoceratites Gothlandiæ*, 1-2.
12. *Molossus gracilis*.
13. *Rotalite*.
14. *Echidnis diluvianus*.
15. *Raphanister campanulatum*.
16. *Hamites gibbosus*.
17. *Lenticulite*.
18. *Hippurites organicus*.

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PLATE III.

1. *Helix Lemani*, in the 2d Fresh-Water Formation.

2. *Helix Menardi*, in the limestone near Mans.

Second Fresh-Water Formation.

3. Oval grain found in the *silex* at Longjumeau.

4. Cylindrical, channelled grains, found in *opaque silex* at Longjumeau.
They have no resemblance to any genus now known.

5. 6. Small cylindrical stems, with a channel in the centre, and divided by transverse partitions.

7. A body in the form of a *date*, with sinuous channels.

8. The ear of a plant (which may be compared to certain species of *Paspalum*) found in the *silex* at Longjumeau.

9. *Argonautites laevis*.
10. *Vaginella depressa*.
11. 12. *Orbulites*.
13. *Cristellaria*
14. *Ammonaceratites Lamarckii*, 1-3d. s. siphon.
15. *Ellipsolites compressus*.
16. *Pollontes vesicularis*.
17. *Arethusa corymbosa*.
18. *Baculites vertebralis*. Montf.
19. *Conularia quadrisulcata*.
20. . . . *teres*.
21. . . . *quadrisulcata*.
22. *Telebois annulatus*.
23. *Tiranites gigas*.

PLATE III.

1. *Helix Lentani*, in the 2d Fresh-Water Formation.
2. *Helix Menardi*, in the limestone near Maus.

Second Fresh-Water Formation.

3. Oval grain found in the silex at Longjumeau.
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They have no resemblance to any genus now known.
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J. Goulding Lithog.

PL. III

PLATE IV.

First Fresh-Water Formation.

1. *Cyclostoma mumia*.
2. *Lymnæus strigosus*.
3. . . . *longiscatus*.
4. . . . *acuminatus*.
5. *Planorbis lens*.
6. An articulated stem (with projecting papillæ), resembling the root of an *Equisetum*.

Second Fresh-Water Formation.

1. 2. *Lymnæus ovum.*
3. *Bulimus pusillus.*
4. . . . *atomus.*
5. *Cyclostoma elegans antiquum.*
6. *Potamides Lamarckii.*
7. 8. *Planorbis rotundatus.*
9. . . . *cornu.*
10. . . . *Prevostinus.*
11. *Lymnæus corneus.*
12. . . . *Fabulum.*
13. . . . *ventricosus.*
14. . . . *enflatus.*
15. *Bulimus pygmæus.*
15. . . . *terebra.*
16. *Lymnæus palustris antiquus.*
17. *Pupa Defranci.*
18. *Helix Ramondi.*
19. . . . *Desmarestina.*
20. . . . *Cocquii.*
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PLATE V.

1. *Hyalea tricuspidata*.
2. *Cleodora pyramidalis*.
3. *Cymbulia proboscidea*.
4. *Parmaphora elongata*.
5. *Patella elongata*.
6. . . . *cornucopia*.
7. *Ancylus fluviatilis*.
8. Upper and under view of the *Calyptræa equestra*.
9. of the *Testacella haliotide*.
10. *Fissurella* (*Patella Græca*, List.).
11. *Emarginula clypeata*.
12. Under and side view of the *Crepidula porcellana*.
13. of the *Capulus tortus*.
14. *Vitrina pellucida*.

15. *Umbrella Indica*.
16. *Carinaria vitrea*.
17. *Dolabella*.
18. *Bullæa*.
19. *Bulla aperta*.
20. *Infundibulum echinulatum*.
21. *Stomatia phymotis*
22. *Stomatella imbricata*.
23. *Septaria* seu *Navicella* (*Patella Borbonica*).
 - a. Back view.
 - b. Under ..
 - c. Side ..
 - d. Operculum.
24. *Halyotis vulgaris*.
25. *Sigaretus concavus*.

Some of the figures in this Plate are inadvertently reversed.

[illegible]

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PLATE VI.

1. *Hipponyx cornucopiæ*. Defr.
 - a. In profile, 1-2.
 - b. Shewing the support within, 1-2.
 - c. In profile, without the support, 1-2.
 - d. Seen within.
 - e. On its support, as it was found.
 - f. The support seen within.
 - g. *Hipponyx mitrata*, Defr. a recent shell, with its support.
 - h. *Hipponyx cornucopiæ*, shewing the mouth.
2. *Plectrophorus costatus*, Feruss.
3. . . . *orbignii*, Feruss.
4. *Padollus scalaris*, Leach.
5. *Ambrette Succinea*, Drap. (*Amphibulima*, Lam.)
6. *Amphibulima*, Lam.
7. *Testacellus ambiguus*, Feruss.
8. . . . *haliotideus*, Feruss.
9. . . . *Maugei*, Feruss.
10. *Parmacella Olivierii*, Feruss.
11. *Helicarion Cuvierii*, Feruss.
12. *Lymnæus stagnalis*.
13. *Physa* N. *Hollandica*.

14. *Melania*.
15. *Melantho*.
16. *Melania amarula*.
17. *Melanella Dufresnii*.
18. *Melanopsis*.
19. *Melanamona*.
20. *Pyrene*, Lam. *Melanatria*.
21. *Phasianella picta*.
22. *Auricula Judæa*.
23. *Scarabus imbrium*, Leach.
24. *Carychium undulatum*. Leach.
25. *Conovula coniformis*.
26. *Achatina Virginiana*.
27. *Bulinus radiatus*.
28. *Bulimulus trifasciatus*.
29. *Tornatella fasciata*.
30. *Helicina neritella*.
31. *Bulinus auris-leporis* (monst.).
32. *Planorbis*.
33. *Bulinus ovularis*.
34. *Pupa modiolinus*.
35. *Bulinus auris-leporis*.
36. *Clausilia*.
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PLATE VII.

1. *Helico-Limax elongata*, Feruss.
2. *Helix brevipes*, Drap.
3. 4. *Cornu giganteum*, Chemn. in the young and in the adult state ; one of the smaller figures represents the egg entire, and the other the animal in its shell coming out of the egg : 1-2 the natural size.
5. *Bulinus patulus*, Brug. (*Amphibulima cucullata*, Lam.)
6. in the young state.
7. *Helix naticoides*, Drap.
8. . . *Listeri*, Feruss.
9. . . *ligata*, Muller.
10. . . *deformis*, Feruss.

11. *Helix aspersa*, Muller.
12. 13. 14. . . . (monstrosities).
15. *Pouchet* Adans (*Turbo variegatus*, List.)
16. *Helix alonensis*, Feruss.
17. *Helix plicata*, Lin.
18. . . . *aspersa*, List.
19. . . . *carabinata*, Feruss.
20. . . . *ringens* (*Tomigeres ringens*, Leach. *Anostoma*, Lam.).
21. . . . *imperator* (*Polydontes imperator*, Montf.).
22. . . . *carocolla*, Chemn. (*Carocolla*, Lam.)
23. . . . *sorora*, Feruss.

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PLATE VIII.

1. 2. *Helix pyrostoma*, Feruss.
3. . . . *Madagascariensis*, Lam.
4. *Helicella lævipes*, Feruss. *Helix spadicea*, Gmel.
5. *Helix sub-dentata*, Feruss.
6. . . . *albella*, Chemn. side view.
7. . . . *planata*, Chemn.
8. *Helicella sepulcralis*, Feruss.
9. *Helix ochroleuca*, Feruss. *Helix albella*, Chemn.
10. . . . *epistylum*, Gmel.
11. . . . *strobilus*, Feruss.
12. . . . *nifida*, Drap.
13. *Cyclostoma bulimoides*, Oliv.
14. *Melania buccinoïdea*.
15. *Cyclostoma unicolor*, Oliv.
16. *Bulimus labrosus*, Oliv.
17. *Melania costata*, Oliv.
18. *Helix villosa*, Drap.

19. *Bulimus acicula*, Drap.
20. *Buccinum majus*, List. (*Kambeul*, Adanson.)
21. *Bulimus Dufresnii*, Leach.
22. *Bulla helicoïdes*, Brocchi.
23. *Bulimus montanus*, Drap.
24. *Pupa quadridentata*, Drap.
25. . . *granum*, Drap.
26. *Helix regina*, Feruss. *Achatina*, Lam.
27. . . *frater*, Feruss.
28. *Cyclostoma Odostomia*. (*Auris Midæ*, etc. Chem.)
29. *Pupa fragilis*, Drap.
30. *Partula australis*, Feruss. (*Auris Midæ fasciata*, etc. Chemn.)
31. *Cochlodina Blainvilliana*, Feruss. (*Cyclostoma*, Lam.)
32. *Pupa modiolus*.
33. *Clausilia plicata*, Drap.
34. *Pupa edentula*, Drap.
35. . . *vertigo*, Drap.
36. . . *antivertigo*, Drap.

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1. 2. *Helix pyrostoma*, Feruss.
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PLATE IX.

1. *Ampullaria*.
2. *Ampullina*. (*probably it, depressa*)
3. *Turbo picta*, with its operculum.
4. *Cirrus acutus*, Sowerby.
5. *Aciona scalaria* (*Wendletrap*), Leach.
6. *Scalaria clatrata*.
7. *Trochus crenularis*.
8. . . . *agglutinans*, with and without the adhering substances.
9. . . . *imperator* (*Imperator coronatus*, Montf.)
10. . . . *calcar*.
11. *Solarium perspectivum*.
12. *Turritella*.

13. *Cyclostoma mumia*.
14. . . . *elegans*.
15. *Paludina fasciata* (*Helix vivipara*, Lin.)
16. *Delphinula*.
17. *Vermetus*, Adans.
18. *Euomphalus pentangulatus*, } Sowerby.
19. . . . *catillus*, }
20. *Nerita Malaccensis*, and its operculum.
21. *Neritina zebra*.
22. *Valvata spirorbis*, Drap.
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PLATE X.

1. *Murex lampas*.
2. . . *Tritonia*.
3. . . *Brandaris*.
4. *Tritonia Atlantica*, Montf.
5. *Murex frondescens*.
6. *Ranella Buffonia*.
7. *Fusus*.
8. *Pyrula melongena*.
9. *Eburna areolata*.
10. *Ancillaria cinamomea*.
11. *Mitra*.

12. *Pyramidella dolabrata*.
13. *Pleurotoma tigrina*.
14. *Fasciolaria tulipa*.
15. *Turbinella scolyma*.
16. *Rostellaria subulata*.
17. *Concholepas Peruviana*.
18. *Potamides Lamarkii*.
19. *Cerithium*.
20. *Terebra lanceolata*.
21. *Buccinum undatum*.
22. *Dolium variegatum*.
23. *Nassa Thersita*.

PLATE X.

1. *Murex lampas*.
2. . . . *Tritonia*.
3. . . . *Brandaris*.
4. *Tritonia Atlantica*, Montf.
5. *Murex frondescens*.
6. *Ranella Buffonia*.
7. *Fusus*.
8. *Pyrula melongena*.
9. *Eburna areolata*.
10. *Ancillaria cinamomea*.
11. *Mitra*.

12. *Pyramidella dolabrata*.
13. *Pleurotoma tigrina*.
14. *Fasciolaria tulipa*.
15. *Turbinella scolyma*.
16. *Rostellaria subulata*.
17. *Concholepas Peruviana*.
18. *Polamides Lamarkii*.
19. *Cerithium*.
20. *Terebra lanceolata*.
21. *Buccinum undatum*.
22. *Dolium variegatum*.
23. *Nassa Thersita*.

PLATE XI.

1. *Harpa mutica*.
2. *Purpura patula*.
3. *Monoceros*.
4. *Ricinula horrida*.
5. *Cassidaria echinophora*.
6. *Cancellaria reticulata*.
7. *Cypræa moneta*.
8. *Ovula gibbosa*.
9. *a. Cypræa* in the infant state.
 b. middle ..
 c. adult ..
10. *Ovula oviformis*.

11. *Cassis glauca.*
12. . . *harpæformis.*
13. *Oliva litterata.*
14. *Terebellum punctatum.*
15. *Strombus pugilis.*
16. *Pterocera lambis.*
17. *Colombella hilaris.*
18. *Volvaria monilis.*
19. *Marginella bimarginata.*
20. . . *sub-cærulea.*
21. *Conus nocturnus.*
22. . . *betulinus.*

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11. *Cassis glauca*.
12. . . . *harpaformis*.
13. *Oliva litterata*.
14. *Terebellum punctatum*.
15. *Strombus pugilis*.
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18. *Volvaria monilis*.
19. *Marginella bimarginata*.
20. . . . *sub-cærulea*.
21. *Conus nocturnus*.
22. . . . *betulinus*.

PLATE XII.

1. *Conælix lineatus*, Swainson.
2. *Voluta rugifera* seu *musica*.
3. . . . *volvacea*.
4. . . . *vespertilio*.
5. . . . *olla*.
6. *Helicina neritella*.
7. *Murex tubifer*.
8. *Bulimus zebra*, Oliv.
9. *Struthiolaria Lamarckii*.

10. *Helix crenelata*, Oliv.
11. *Polyphemus Bruguireus*.
12. *Ampullaria* (found in *bituminous marl* above a mine of fossil coal.
13. compressed laterally ; giving it an accidental, elongated form.
14. vertically ; changing the form of the mouth, and
giving it the appearance of another species.
15. *Turbo lugubris*, Chemn.
16. Section of a *Pyramidella*, to shew the columella.
17. *Turritella*. (au jour).
18. *Cyclostoma bulimoides*, Oliv.

1. *Conaxix lineatus*, Swainson.
2. *Voluta rugifera* sen *musica*.
3. . . *volvacea*.
4. . . *vespertilio*.
5. . . *olla*.
6. *Helicina neritella*.
7. *Murex tubifer*.
8. *Bulinus zebra*, Oliv.
9. *Struthiolaria Lamarckii*.

10. *Helix crenelata*, Oliv.
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16. Section of a *Pyramidella*, to shew the columella.
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18. *Cyclostoma bulinoides*, Oliv.

PLATE XIII.

1. *Helix unidentata*, Chemn.
2. *Cerithium gigas*, 1-4th.
3. *Achatina fulica*, Lam.
4. *Argonauta*.
5. *Aplysia*.
6. *Dolabella*.
7. Interior mould of a *Cerithium gigas*, 1-4th.
8. *Clavatula scabra*.
9. *Cyclostoma carinata*, Oliv.
10. *Melania marginata*.
11. *Helix conoïdea*, Drap.
12. *Pupa avena*, Drap.
13. *Melania cochlearella*.
14. . . . *costellata*.
15. *Bulimus terebraster*.
16. *Buccinum Barbádense*, Lister.
 - h. The head.
 - tt. .. tentacula.
 - m. .. mouth.
 - T. .. trunk.
 - ee. .. eyes.
 - f. .. foot.
 - o. .. operculum.

17. *Cerithium*. (*Buccinum Africanum*, Lister.)

- h.* The head.
- tt.* .. tentacula.
- m.* .. mouth.
- ee.* .. eyes.
- T.* .. trunk.
- f.* .. foot.
- o.* .. operculum.

18. *Limax phosphorescens*, 1-2.

19. 20. *Yetus*, Adans. (*Buccinum Persicum*, Lister.)

- h.* The head.
- tt.* .. tentacula.
- m.* .. mouth.
- ee.* .. eyes.
- T.* .. trunk.
- k.* .. extremity of the mantle, forming a sort of pipe.
- nn.* .. membrane accompanying the mantle.
- f.* A part of its enormous foot.

21. *Halyotis*.

- h.* The head.
- tt.* .. four tentacula.
- ee.* .. eyes.
- n.* .. membrane which attaches the lower tentacula to the head.
- l.* .. two anterior extremities of the mantle, coming out of the second hole of the shell.

PLATE XIII.

1. *Helix unidentata*, Chemm.
2. *Cerithium gigas*, 1-4th.
3. *Achatina fulica*, Lam.
4. *Argonauta*.
5. *Aplysia*.
6. *Dolabella*.
7. Interior mould of a *Cerithium gigas*, 1-4th.
8. *Clavatula scabra*.
9. *Cyclostoma carinata*, Oliv.
10. *Melania marginata*.
11. *Helix conoidea*, Drap.
12. *Pupa avena*, Drap.
13. *Melania cochlearella*.
14. . . . *costellata*.
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 - h. The head.
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17. *Cerithium*. (*Buccinum Africanum*, Lister.)

- h. The head.
- tt. .. tentacula.
- m. .. mouth.
- ce. .. eyes.
- T. .. trunk.
- f. .. foot.
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- ce. .. eyes.
- n. .. membrane which attaches the lower tentacula to the head.
- l. .. two anterior extremities of the mantle, coming out of the second hole of the shell.

PLATE XIV.

1. The hearts of the *Calmar*.

<p><i>a.</i> The hollow vein. <i>bb.</i> .. lateral hearts. <i>cc.</i> .. pulmonary arteries.</p>	<p><i>dd.</i> The place of the branchiæ. <i>ee.</i> .. pulmonary veins. <i>f.</i> .. middle heart. <i>gg.</i> .. aorta.</p>
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2. The heart of the *Aplysia*.

<p><i>a.</i> The hollow vein. <i>d.</i> .. branchiæ.</p>	<p><i>e.</i> The auricle and pulmonary vein. <i>f.</i> .. heart. <i>g.</i> .. arteries.</p>
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3. *Spirula fragilis* with its shell.
4. *Tapada putris*, with its shell.
5. The under side of a *Patella*, the head bent towards the foot.

<p><i>a.</i> The foot. <i>b.</i> .. mouth. <i>cc.</i> .. tentacula. <i>d.</i> .. anus and orifice of generation.</p>	<p><i>e.</i> The pericardium. <i>f.</i> .. trunk of the branchial vein. <i>ggg.</i> .. circular part of the above vein. <i>hh.</i> .. branchiæ. <i>ii.</i> .. branchial artery.</p>
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6. A *Patella* of the species in which the branchiæ are interrupted.

<p><i>a.</i> The mouth. <i>bb.</i> .. tentacula. <i>c.</i> .. fleshy mass. <i>d.</i> .. nervous collar. <i>f.</i> .. ovarium.</p>	<p><i>gg.</i> The intestines. <i>h.</i> .. branchiæ. <i>ii.</i> .. branchial veins. <i>qq.</i> .. oviductus.</p>
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7. *Helix brevipes*, with its shell.
8. *Hyalea australis*, with its shell seen on the side of the projecting valve.

a. b. c. The projecting points of the flat or ventral valve.
d. The dorsal valve.
ff. .. mantle coming out from the interstice between the valves, close to which are the branchiæ.
l. m. .. fins.
n. .. mouth.
9. *Parmacella Olivieri*, Cuv. opened.

<p><i>a.</i> The mouth. <i>bb.</i> .. great horns. <i>c.</i> .. brain. <i>d.</i> .. salivary glands. <i>e. ff.</i> .. organs of generation. <i>g.</i> .. bag for the colouring liquid. <i>h.</i> .. stomach.</p>	<p><i>ii.</i> The retracting muscles. <i>kk.</i> .. liver. <i>l.</i> .. lungs. <i>m.</i> .. auricle. <i>n.</i> .. heart. <i>o.</i> .. intestine. <i>z.</i> .. mantle turned back.</p>
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10. *Calmar* (*Sepia Loligo*).

<p><i>a.</i> The head. <i>b.</i> .. eyes. <i>c.</i> .. feet. <i>d.</i> .. arms.</p>	<p><i>e.</i> The funnel. <i>f.</i> .. abdomen. <i>g.</i> .. fins.</p>
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11. Brain of the *Polypus*;

a. The ring round the oesophagus.	dd. The lateral ganglions.
b. .. brain.	e. .. abdominal plexus.
cc. .. optical ganglions.	

11.* Brain of the *Aplysia*.

- a. The ring round the oesophagus. .
b. .. brain.
e. .. abdominal ganglion.

12. The animal and shell of the *Helico-Limax elongata*.

13. *Janthina penicephala*, with its vesicular appendage (*spuma cartilaginea*) attached to the posterior part of the foot.

14. *Aplysia*.

- a. The head.
b. .. inferior tentacula.
c. .. superior ..
d. .. eyes.
e. .. mantle.
f. .. operculum of the branchiæ.

15. The female *Sigaretus* seen underneath: the head and foot a little bent, to shew the entrance of the branchial cavity.

a. The notch.	| b. The anus.

16. The male *Sigaretus* seen underneath.

a. The notch.	| d. The anterior part of the foot cleft transversely.
bb. .. tentacula.	| e. .. organs of generation;
cc. .. foot.	| ff. .. edges of the mantle.

17. *Carinaria Mediterranea*.

18. *Plectophorus* with its shell.

19. The female *Vivipara* taken out of its shell.

- a. The foot partly folded in two.
b. .. operculum attached to the posterior part.
c. .. head with the tentacula and trunk.
d. .. little siphon prolonged under the right tentaculum.
e. .. lateral membrane of the left side.
f. .. edge of the mantle.
g. A small portion of the branchiæ shewing itself from underneath.
h. The orifice of the womb and anus.

20. *Halyotis*, drawn from the living animal, with all its ornaments.

1. The hearts of the *Calmar*.

a. The hollow vein.	dd. The place of the branchiae.
bb. .. lateral hearts.	ee. .. pulmonary veins.
cc. .. pulmonary arteries.	f. .. middle heart.
	gg. .. aorta.
2. The heart of the *Aplysia*.

a. The hollow vein.	e. The auricle and pulmonary vein.
d. .. branchiae.	f. .. heart.
	g. .. arteries.
3. *Spirula fragilis* with its shell.
4. *Lupada putris*, with its shell.
5. The under side of a *Patella*, the head bent towards the foot.

a. The foot.	e. The pericardium.
b. .. mouth.	f. .. trunk of the branchial vein.
cc. .. tentacula.	ggg. .. circular part of the above vein.
d. .. anus and orifice of generation.	hh. .. branchiae.
	ii. .. branchial artery.
6. A *Patella* of the species in which the branchiae are interrupted.

a. The mouth.	gg. The intestines.
bb. .. tentacula.	h. .. branchiae.
c. .. fleshy mass.	ii. .. branchial veins.
d. .. nervous collar.	qq. .. oviductus.
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7. *Helix brevipex*, with its shell.
8. *Hyalea australis*, with its shell seen on the side of the projecting valve.

a. b. c. The projecting points of the flat or ventral valve.
d. The dorsal valve.
ff. .. mantle coming out from the interstice between the valves, close to which are the branchiae.
l. m. .. fins.
n. .. mouth.
9. *Parmacella Olivieri*, Cuv. opened.

a. The mouth.	ii. The retracting muscles.
bb. .. great horns.	kk. .. liver.
c. .. brain.	l. .. lungs.
d. .. salivary glands.	m. .. auricle.
e. ff. .. organs of generation.	n. .. heart.
g. .. bag for the colouring liquid.	o. .. intestine.
h. .. stomach.	z. .. mantle turned back.
10. *Calmar* (*Sepia Loligo*).

a. The head.	e. The funnel.
b. .. eyes.	f. .. abdomen.
c. .. feet.	g. .. fins.
d. .. arms.	

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a. The ring round the oesophagus.	dd. The lateral ganglions.
b. .. brain.	e. .. abdominal plexus.
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13. *Janthina peniccephala*, with its vesicular appendage (*spuma cartilaginea*) attached to the posterior part of the foot.
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a. The head.
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c. .. superior ..
d. .. eyes.
e. .. mantle.
f. .. operculum of the branchiae.
15. The female *Sigarctus* seen underneath: the head and foot a little bent, to shew the entrance of the branchial cavity.

a. The notch.	b. The anus.
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16. The male *Sigarctus* seen underneath.

a. The notch.	d. The anterior part of the foot cleft transversely.
bb. .. tentacula.	e. .. organs of generation:
cc. .. foot.	ff. .. edges of the mantle.
17. *Carinaria Mediterranea*.
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19. The female *Vivipara* taken out of its shell.

a. The foot partly folded in two.
b. .. operculum attached to the posterior part.
c. .. head with the tentacula and trunk.
d. .. little siphon prolonged under the right tentaculum.
e. .. lateral membrane of the left side.
f. .. edge of the mantle.
g. A small portion of the branchiae shewing itself from underneath.
h. The orifice of the womb and anus.
20. *Haliotis*, drawn from the living animal, with all its ornaments.

PLATE XV.

1. *The Argonauta argo* sailing.
2. *Ocythoë Cranchii*, Leach, sitting within the shell.
3. *Clio Borealis*.
 - a. The body.
 - b. .. viscera seen through the common coverings.
 - cc. .. tubercles of the head, and the holes into which the three tentacula on each side retire.
 - dd. .. branchiæ and fins.
4. *Pneumodermon*, front view.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The body. b. .. head. c. .. mouth. dd. .. lips. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. The chin or pointed fleshy appendage. ff. .. fins. g. .. branchiæ. h. .. trunk of the branchial vein.
---	---
5. *Pneumodermon*, with the skin divided to shew the position of the pericardium and fleshy tunic.
 - i. The auricle.
 - k. .. pericardium.
 - ll. .. fleshy tunic with its longitudinal fibres.
6. *The Eolis*, placed obliquely, shewing the belly and right side.
7. *Scyllæa pelagica*, on the right side.
 - HH. The under surface of the foot hollowed into a deep furrow, by which it suspends itself.
 - G. .. mouth.
 - AA. .. two tentacula.
 - BC. Two pair of membranous flexible wings.

}	These and the back bear the branchiæ in the form of little fibrous tufts.
---	---
 - D. A crest on the tail.
 - E. The orifice of generation.
 - F. .. orifice of the anus.

8. *Scyllæa pelagica* seen on the side of the belly.
9. *Scyllæa pelagica* suspended to a branch of the *Fucus natans*.
10. *Phyllidia trilineata* seen on the upper side.
 - aa. The indentations for the upper tentacula.
 - b. of the anus.
11. An upper tentaculum magnified.
12. *Phyllidia trilineata* seen underneath.
 - aa. The inferior tentacula, between which is the mouth.
 - b. .. branchiæ of the left side.
 - c. .. orifice of generation.
13. A *Limax* seen on the right side, the tentacula half developed.
 - aa. The great tentacula.
 - bb. .. smaller ..
 - c. .. mouth, between which and the small tentacula are seen the papilla of the upper lip.
 - dd. .. foot
 - e. .. posterior point of the back, whence issues the mucosity by which it suspends itself.
 - f. .. mantle.
 - g. .. orifice for respiration.
 - h. generation.

1. The *Argonauta argo* sailing.
2. *Ocythoe Cranchii*, Leach, sitting within the shell.
3. *Clio Borealis*.
 - a. The body.
 - b. .. viscera seen through the common coverings.
 - cc. .. tubercles of the head, and the holes into which the three tentacula on each side retire.
 - dd. .. branchiæ and fins.
4. *Pneumodermon*, front view.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The body. b. .. head. c. .. mouth. dd. .. lips. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. The chin or pointed fleshy appendage. ff. .. fins. g. .. branchiæ. h. .. trunk of the branchial vein.
---	---
5. *Pneumodermon*, with the skin divided to shew the position of the pericardium and fleshy tunic.
 - i. The auricle.
 - k. .. pericardium.
 - ll. .. fleshy tunic with its longitudinal fibres.
6. The *Eolis*, placed obliquely, shewing the belly and right side.
7. *Scyllæa pelagica*, on the right side.
 - HH. The under surface of the foot hollowed into a deep furrow, by which it suspends itself.
 - G. .. mouth.
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wings. } branchiæ in the form of little fi-
D. A crest on the tail. } brous tufts.
 - E. The orifice of generation.
 - F. .. orifice of the anus.

8. *Scyllæa pelagica* seen on the side of the belly.
9. *Scyllæa pelagica* suspended to a branch of the *Fucus natans*.
10. *Phyllidia trilineata* seen on the upper side.
 - aa. The indentations for the upper tentacula.
 - b. .. of the anus.
11. An upper tentaculum magnified.
12. *Phyllidia trilineata* seen underneath.
 - aa. The inferior tentacula, between which is the mouth.
 - b. .. branchiæ of the left side.
 - c. .. orifice of generation.
13. A *Limax* seen on the right side, the tentacula half developed.
 - aa. The great tentacula.
 - bb. .. smaller ..
 - c. .. mouth, between which and the small tentacula are seen the papilla of the upper lip.
 - dd. .. foot
 - e. .. posterior point of the back, whence issues the mucosity by which it suspends itself.
 - f. .. mantle.
 - g. .. orifice for respiration.
 - h. generation.

PLATE XVI.

1. *Bulla aperta* entire, seen on the back.
 - a. The fleshy plate which covers the front of the body, or the tentacular disk
 - c. .. part containing the shell.
2. *Bulla aperta* on the right side, with the ventral fleshy plate separated from the dorsal, to shew what is between them.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The tentacular disk. b. .. plate serving as a foot. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. The anus. f. .. common orifice of the male organ and oviductus.
---	---
3. *Bulla aperta*, seen underneath.
 - b. The plate serving as a foot.
 - c. .. part containing the shell.
 - d. A part of the branchiæ.
4. *Bulla aperta*, partly dissected.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The stomach. b. .. œsophagus. d. .. branchiæ. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. The heart. f. .. liver. g. .. intestine. h. .. testicle.
--	--
5. The tongue of the *Bulla aperta* greatly magnified.
6. *Helix pomatia*, taken from its shell, and seen on the left side : a large portion of the covering of the pulmonary cavity has been taken away to shew its position ; also the teguments of the remainder of the spire, to shew the situation of the heart, the bag of viscous matter, etc.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The large right tentaculum half developed. b. .. hole whence the left tentaculum issues. c. .. hole for the small tentaculum of the same side. dd. .. two lobes of the veil or upper lip. eee. .. edges of the foot. ff. Two of the lobes placed under the collar. gg. The pad of the collar. hh. .. place where the covering of the pulmonary cavity has been cut away. i. .. rectum. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> k. The hole for respiration seen within the pulmonary cavity. l. .. diaphragm. mn. .. heart and auricle in their proper place in the open pericardium. o. .. commencement of the great artery of the spire. p. .. bag of viscous matter. q. .. first part of the intestine. r. .. second part. ss. .. lobes of the liver.
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7. *Capulus*, Mont. (*Patella Hungarica*, Lin.) detached from its shell, and seen on one side.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The foot. b. A sort of ruff which this foot has in front. c. The muscle which attaches the foot to the shell. 	}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. The trunk. ee. .. tentacula. f. .. liver and a part of the viscera, which occupy the bottom of the shell.
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8. *Onchidium*, under view.
9. *Parmacella*, seen on the back: the shell has been taken away, and only its impression remains.
10. The horned *Planorbis*, with its shell.
11. The animal of the *Cypræa*.
12. *Conus*.
13. *Emarginula* entire.
14. Nervous system of the *Fissurella*.
15. Animal of the *Crepidula*, detached from its shell, seen above; the abdomen and branchial cavity in their natural position.
16. Shell of the *Crepidula* seen underneath.
 - a. Plate which retains the point of the abdomen.
17. Animal of the *Crepidula*, detached from its shell, and the upper portion of its branchial cavity turned back to shew the branchiæ.
18. *Testacellus halyotideus*, animal and shell.

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1. *Bulla aperta* entire, seen on the back.

a. The fleshy plate which covers the front of the body, or the tentacular disk

c. .. part containing the shell.

2. *Bulla aperta* on the right side, with the ventral fleshy plate separated from the dorsal, to shew what is between them.

a. The tentacular disk.

b. .. plate serving as a foot.

c. The anus.

f. .. common orifice of the male organ and oviductus.

3. *Bulla aperta*, seen underneath.

b. The plate serving as a foot.

c. .. part containing the shell.

d. A part of the branchiae.

4. *Bulla aperta*, partly dissected.

a. The stomach.

b. .. oesophagus.

d. .. branchiae.

e. The heart.

f. .. liver.

g. .. intestine.

h. .. testicle.

5. The tongue of the *Bulla aperta* greatly magnified.

6. *Helix pomatia*, taken from its shell, and seen on the left side: a large portion of the covering of the pulmonary cavity has been taken away to shew its position; also the teguments of the remainder of the spire, to shew the situation of the heart, the bag of viscous matter, etc.

a. The large right tentaculum half developed.

b. .. hole whence the left tentaculum issues.

c. .. hole for the small tentaculum of the same side.

dd. .. two lobes of the veil or upper lip.

eee. .. edges of the foot.

ff. Two of the lobes placed under the collar.

gg. The pad of the collar.

hh. .. place where the covering of the pulmonary cavity has been cut away.

i. .. rectum.

k. The hole for respiration seen within the pulmonary cavity.

l. .. diaphragm.

mn. .. heart and auricle in their proper place in the open pericardium.

o. .. commencement of the great artery of the spire.

p. .. bag of viscous matter.

q. .. first part of the intestine.

r. .. second part.

ss. .. lobes of the liver.

7. *Capulus*, Mont. (*Patella Hungarica*, Lin.) detached from its shell, and seen on one side.

a. The foot.

b. A sort of ruff which this foot has in front.

c. The muscle which attaches the foot to the shell.

d. The trunk.

ee. .. tentacula.

f. .. liver and a part of the viscera, which occupy the bottom of the shell.

8. *Onchidium*, under view.

9. *Parmacella*, seen on the back: the shell has been taken away, and only its impression remains.

10. The horned *Planorbis*, with its shell.

11. The animal of the *Cypræa*.

12. *Conus*.

13. *Emarginula* entire.

14. Nervous system of the *Fissurella*.

15. Animal of the *Crepidula*, detached from its shell, seen above; the abdomen and branchial cavity in their natural position.

16. Shell of the *Crepidula* seen underneath.

a. Plate which retains the point of the abdomen.

17. Animal of the *Crepidula*, detached from its shell, and the upper portion of its branchial cavity turned back to shew the branchiae.

18. *Testacellus halyotideus*, animal and shell.

PLATE XVII.

1. *Scalaria.*

2. The female *Vivipara* taken out of its shell, and the branchial cavity opened.

<i>a.</i> The foot folded in two. <i>b.</i> .. operculum attached to its posterior part. <i>c.</i> .. head, with the tentacula and trunk. <i>d.</i> .. little siphon prolonged under the right tentaculum. <i>e.</i> .. lateral membrane of the left side. <i>f.</i> .. edge of the mantle. <i>g.</i> .. branchiæ. <i>h.</i> .. womb swelled by the fœtus within.	<i>h.</i> The orifice of the womb. <i>h.</i> .. part situated under the spire. <i>i.</i> .. anus. <i>l.</i> .. canal of viscous matter. <i>m.</i> .. projecting line, forming a semi-canal, which terminates at the siphon <i>d.</i> <i>n.</i> .. heart and its auricle. <i>o.</i> .. parts of the liver and intestine.

3. *Trochus. (Cochlea sublivida, Lis.)*

<i>h.</i> The head. <i>tt.</i> .. tentacula. <i>ee.</i> .. eyes.	<i>p.</i> The languette. <i>P.</i> .. foot. <i>o.</i> .. operculum.

4. Do. seen underneath.

<i>f.</i> The foot.	<i>m.</i> The mouth.

5. Animal of the *Trochus pharonius*, taken out of its shell, with its operculum.

6. 7. . . . *Turbo littoreus.*

8. 9. 10. . . . *Turbo chrysostomus.*

11. . . . *Nerita canrena*, taken out of its shell.

12. . . . *Nerita exuvia*, with its operculum.

13. . . . *Trochus*, Gualt.

13. *Trochus lævis*, List.

h. The head.
ee. .. eyes.
tt. .. tentacula.
p. .. male organ.

P. The foot.
f. .. filaments.
o. .. operculum.

14. *Purpura*.

h. The head.
ee. .. eyes.
tt. .. tentacula.

T. The trunk.
p. .. foot.
o. .. operculum.

15. *Buccinum undatum*, half the natural size, seen on the left side; the trunk drawn in, and the male organ turned back, and hidden in the branchial cavity.

a. The male organ.
c. .. siphon.
dd. .. position of the branchiæ.

e. The position of the heart,
f. .. mucous plates placed to the
right of the branchiæ.

16. *Buccinum undatum*, with the trunk and male organ extended,

a. The male organ.
b. .. trunk.
c. .. siphon.

17. *Natica* .. *Fossar*, Adan. magnified.

h. The head.
ee. .. eyes.
ll. .. fleshy appendages at the
base of each tentacu-
lum.

tt. The tentacula.
o. .. operculum.

18. *Natica* ..

m. The mouth.

f. .. foot.

1. *Scalaria*.
2. The female *Vivipara* taken out of its shell, and the branchial cavity opened.

a. The foot folded in two.	h. The orifice of the womb.
b. .. operculum attached to its posterior part.	h. .. part situated under the spire.
c. .. head, with the tentacula and trunk.	i. .. anus.
d. .. little siphon prolonged under the right tentaculum.	l. .. canal of viscous matter.
e. .. lateral membrane of the left side.	m. .. projecting line, forming a semi-canal, which terminates at the siphon d.
f. .. edge of the mantle.	n. .. heart and its auricle.
g. .. branchiæ.	o. .. parts of the liver and intestine
h. .. womb swelled by the fetus within.	
3. *Trochus*. (*Cochlea sublivida*, Liss.)

h. The head.	p. The languette.
tt. .. tentacula.	p. .. foot.
ee. .. eyes.	o. .. operculum.
4. Do. seen underneath.

f. The foot.	m. The mouth.
--------------	---------------
5. Animal of the *Trochus pharonius*, taken out of its shell, with its operculum.
6. 7. .. *Turbo littoreus*.
8. 9. 10. .. *Turbo chrysostomus*.
11. .. *Nerita caurena*, taken out of its shell.
12. .. *Nerita exuvia*, with its operculum.
13. .. *Trochus*, Gualt.

13. *Trochus levis*, List.

h. The head.	P. The foot.
ee. .. eyes.	f. .. filaments.
tt. .. tentacula.	o. .. operculum.
p. .. male organ.	
14. *Purpura*.

h. The head.	T. The trunk.
ee. .. eyes.	p. .. foot.
tt. .. tentacula.	o. .. operculum.
15. *Buccinum undatum*, half the natural size, seen on the left side; the trunk drawn in, and the male organ turned back, and hidden in the branchial cavity.

a. The male organ.	e. The position of the heart,
c. .. siphon.	f. .. mucous plates placed to the
dd. .. position of the branchiæ.	right of the branchiæ.
16. *Buccinum undatum*, with the trunk and male organ extended.

a. The male organ.	
b. .. trunk.	
c. .. siphon.	
17. *Natica* .. Fossar, Adan. magnified.

h. The head.	tt. The tentacula.
ee. .. eyes.	o. .. operculum.
ll. .. fleshy appendages at the base of each tentaculum.	
18. *Natica* ..

m. The mouth.	
f. .. foot.

PLATE XVIII.

1. *Voluta Ethiopica*, 1-2.

2. *Voluta*.

3. *Cerithium*.

4. *Aquila*.

2. *Fusus*.

6. *Murex decussatus*.

7. *Cassis glaucus*.

PLATE XVIII.

1. *Voluta Ethiopica*, 1-2.
2. *Voluta*.
3. *Cerithium*.
4. *Aquila*.
2. *Fusus*.
6. *Murex decussatus*.
7. *Cassis glaucus*.

PLATE XIX.

1. *Strombus pugilis*.
2. *Murex saxatilis*.
3. *Halyotis vulgaris*, its shell taken away, seen on the back, and the edges of the branchial cavity put asunder.
 - A. The large muscle which attaches the animal to the shell.

<i>a.</i> The anus.	<i>c.</i> The viscous organ.
<i>bb.</i> .. branchiæ.	<i>d.</i> .. heart in its pericardium.
4. *Halyotis*, etc. the pericardium and branchial cavity opened.

<i>A.</i> The large muscles above.	<i>d.</i> The heart.
<i>a.</i> .. anus.	<i>e.</i> .. right auricle.
<i>bb.</i> .. branchiæ.	<i>f.</i> .. left auricle.
<i>c.</i> .. viscous organ.	<i>g.</i> .. heart surrounding the rectum.
	<i>ii.</i> .. branchial arteries.
5. The heart and large vessels magnified.
 - a. i.* As the preceding figure.
 - h.* The right branchial vein.

6. *Fissurella* entire, covered with its shell, which is set in the edges of its mantle.

7. . . . open.

a. The disk of the foot.

bb. .. circular muscle which joins it to the shell, and which has been cut.

b. A portion of this muscle remaining with the mantle.

cc. The mantle thrown back, and seen on the under side.

d. .. hole with which it is pierced.

ee. .. branchiæ.

f. .. anus.

g. The heart.

hh. .. auricles.

ii. .. intestine.

k. .. œsophagus.

l. .. pharynx.

mm. .. salivary glands.

nn. .. lateral ganglions of the brain.

o. .. extremity of the tongue.

pp. .. liver.

q. .. ovarium.

8. *Vermetus*, Adanson.

c. The tentacula.

Y. .. eyes.

P. .. foot.

F. Cylindrical filaments.

o. Operculum.

M. Mantle.

A. Aperture by which the animal breathes.

9. The same animal seen underneath.

p. The foot put on one side, to make it more apparent.

B. The mouth.

PLATE XIX.

1. *Strombus pugilis*.

2. *Murex saxatilis*.

3. *Halyotis vulgaris*, its shell taken away, seen on the back, and the edges of the branchial cavity put asunder.

A. The large muscle which attaches the animal to the shell.

a. The anus. | c. The viscous organ.
bb. .. branchiæ. | d. .. heart in its pericardium.

4. *Halyotis*, etc. the pericardium and branchial cavity opened.

A. The large muscles above. | d. The heart.
a. .. anus. | e. .. right auricle.
bb. .. branchiæ. | f. .. left auricle.
c. .. viscous organ. | g. .. heart surrounding the rectum.
| h. .. branchial arteries.

5. The heart and large vessels magnified.

a. i. As the preceding figure.
h. The right branchial ven.

6. *Fissurella* entire, covered with its shell, which is set in the edges of its mantle.

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a. The disk of the foot.
bb. .. circular muscle which joins it to the shell, and which has been cut.
b. A portion of this muscle remaining with the mantle.

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B. The mouth.

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nn. .. lateral ganglions of the brain.

o. .. extremity of the tongue.

pp. .. liver.

q. .. ovarium.

o. Operculum.

M. Mantle.

A. Aperture by which the animal breathes.

is, 1905 to 1906

29896
Bourne Brunn
de l'auten

ELEMENTS OF CONCHOLOGY,

INCLUDING

THE FOSSIL GENERA.

PART II. BIVALVES. MULTIVALVES. TUBICOLÆ.

PARIS,

PRINTED BY J. SMITH,

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1822.

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WILLIAM WESLEY

1811

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WILLIAM WESLEY,
Bookseller & Publisher,
28, Essex Street, S.

BIVALVES...	{	with 2 muscular im- pressions, separate and lateral; (3)...	{	equivallved; ligament(2)	{	exterior; valves gaping at the lateral extremity.....	{	with accessory pieces..... without -- ..	1. <i>Pholadarice</i> ...p. 4.
									2. <i>Lithoplagi</i> ...p. 4.
									3. <i>Solenaceæ</i> ...p. 5.
									4. <i>Myaria</i>....p. 6.
	{	with 1 muscular im- pression, sub-cen- tral. (4).....	{	inequivallved; ligament	{	interior; valves gaping or not.....	{	a large tooth like a spoon, on one or both valves, for receiving the ligament: no other tooth.....	5. <i>Mactraceæ</i> ...p. 7.
									6. <i>Conchæ</i> ....p. 8.
									7. <i>Cardiaceæ</i> ...p. 12.
									8. <i>Araceæ</i>....p. 13.
	{	ligament.....	{	exterior.....	{	exterior, valves not gaping; hinge with.....	{	many teeth.....	9. <i>Trigoneæ</i> ...p. 15.
									10. <i>Naiades</i> ...p. 16.
									11. <i>Canacææ</i> ...p. 17.
									12. <i>Corbulaceæ</i> ...p. 18.
	{	not marginal, con- tracted into a short space, sometimes unknown, but ne- ver forming a tube under the shell...	{	interior.....	{	marginal, very long, { simple and linear occupying a large space.....	{	shell solid, upper edge undulated without teeth.....	13. <i>Tridacnææ</i> ...p. 19.
									14. <i>Mytilicææ</i> ...p. 20.
									15. <i>Malleacææ</i> ...p. 21.
									16. <i>Pectinides</i> ...p. 23.
	{	shells adhering, either immediately or by tendinous tubes.....	{	interior or semi-interior, always known.....	{	sub-linear, sometimes divided by undulations, or teeth	{	sometimes unknown { known.. or none }	17. <i>Ostracææ</i> ...p. 25.
									18. <i>Rudistes</i> ...p. 27.
									19. <i>Lingulacææ</i> ...p. 29.
									20. <i>Corniformes</i> ...p. 31.
MULTRIVALVES	{	free.....	{	pedicled.....	{	with accessory pieces distinct from the tubes.....	{	and variously twisted.....	21. <i>Seriales</i> ...p. 31.
									22. <i>Pediculatæ</i> ...p. 32.
									23. <i>Sessiles</i> ...p. 33.
									24. <i>Anncææ</i> ...p. 34.
Tonicolæ...	{	without -- ..	{	almost regular; either twisted in a spire, simply arched, or conical	{		{		25. <i>Contortææ</i> ...p. 36.
									26. <i>Subregularææ</i> ...p. 37.

DIVISION I. PHOLADARIÆ.

GENERA. (1)

1. PHOLAS. *Lin.* T.

Transverse, gaping at each end; generally white and striated. Fig. 1. A plate from each valve, projecting into the other valve. Ligament exterior, with accessory pieces distinct from the valves. (2)

DIVISION II. LITHOPHAGI.

GENERA.

1. GASTROCHÆNA, *Spen-
gler.* T.

Gaping at both ends, but at one much more than the other: very fragile. (3) Fig. 2. Hinge linear, marginal. Ligament exterior.

2. BYSSOMIA. *Cuv.* M.

Oblong, opening opposite to the beaks. Fig. 43. Hinge without teeth. Ligament exterior: with a byssus. (4)

3. PETRICOLA. *Lam.* M.

Subtrigonal, inequilateral; one end rounded, the other gaping. Fig. 5. Hinge with 2 teeth on one valve, and 1 on the other, or 2 on each. (5) Ligament exterior.

(1) Where the habitat is not mentioned, the genus is found in the seas and different climates of both hemispheres: T. indicates that it is *terrestrial*; M. *marine*; F. *fluviatic*.

(2) Some of these accessory pieces are attached to the hinge, and cover the ligament exteriorly; others are within, fixed under the beaks. The animals pierce stone or wood, or bury themselves in the sand; they are generally stationary in the holes which they have bored, and the shell is very fragile. They have been much sought for on account of their agreeable flavour; some species are found on the coasts of France. *Foss. in Crag Marl, London Clay.*

(3) They pierce and live within madrepores. The animals of this Division bury themselves, with their anterior extremity always near the mouth of the hole which contains them, ready to receive the water.

(4) One species is very abundant in the Northern Seas, and is provided with a byssus.

(5) Lamarck formerly divided this genus into *Petricola* and *Rupellaria*; but the variations he has subsequently discovered in their hinges, have induced him to reunite them. They inhabit stones. *Foss. in Italy, at Pont Levois.*

4. *SAXICAVA*. *Bellevue*. M.

Transverse, inequilateral, gaping at the upper part. Fig. 3.

Hinge with only 2 dentiform tuberosities, wide apart.

Ligament exterior.

5. *VENERIRUPIS*. (*VENERUPIS*. *Lam.*) M.

Inequilateral, gaping at one end. Fig. 4.

Hinge with 2 teeth on one valve, and 3 on the other, or 3 on each, small, near together, and parallel.

Ligament exterior.

DIVISION III. SOLENACEÆ:

GENERA.

1. *SOLEN*. *Lin.* M.

Equivalved, transversely elongated; gaping at each end, sometimes a little curved. Beaks very small, not projecting. Fig. 6.

Hinge lateral, with 2 or 3 little teeth, joining each other laterally when shut.

Ligament exterior.

α. Cardinal teeth contiguous to the anterior edge.

β. distant from

γ. nearly in the middle. (1)

2. *SANGUINOLARIA*. *Lam.* M.

Sub-elliptic, gaping a little at the lateral extremities, upper edge arched. Fig. 8.

2 contiguous cardinal teeth on each valve.

Ligament exterior. (2)

3. *GLYCIMERIS*. *Lam.* M.

Shell gaping widely on each side: the second edges* (interior and callous) projecting without. Fig. 7.

Hinge callous, no teeth.

Ligament exterior, on the shortest side of the shell. (3)

(1) They live in the sand on the sea-shore, and bury themselves even two feet below the surface, in a vertical position; consequently, when the animal is living, the shell is always placed perpendicularly on one of its sides, the gaping part uppermost for the passage of its tubes. Its movements are confined to leaving the bottom of its hole, coming to the surface, and re-entering by means of the extensions and contractions of its muscular foot, which is at the lowest end of the shell. *Foss.* at *Grignon*, *Bourdeaux*, *Italy*, and in the *London Clay*.

(2) *Jamaica*, *New Holland*, *American* and *Indian Seas*. *Foss.* in the *London Clay*.

* *Apud Gallos*, *Nymphæ*. v. Fig. 30. a.

(3) *Northern Seas*. *Foss.* at *Grignon*.

4. PANOPÆA. *Merard. M.*

Equivalved, transverse, unequally gaping at the sides. Fig. 9.

One conical cardinal tooth on each valve, and a compressed callosity at the side, not projecting without.

Ligament exterior, on the longest side of the shell; fixed on the callosities. (1)

5. PSAMMOBIA. *Lam. M.*

Oblong-oval, rather flat, a little gaping on each side. Beaks more projecting. Fig. 10.

Hinge with 2 teeth on one valve, and 1 on the opposite valve, entering between the other two when closed.

Ligament exterior.

6. PSAMMOTEA. *Lam. M.*

Oblong-oval, a little gaping at the sides. Beaks more projecting. The inner, callous, edges projecting a little. (2) Fig. 11.

1 cardinal tooth on each valve, or on one valve only.

Ligament exterior, attached to the inner, callous, edges.

DIVISION IV. MYARIÆ.

GENERA.

1. MYA. *Lin. M.*

Shell gaping at each end. Fig. 12.

A large compressed, rounded, cardinal tooth, projecting almost vertically, and hollowed like a spoon. A cardinal hollow on the other.

Ligament interior, inserted on the tooth and in the hollow. (3)

2. ANATINA. *Lam. M.*

Sub-equivalved, gaping at both ends, or at one only. Fig. 13.

A tooth like that of the *Mya* on each valve, the teeth supported either by a rib or a plate running obliquely into the shell, and frequently a decurrent fissure giving the appearance of a second plate.

Ligament interior, attached to each tooth.

(1) Mediterranean. *Foss. at Parma.* The species found at the foot of the *Appennines* is in such good preservation that it appears as if just taken from the sea.

(2) Lamarck supposes this genus to be composed of degenerated *Psammobia*, *Foss. at Grignon.*

(3) *Foss. in the London Clay, Crag Marl, Woolwich Loam, and Green Sand, Fuller's-earth Rock.*

DIVISION V. MACTRACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. LUTRARIA. *Lam.* M.

Inequilateral; gaping at the lateral extremities. Fig. 14. Hinge either with 1 tooth folded in two, or 2 teeth, one of which is simple, with a deltoid hollow close to it: no lateral teeth. Ligament interior, fixed in the cardinal hollows. (1)

a. Shell transversely oblong.

β. .. orbicular or sub-trigonal.

2. MACTRA. *Gmel.* M.

Inequilateral, subtrigonal; a little gaping at the sides: beaks protuberant. Fig. 15. 1 compressed cardinal tooth, folded in a furrow on each valve, with a hollow close to it; or 2 lateral compressed teeth. Ligament interior, inserted in the cardinal hollow. (2)

3. CRASSATELLA. *Lam.* M.

Inequilateral, suborbicular, valves close. Fig. 16. 2 sub-diverging cardinal teeth, with a hollow at the side: lateral teeth none, or obscure. Ligament interior, inserted in the hollow of each valve. (3)

4. UNGULINA. *Daud.*

Shell transverse, rounded above, almost equilateral: valves close, furrowed. Fig. 19. A short sub-bifid cardinal tooth on each valve, with an oblong marginal hollow by its side, divided in two by a contraction. Ligament interior, inserted in the hollows and seen without. (4)

5. ERYCINA. *Lam.* M.

Sub-inequilateral, equivalved, rarely gaping. Fig. 20. 2 unequal cardinal teeth, diverging, with an intervening hollow: 2 lateral oblong teeth, compressed, short. Ligament interior, fixed in the hollows. (5)

(1) This shell is sometimes found in the sand at the mouths of the rivers of France. *Foss.* in the *Marl Pits of Touraine*.

(2) *Foss.* in *Great Oolite, Crag Marl, at Grignon*.

(3) The greater number of species become very thick with age. Atlantic, Coast of Guinea, East and West-Indies, New-Holland, Southern Seas. *Foss.* at *Grignon, Bourdeaux, St. Brieux, Couriagnon, Magnitot, Vaucluse, Beauvais, Houdan*.

(4) There is only one species; habitat unknown.

(5) The only living species known, comes from New-Holland. *Foss.* at *Houdan, Parnes, Pontchartrain, Grignon, Ecoen*.

6. SOLENIMYA. (SOLEMYA.
Lam.) M.

Inequilateral, equivalved, obtuse at the extremities; a shining epidermis, projecting beyond the shell; beaks scarcely perceptible, a little gaping on one side. Fig. 17.

1 cardinal tooth on each valve, dilated, compressed, very oblique, slightly concave above, receiving the ligament.

Ligament partly interior and partly exterior. (1)

7. AMPHIDESMA. Lam. M.

Inequilateral, sub-oval or rounded, sometimes a little gaping at the sides. Fig. 18.

Hinge with 1 or 2 teeth and a narrow hollow for the inner ligament; sometimes with lateral teeth.

Ligament double, the external short, the internal fixed in the hollows. (2)

DIVISION VI. CONCHÆ.

GENERA.

1. MEGADESMA. POTAMOPHILA Sowerby. GALATEA. Lam. F.

Equivalved, sub-trigonal, covered with a greenish epidermis: inner edges prominent. Fig. 21.

2 furrowed cardinal teeth, approaching at base on one valve, 3 on the other, the middle projecting and separated, lateral teeth wide apart.

Ligament exterior, short, projecting and swelling considerably. Muscular impressions appearing doubled. (3)

2. CYCLAS. Lam. F.

Equivalved, ventricose, oval, beaks protuberant, very fragile. Colour generally grey or greenish. Fig. 22.

Cardinal teeth very small, sometimes scarcely any, sometimes 2 on each valve, one of which is folded in two; sometimes only 1 (folded or lobed) on the one valve, and 2 on the other. Lateral teeth transversely elongated, compressed, lamelliform.

Ligament exterior. (4)

(1) This ligament is pressed between the tooth and edge of each valve, and shows itself without, enveloping the edge.

(2) This genus forms a link from the Mactraceæ to the Dimyariæ, with an exterior ligament.

(3) The only species known, comes from Ceylon and the East-Indies. Mr. Sowerby has lately substituted the name of *Potamophila*, because that of *Galatea* had already been applied by Fabricius to a *Crab*; but, unfortunately, Latreille, had established a genus of *Crustaceæ*, under the name of *Potamophila*, upwards of five years ago. *V. Règne animal*, tome 3, p. 18. I have therefore presumed to propose the name of *Megadesma* (*μεγα* great, *δεσμος* a ligament). The name of *Galatea*, being that of a *Sea Nymph*, was, moreover, by no means well chosen for a *Fluviatic* shell.

(4) The exotic *Cyclas* becomes very large, especially that from Asia. *Foss. in Crag Marl at Betz*; the species found at *Betz*, resembles the exotic *Cyclades* more than those of Europe.

3. CYRENA. *Lam.* F.

Rounded, triangular, 3 teeth on each valve, Ligament exterior, on
swelled or ventricose, so- generally two lateral the largest side. (1)
lid, inequilateral; with an teeth, one of which is
epidermis, but the beaks often close to the car-
naked. Fig. 23. dinal teeth.

α. Lateral teeth dentated.

β. entire.

4. CAPSA. *Lam.* M.

Equivalved. Fig. 24. 2 cardinal teeth on Ligament exterior, on
the right valve, 1 bifid the shortest side. (2)
entering tooth on the
other. No lateral teeth.

5. LORIPES. *Poli.* M.

Lenticular. (3) Fig. 37. Cardinal teeth almost Ligament exterior, in
effaced. a simple furrow. Be-
sides the usual impres-
sion, a line from that of
the anterior muscle to-
wards the beaks.

6. LUCINA. *Brug.* M.

Sub-orbicular, inequi- 2 diverging cardinal Ligament exterior, the
lateral; beak small, point- teeth, 1 bifid, all vary- muscular impressions
ed, oblique. Fig. 25. ing or disappearing with (one of which is pro-
age; 2 lateral teeth (1 longed into a streak)
close to the cardinal) or very wide apart. (4)
none.

7. CORBIS. *Cuv.* M.

Equivalved, without 2 cardinal and 2 late- Ligament exterior,
fold or anterior edge, ral teeth. muscular impressions
beaks curved within, op- simple. (5)
posed. Fig. 26.

(1) There are none found in Europe. Fluvialtic and Marine Conchæ differ not only in habitation, but in lateral teeth.

(2) From Brazil and the Indian Ocean.

(3) Lamarck only sees a specific difference in these shells, adopted as a genus by Poli and Cuvier.

(4) *Foss.* Grignon, environs of Paris, Chaumont, Longjumeau.

(5) Indian Ocean. The fossil species of this genus are very flat. *Foss.* at Grignon, Marl-pits of Granville.

8. *TELLINA*. *Lin. M.*

Orbicular, generally 1 or 2 cardinal teeth Ligament exterior, on flattish, anterior side angular on the same valve: 2 the shortest side. (1)
lar, presenting an undulating irregular fold. Fig. 51. lateral teeth.

α. Shell transversely oblong.

β. . . . orbicular or a rounded oval.

9. *TELLINOIDES*. *Lam. M.*

Inequilateral, flattish, 2 diverging cardinal Ligament exterior.
slightly gaping at the sides, teeth on each valve: 2
beaks small, not swelled, lateral teeth, almost ef-
without fold. Fig. 36. faced on one valve, 1 of
them very near the car-
dinals.

10. *DONAX*. *Lin. L. M.*

Equivalved, inequilateral, anterior side very 2 cardinal teeth, ei- Ligament exterior,
short, and very obtuse. ther on each valve or on short. (2)
Fig. 27. one only, 1 or 2 lateral
teeth.

α. Internal edge of the valves entire.

β. distinctly crenated or dentated.

11. *CYTHEREA*. *Lam. M.*

Equivalved, inequilateral, sub-orbicular, tri- 4 cardinal teeth on Ligament exterior. (3)
gonal. Fig. 28. the right valve (4), 3 of
which are diverging,
but near together at
the base; and 1 (isola-
ted under the 3 diver-
ging cardinal teeth) on
the other valve, which
has a hollow parallel to
the edge: no lateral
teeth.

a. Internal edge of valves entire.

{ Anterior cardinal tooth with a
striated channel or a dentated
edge.
Anterior cardinal tooth neither
channelled nor dentated.

b. Internal edge of valves crenated or den-
tated.

(1) Austral Ocean. They are frequently found at a small depth in the sand on the sea-shore. *Foss.* in *Crag Marl*; at *Grignon*, *Parnes*, *Dax*, *Bourdeaux*, *Environs of Troyes*.

(2) These are also found in the sands of the sea-shore. *Foss.* at *Parnes*, *Beynes*, *Houdan*, *Grignon*.

(3) *Foss.* at *Bourdeaux*, *Mont-Marius*, *Turin*, *Beauvais*, *Grignon*, *Courtagnon*, *Houdan*, *Pontchartrain*.

(4) The valve on the right hand, when you hold the shell with its hinges downwards, and the side with the ligament farthest from you.

42. VENUS. *Lin.* M.

Equivalved, inequilateral, suborbicular. Fig. 29 and 30.	3 cardinal teeth close together on each valve, lateral teeth diverging at the summit.	Ligament exterior, covering the furrow. (1)
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- a.* Internal edge of valves crenated or den- { Striæ scaly.
tated. { Striæ not scaly.

b. Internal edge of valves entire.

13. VENERICARDIA. *Lam.*
M. Foss.

Equivalved, inequilateral, sub-orbicular, with longitudinal radiating ribs. 2 oblique cardinal teeth, directed to the same side. Ligament exterior. (2)
Fig. 32.

14. CRASSINA. Lam. M.
ASTARTE. Sowerby.

Sub-orbicular, equivalent, sub-inequilateral, close. Fig 34, 35.	Hinge with 2 strong diverging teeth on the right valve, and 2 very unequal on the other valve.	Ligament exterior, on the longest side; generally a third muscular impression, very small. (3)
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45. CYPRINA. *Lam. M.*

Equivalved, inequilateral, like an oblique heart; beaks obliquely curved. Fig. 33.

3 unequal cardinal teeth, close together at their base, a little diverging at the top: 4 lateral tooth, distant from the hinge, on the anterior side, sometimes obscure.

Ligament exterior, partly sunk under the beaks: callosities of the inner edge large, arched, terminated near the beaks by a hollow. (4)

(1) There are a few species which have their teeth almost straight; they generally live in the sand at a moderate distance from the water's edge; they are more numerous and varied in warm climates. *Foss. in Crag Marl, Green Sand, London Clay; at Grignon, Pontchartrain.*

(2) *Foss. in the London Clay, at Grignon, Beauvais, Courtagnon, Cambrai, l'Oise, Essanville, Italy, Piedmont, Angers, Paris, Marl pits of Touraine, Chaumont.*

(3) *Foss. Crag Marl, Portland-rock, Oak-tree Clay, Under Oolite.*

(4) By their lateral tooth (sometimes obscure) and their persisting epidermis, the *Cyprinæ* approach the fluviatic *Conchæ*, and it is probable that many live in the sea, at the mouths of rivers. *Foss.* at *Sienna, Turin, Italy, Bourdeaux, England, Piedmont.*

DIVISION VII. CARDIACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. CARDIUM. *Lin.*

Equivalved, sub-cordiform, beaks protuberant, valves dentated or folded on their internal edge; longitudinal ribs, often thorny or scaly. Fig. 38. 4 cardinal teeth on each valve, close together, oblique, joining in a cross with the corresponding teeth: 2 lateral teeth, wide apart. Ligament exterior, very short: muscular impressions not very apparent. (1)

α. No peculiar angle on the beaks; the anterior side at least as large as the posterior.

β. Beaks keeled or with an angle; the posterior side often larger than the anterior.

2. ISOCARDIA. *Lam. M.*

Equivalved, cordiform, ventricose; beaks wide apart, diverging, rolled in a spire. Fig. 39. 2 flattened cardinal teeth, one of which curves and enters under the beak: 1 elongated lateral tooth. Ligament exterior, forked on one side.

3. HIATELLA. *Daud. M.*

Equivalved, very inequilateral, gaping at the upper edge. Fig. 40. 1 small cardinal tooth on the right valve, and 2 oblique teeth a little larger on the left valve. Ligament exterior. (2)

4. CYPRICARDIA. *Lam. M.*

Equivalved, inequilateral, obliquely elongated. Fig. 42. 3 cardinal teeth under the beaks: 1 lateral tooth. Ligament exterior. (3)

(1) They are found in all seas. Amongst the fossil *Cardia* of Europe, species may be recognized which now live in the Asiatic Ocean. They bury themselves in the sands of the coasts. *Foss. in London Clay, Crag Marl, Woolwich Loam and Green Sand, Limestone Rock, Derbyshire Peak Rock, at Grignon, Bourdeaux, Plaisance, Touraine, Sienna, St. Jean d'Assé, Chauffour, Ban, Paris, Pontchartrain, Montfort-Lomori, Cherbourg.* The fossil species *Cardium Hibernicum*, is so singular in form, that notwithstanding its affinity to the *Cardia* in other respects, M. Lamarck thinks, were its hinge known, it would form a distinct genus.

(2) This shell is generally found amongst the fucus in the sand of the Northern Seas.

(3) New-Holland, Coast of Guinea, St. Domingo. *Foss. Italy, Caen, Moutiers.*

5. *CARDITA*. Brug. M.

Equivalved, regular, inequilateral. Fig. 41.

2 unequal cardinal teeth, one short and straight under the beaks, the other oblique and marginal.

Ligament exterior.(1)

α . Shell sub-cordiform or oval, more transverse than longitudinal.

β . .. more longitudinal than transverse.

DIVISION VIII. ARCACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. *CUCULLÆA*. Lam. M.

Equivalved, inequilateral, trapeziform, ventricose; beaks wide apart, separated by the area of the ligament. Fig. 47.

Hingelinear, straight, with little transverse teeth; the extremities with from 2 to 5 ribs. (2)

Ligament exterior; muscular impression forming a projecting angular edge.

2. *ARCA*. Lin. M.

Sub-equivalved, inequilateral; beaks wide apart, separated by the area of the ligament: shell frequently gaping. Fig. 44.

Hinge in a straight line, with numerous parallel teeth; no ribs to the sides.

Ligament exterior.(3)

α . Upper edge not crenated within.

β . .. crenated within.

(1) The exterior side is very long, and the posterior very short: some are said to attach themselves to marine bodies by threads, like the *Mytili* and *Arcæ*. *Foss.* in *Great Oolite*, *Green Sand*, *Kelloway Stone*, *Bedford Limestone*, *Under Oolite*, *Blue Lias*, at *Grignon*, *Touraine*, *Sienna*, *Angers*.

(2) The greater number of the *Arcacæ* live under the sand, at a little distance from the water's edge. The fossil species of the *Cucullæa* prove that it thickens as it grows older, and the lateral ribs of the hinge are proportionally more numerous; the area of the ligament also enlarges and acquires more furrows. *Foss.* in *Green Sand*, at *Beauvais*.

(3) Several *Arcæ* are covered with a scaly or hairy epidermis, and some have one valve larger than the other at the upper edge. One species is found at *Timor* in a semi-fossil state. *Foss.* in *Chalk Marl*, *Green Sand*; at *Houdan*, *Marl pits of Touraine*, *Bourdeaux*, *Grignon*, *Parnes*, *Angers*, *Paris*, *Plaisance*, *Turin*.

3. PECTUNCULUS. *Lam. M.*

Orbicular, almost lenticular, equivalved, sub-equilateral, close: beaks apart, with an area for the ligament. Fig. 45. Hinge arched, with numerous serial oblique teeth, the middle obscure or none. Ligament exterior. (1)

α. Furrows longitudinal, distant, with fine striæ, either longitudinal or transverse.

β. Furrows longitudinal, projecting and radiating, with or without transverse striæ.

4. NUCULA. *Lam. M.*

Oval, trigonal or oblong, equivalved, inequilateral; beaks contiguous, without an area. Fig. 46. Hinge in a broken line, multi-dentated, interrupted in the middle by a hollow or a little oblique projecting spoon; teeth often advancing and pectiniform. Ligament marginal, partly interior, inserted in the hollow or spoon. (2)

(1) Several species become very thick with age, and frequently change their form, which makes them difficult to recognise; they are generally found in mud. *Foss. in London Clay, Woolwich Loam and Green Sand; at Grignon, Courtagnon, Beauvais, Bourdeaux, Dax, Piedmont, Sienna, Cassel, Pontchartrain, Soueurs, Plaisance, Mans, Touraine.*

(2) *Foss. in London Clay, Crag Marl, Chalk Marl, at Grignon, Courtagnon, Parnes, Bourdeaux, Bourgogne, Plaisance, Mont-Marius.*

DIVISION IX. TRIGONEÆ.

GENERA.

1. TRIGONIA. Brug. M.

<p>Equivalved, inequilateral, trigonal, sometimes sub-orbicular. Fig. 48.</p>	<p>Cardinal teeth oblong, flattened on the sides, diverging and furrowed transversely; the 2 on the right valve furrowed on each side, and the 4 on the other valve furrowed on one side only.</p>	<p>Ligament exterior, marginal. (1)</p>
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2. CASTALIA. Lam. F.

<p>Equivalved, inequilateral, trigonal; beaks naked, curved back.</p>	<p>Hinge with 2 lamellar teeth, transversely striated; one posterior, distant, shortened, sub-trilamellate; the other, anterior, elongated, lateral.</p>	<p>Ligament exterior. (2)</p>
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(1) The only living species was found by Peron at King's Island, New-Holland. It is covered with mother of pearl within; is a shell of singular beauty, and valued at a high price. Foss. in *Crag Marl*, *Green Sand*, *Upper Oolite*, *Under Oolite*; at *Puy-de-Dôme*, *Mans*, *Coulaines*, *Courtagnon*, *Gundershofen*, *Havre*, *Caen*.

(2) This shell seems to form a link between the *Trigonia* and *Naiades*; it is imperfectly known from there being but one of the kind, in the Cabinet of M. le Marquis de Dree, which is not at present accessible. Habitat unknown.

DIVISION X. NAIADES.

GENERA.

1. UNIO. Brug. F.

Equivalved, inequilateral; beaks naked, worn: epidermis greenish or brown; sometimes a little gaping. Fig. 55. 2 teeth on each valve; one cardinal, short, irregular, simple or divided in two, sub-striated; the other elongated, compressed, lateral. Ligament exterior, posterior, muscular impression composite. (1)

α . Cardinal tooth short, thick, neither crested nor sub-striated.

β compressed, projecting, and frequently crested.

2. HYRIA. Lam. F.

Equivalved, obliquely trigonal, auriculated, base truncated and straight. Fig. 54. Hinge with 2 creeping teeth; 1 cardinal, divided into numerous diverging parts, the interior the smallest; the other lateral, very long, and lamellar. Ligament exterior, linear. (2)

3. ANODON. Brug. F.

Equivalved, inequilateral, beaks naked. Fig. 53. Hinge linear; no tooth; a cardinal plate, smooth, truncated or forming a sinus at the anterior extremity, terminating the base of the shell. Ligament exterior, linear, entering at one end into the sinus of the cardinal plate; muscular impressions wide apart, sub-geminate. (3)

α . No distinct angle at the posterior extremity of the cardinal line.

β . A

4. IRIDINA. Lam. F.

Equivalved, inequilateral; beaks small, almost. Fig. 52. Hinge long, linear, lessened in the middle, tuberculous, almost sub-crenated; tubercles numerous and unequal. Ligament exterior, marginal; muscular impressions like those of the *Anodon*. (4).

(1) These shells exist in the rivers of Europe and both Indies; they are buried in the mud, with their beaks downwards: many of them furnish good pearls. *Foss. in Gravel, Alluvial Clay, Sand, Coal-shale, Crag Marl, Portland Rock, Blue Lias, Yellow Limestone.* The plate should be turned to view the figure of the *Unio*. Having received a better specimen after the first was engraved, I could only enlarge the characters to give them more force, which I fear has produced confusion, by making the figure too large for the space it occupies in the plate. The lower part of the valve Fig. 55, fits into the upper part of the valve, Fig. 55 a.

(2) The habitat is unknown.

(3) They live in fresh-water lakes and ponds, under the mud at the bottom; they are not eaten on account of their insipid taste. There is a genus of *serpents* named *Anodon* (*v. Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*), but as the shell appears to have the prior claim, I have not altered the name but merely corrected it, the French Conchologists having, unaccountably, written it in the accusative *Anodonta*.

(4) It lives in the rivers of warm climates, and when it is deprived of its epidermis, both the inner and outer surfaces present a beautiful appearance, the mother of pearl being of a reddish hue and reflecting the colors of the rainbow.

DIVISION XI. CAMACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. DICERAS. (1) *Lam.*

Inequivalved, adherent; 1 very large, thick, beaks large, diverging, concave, sub-auricular conical, turned in irregular tooth, projecting into irregular spires. Fig. 56. the largest valve.

2. CHAMA. *Lin. M.*

Irregular, inequivalved, 1 thick, oblique, sub- Ligament exterior, adherent; beaks curved, crenated tooth, fitting deeply inserted. (2) unequal. Fig. 60. into a hollow on the opposite valve.

α . Beaks turning from left to right.

β . .. : .. right to left.

3. ETHERIA. *Lam. M.*

Irregular, inequivalved, No tooth; hinges undulated, sub-sinuated, Ligament exterior, adherent; beaks short, as if sunk into the base of the valves; shell foliated, with irregular blisters (apparently accidental) within. Fig. 59. unequal. twisted, partly penetrating the shell: muscular impressions distant, lateral, oblong. (3)

α . An oblong callosity in the base of the shell.

β . No callosity

(1) I have only been able to procure the mould of a *Diceras* to draw from; there is but one species known, and that in a fossil state. Cuvier does not see any essential difference between it and the *Chamæ*. It is found at *Mount Salève*, and in the environs of *St. Mihiel* in *Lorraine*. Interior moulds of a smaller size have been found at *Clèvre*, near *Ferte-Benard*, in the department of *Sarthe*, and in that of *Calvados*.

(2) Almost all the *Camaceæ* adhere to rocks, corallines, and frequently to each other. *Foss.* in the *Green Sand*, *Kelloway Stone*, at *Piedmont*, *Angers*, *Plaisance*, *Grignon*.

(3) This is a very rare shell, and is sold at a considerable price: the blisters found on its inner surface, have never been satisfactorily explained. *East-Indies* and *Madagascar*.

DIVISION XII. CORBULACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. CORBULA. *Lam. M. F.*

Shell regular, inequivalved, inequilateral; not, or scarcely gaping. Fig. 57. 1 cardinal tooth on each valve, conical and curved; a hollow on the side: no lateral teeth. Ligament interior, fixed in the hollows. (1)

2. PANDORA. *Lam. M.*

Shell regular, inequivalved, inequilateral, transversely oblong; one valve flattened, the other convex. Fig. 58. 2 oblong cardinal teeth, diverging and unequal, on the flat valve, 2 oblong hollows on the other. Ligament interior. (2)

3. PRODUCTUS. *Sowerby.*
Foss.

Equilateral, inequivalved, margin reflexed; the one valve convex, the other flat or concave externally; frequently furnished with spines. Fig. 61. 62. 63. Hinge transverse, linear.

(1) Some of these live within stones. M. de Ferussac has a fresh-water specimen in his splendid collection of terrestrial and fluviatic shells. Foss. at Grignon, Bourdeaux, Italy, Courtagnon.

(2) Mediterranean and British Ocean. Foss. in the Limestone Rock, Derbyshire-Peak Rock.

DIVISION XIII. TRIDACNEÆ.

GENERA.

1. TRIDACNA. *Brug.* M.

Shell regular, equivalved, inequilateral, gaping, upper edge always undulated; with a *byssus*.
Fig. 51.

2 compressed cardinal teeth, unequal, anterior.

Ligament marginal, exterior: muscular impression elongated, attached. (1)

2. HIPPOPUS. *Lam.* M.

Equivalved, regular, inequilateral. Fig. 49.

2 compressed, unequal, cardinal teeth.

Ligament marginal, exterior. (2)

(1) These shells sometimes attain an enormous size, and are the largest and heaviest known. Those which contain the holy water in the Church of St. Sulpice, at Paris, were presented to Francis the First, by the Republic of Venice. The tendinous byssus, which suspends them to the rock, is so thick and tenacious, that it is only to be separated by a hatchet; the flesh of the animal is eatable, but very hard. *Foss. Normandy*, in the environs of *Dives*.

(2) There is but one species known.

DIVISION XIV. MYTILACEÆ.

GENERA. (1)

1. MODIOLA. *Lam.* M.

Shell sub-transverse, equivalved, regular, posterior side very short: beaks almost lateral, inclined on the short side. Fig. 64.

No teeth; hinge lateral and linear.

Ligament almost interior, received in a marginal furrow: muscular impression sub-lateral, elongated. (2)

2. LITHODOMUS. *Cuv.* M.

Almost equally rounded at both ends: beaks near the posterior end. (3) Fig. 65.

3. MYTILUS. (4) *Lin.* M.F.

Equivalved, regular, pointed at the base; fixed by a *byssus*; beaks almost straight, terminal, pointed. Fig. 66.

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α. Shell furrowed longitudinally.

β. No longitudinal furrows.

4. PINNA. *Lin.* M.

Longitudinal, wedge-shaped, equivalved, gaping at the summit, pointed at the base; beaks straight: *byssus* extremely fine and silky. Fig. 67.

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Ligament marginal, linear, very long, almost interior. (5)

(1) The greater number of *Mytilaceæ* attach themselves to marine bodies, by a *byssus*.

(2) These do not attach themselves by a *byssus*. *Foss.* in the *London Clay*, *Green Sand*, *Upper Oolite*, *Clunch Clay*, *Alum Shale*, *Blue Lias*, at *Grignon*, *Plaisance*, *Vaches-Noires*, *St. Jean d'Assé*, *Chauffour*, *Domfront*, *Tanrie*.

(3) Lamarck does not admit this as a distinct genus. They have a *byssus*, which does not grow after they have lodged themselves in stone. The manner in which the *Lithodomi*, *Pholades*, and some others, hollow out the stones which they inhabit, has given place to much discussion: some believe it to be effected by the mechanical action of the valves; others by dissolution. One of the *Lithodomi* is very common in the Mediterranean, where it is esteemed from its agreeably pungent taste.

(4) Towards the end of autumn, we frequently find small crabs, who take shelter in the shells of the *Mytili*, without injuring the animal. M. de Ferussac has shewn me what is supposed to be a fresh-water *Mytilus*. They are frequently eaten, but are dangerous in any quantity. Besides the cardinal, they have a thinner ligament, fixed within, towards their superior extremity. Dr. Leach first determined its use to be that of moderating the effects of the elasticity of the cardinal ligament, without obliging the muscle of attachment to contract itself: there is another at the base of the shell, which probably strengthens the cardinal attachment. The *Mytiloides* found in *white chalk* and *chalk tufau*, is so thin and fragile, and adheres so closely to the rock in which it is found, that the hinge is unknown, and it is merely placed temporarily with the *Mytili*, from its apparent resemblance. It varies considerably in form and size, and the folds are sometimes very delicate. *Vide fig. 68.*

(5) The *byssus* of the *Pinna* is long, fine, lustrous, silky, and full; it takes

DIVISION XV. MALLEACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. CREMATULA. Lam. M.

Sub-equivalved, flattened, foliated, somewhat irregular. Fig. 69.

Hinge lateral, crenated, callous.

Ligament linear, marginal, received in the hollows of the crenated hinge; no passage for a byssus. (1)

2. PERNA. Lam. M.

Sub-equivalved, flattened, irregular; substance scaly; beaks small, at one end of the hinge. Fig. 72.

Hinge linear, marginal, composed of transverse, parallel, sulciform teeth.

Ligament inserted between the teeth: a posterior sinus, gaping under the extremity of the hinge, for the byssus. (2)

3. INOCERAMUS. Sowerby.
Foss.

Inequivalved, one beak curved inwards; substance scaly. Fig. 74. 75.

Hinge straight, with teeth like the *Perna*.

Ligament like that of the *Perna*; no passage for a byssus. (3)

4. MALLEUS. Lam. M.

Sub-equivalved, rugged, irregular, sub-lobed at the base; beaks small and diverging. Fig. 73.

Hinge without teeth: an elongated conical hollow, situated under the beaks, traversing the area of the ligament obliquely.

Ligament almost exterior, inserted on the short area and slope of each valve: with a byssus. (4)

every kind of dye, and is frequently woven, in Italy, into borders for shawls, etc. The shells are found half buried in the sand. *Foss.* at *Parma*, *Grignon*. The species found at the latter place, is distinct from all others; it is rather narrow, three inches and a half long, and slightly rounded at its upper edge, covered within and without with mother-of-pearl, and longitudinally furrowed, without offering any traces of scales or projection; the striæ of growth only forming some faint wrinkles on the upper part.

(1) They are very rare, little known, and principally found in warm climates, enveloped in sponges.

(2) *Foss.* in *Blue Marl*, *Alum Shale*, *Virginia*, *Alsace*, *Vaches-Noires*, *Burgundy*.

(3) *Foss.* in *Blue Marl*, *Chalk*, *Clay*. M. Brongniart wishes to separate the *Catillus* (fig. 84) from the *Inoceramus*; both are found in *chalk*, but in beds distant from each other. An entire specimen of the *Catillus*, which certainly differs from the *Inoceramus*, has not yet been discovered. Its hinges, from their fragments (fig. 84. a. b.), resemble those of the *Perna*.

(4) These shells are very rude in appearance; the animal occupies but a small space, which is covered with mother-of-pearl.

5. AVICULA. *Lam. M.*

Inequivalved, fragile, base transverse, straight, its extremities advanced and the anterior caudiform; a slope on the left valve: beaks small. Fig. 70.

Hinge linear, 4 cardinal tooth on each valve under the beak.

Area of ligament marginal, narrowed like a channel, not crossed by the byssus. (1)

6. MELEAGRINA. *Lam. M.*

Sub-equivalved, almost a round cornered square; scaly; without cardinal edge; straight; without anterior tail. Fig. 71.

Hinge linear, without teeth.

Area of ligament marginal, long, almost exterior, dilated in the middle: A sinus at the posterior base for the byssus, the left valve being narrow and sloped. (2)

(1) *Foss. in the London Clay, at Grignon, Bourdeaux.*

(2) The most celebrated species, is the *Mytilus margaritiferus* of Linnæus; the inside is covered with the most beautiful mother-of-pearl, which is employed for ornamental purposes, and its pearls, so celebrated in the East, are dived for on the coasts of Ceylon, Cape Cormorin, and the Persian Gulph. It is also found in New-Holland and the Gulph of Mexico.

DIVISION XVI. PECTINIDES.

GENERA.

1. PEDUM. *Lam. M.*

Inequivalved, a little auricular, gaping and sloped at its inferior valve: beaks unequal, wide apart. Fig. 78.

Hinge without teeth.

Ligament partly exterior, inserted in an oblong channelled hollow, sunk in the interior of the beaks. (1)

2. LIMA. *Brug. M.*

Longitudinal, sub-equivalved, auricular, a little gaping on one side, beaks wide apart. Fig. 79.

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Ligament partly exterior, received in a cardinal hollow. (2)

3. PLAGIOSTOMA. *Sowerby. Foss.*

Sub-equivalved, sub-auricular; base, transverse, straight; beaks somewhat distant, their interior sides in transverse furrows flattened externally, one straight, the other inclined obliquely: shell thin. Fig. 82.

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Ligament received in a conical cardinal hollow below the beaks, partly interior, opening without. (3)

4. PECTEN. *Lam. M.*

Regular, inequivalved, auricular, lower edge transverse, straight; beaks contiguous. Fig. 80.

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Ligament received in a triangular, interior, cardinal hollow. (4)

α. Ears equal or almost equal.

β. .. unequal.

(1) There is but one species known, which comes from the Isle of France, and the Indian Seas; it is very rare and precious.

(2) There is a beautiful species in the Mediterranean, the animal of which is eaten. *Foss.* in the *Under Oölite*; *Grignon, Italy, Marl-pits of Touraine.*

(3) These shells are difficult to recognise, from the hard stone which fills them; they are only known in a fossil state, and are found in the *Upper Chalk, Lower Chalk, Blue Lias, White Lias, Portland Rock, Kelloway Stone, Upper Oölite, Fuller's-earth Rock*, and at *Carantan, Mamert, Château de Loir, Bourdeaux.*

(4) The greater number are ornamented with brilliant and various colors; one species, the *Ostrea maxima* of Linnæus, is eaten. *Foss.* in the *Lower Chalk, Green Sand, Chalk Marl, Kelloway Stone, Bedford Limestone, Upper Oölite, Under*

5. *PLIGATULA*. *Lam.* *M.*

Inequivalved, narrowed at the base, upper edge rounded, sub-folded; beaks unequal, without external furrows. Fig. 76.

2 strong teeth on each valve.

Ligament interior, received in a cardinal hollow, between the teeth. (1)

6. *SPONDYLUS*. *Lin.* *M.*

Inequivalved, adherent, auricular, with thorns or rugged; beaks unequal; inferior valve with an external cardinal area or heel, flattened and divided by a furrow, and enlarging with age. Fig. 77.

4 strong cardinal teeth on each valve; an intermediate hollow communicating at the base with the external furrow.

Ligament interior, its remains seen in the furrow without. (2)

7. *PODOPSIS*. *Lam.* *Foss.*

Inequivalved, sub-regular, adhering by its inferior beak; the inferior valve the largest and most convex, and its beak more advanced. Fig. 81.

Hinge without teeth.

Ligament interior. (3)

8. *HIPPOPODIUM*. *Sowerby.* *Foss.*

Equivalved; valves sub-bilobed: a heart-shaped cavity behind each beak. Fig. 83.

1 rugged tooth.

Ligament exterior. (4)

Oölite, at *Grignon*, *Parnes*, *Bourdeaux*, *Doué*, *Bailleul*, *Mont-Marius*, *Turin*, *Venice*, *Ferté-Benard*, *Perpignan*, *Mans*, *Coulaines*, *Décize*, *Chauffour*, *Boutonnet*, *Sienna*, *Marsigni*.

(1) *America*, *Jamaica*. *Foss.* *Paris*, *Dax*.

(2) *Spondyli* are frequently eaten; their shells are often tinted with the liveliest colors, and adhere to all sorts of substances. Several species abound in temperate climates, but they are principally found in the seas of warm countries. *Foss.* at *Turin*, *Grignon*, *Havre*.

(3) Known only in the fossil state, and is found in *England*, in *France*, at *Touraine*, *Meudon*, *Dax*, and in *Italy*.

(4) Known only in the fossil state, and found in *England* at *Colebrook Dale*, at *Toddenham* in *Gloucestershire*, at *Fenny Compton*, and at *Cheltenham* in upper beds of *Lias*.

DIVISION XVII. OSTRACEÆ.

GENERA.

1. GRYPHÆA. Lam. M.

Inequivalved ; inferior valve large, concave, terminated by a projecting beak, curved in a spire ; upper valves small, smooth, like an operculum. Fig. 86.

Hinge without teeth ; a cardinal hollow, oblong, arched.

One muscular impression on each valve. (1)

2. OSTREA. Lin. M.

Shell adherent, inequivalved, irregular, beaks wide apart, becoming very unequal with age, the upper valve displacing itself during the life of the animal. Fig. 85.

Hinge without teeth, hollow of the inferior valve increasing with age.

Ligament partly interrior, inserted in the cardinal hollow of the valves.

α. Edges of the valves simple or undulated, but not folded.

β. distinctly folded. (2)

(1) With the exception of one species (*G. angulata*) all those known are fossil, and are found in *Alluvia*, *Crag Marl*, *Portland Rock*, *Kelloway Stone*, *Under Oolite*, *Blue Lias*, *Derbyshire Peak Limestone*, and at *Mans*, *Breuille*, *Nevers*, *Champagne*, *Gazonfier*, *La Rochelle*, *Roche fort*.

(2) The most remarkable circumstance attending the *Oyster*, (whose functions seem to be very limited), and which we only observe in it and the *Spondylus*, is, that in proportion as it grows older and larger, it displaces itself in its shell, and gradually leaves the base of its lower or convex valve, displacing the upper valve at the same time, as well as its ligament ; consequently, the lower valve frequently forms a beak or heel of considerable length. The hollow in which the ligament has been successively placed, elongates as the shell increases and becomes a gutter, transversely striated, whilst the ligamental hollow of the upper valve scarcely grows at all. Its fecundity is astonishing. The *Ostrea edulis* is that which is most frequently eaten. Foss. in the *London Clay*, *Bedford Limestone*, *Chalk*, *Green Sand*, *Blue Marl*, *Clay*, *Coral Rag*, *Clay in Upper Oolite*, *Oak-tree Clay*, at *Mans*, *Grignon*, *Angers*, *Cany*, *Champagne*, *Neuville*, *Maestricht*, *Mont-Marius*, *Bourdeaux*, *Boutonnet*, *Secaux*, *Montmartre*, *Roquencourt*, *Longjumeau*, *Piedmont*, *Houdan*, *Meudon*, *St. Saturnin*, *Valogne*.

3. *VULSELLA*. *Lam.* M.

Shell longitudinal, sub-equivalved, irregular ; beaks equal. Fig. 89.

Hinge with a projecting callosity on each valve, depressed above, bearing the impression of a conical obliquely arched hollow. Ligament inserted in the hollow. (1)

4. *PLACUNA*. *Lam.* M.

Irregular, flattened, sub-equivalved, of a thin foliated substance and almost transparent. Fig. 87.

Hinge presenting two longitudinal sharp ribs in the form of an inverted V on one valve, and two corresponding impressions on the other. Ligament attached to the impressions. (2)

5. *ANOMIA*. *Lin.* M.

Inequivalved, irregular, adhering by the operculum ; one valve perforated, generally flattened, with a hole or slope at its beak ; the other a little larger, concave and entire. Fig. 90.

Operculum small, elliptic, bony, with the interior muscle of the animal attached. Ligament interior and cardinal. (3)

(1) They are frequently found in the sponges of the Indian Ocean and New-Holland. *Foss.* at *Grignon*.

(2) M. Leschenault found pearls in the *Placuna sella*, which differ in shape and appearance from those generally found, fig. 88. Indian Ocean, Red Sea.

(3) The *Anomia*, like the *Ostrææ*, always remain in the same place, and are found in all seas.

DIVISION XVIII. RUDISTES.

GENERA.

1. SPHÆRULITES. *Lam.*
Foss.

Hinge unknown. (1)

Shell inequivalved, orbicularly globulous, a little depressed above, armed exteriorly with large sub-angular horizontal scales: upper valve smaller, flat, like an operculum, with two unequal sub-conical tuberosities (curved and projecting) within; inferior valve larger, a little swelled; radiating scales outside the edge forming a crest or projecting keel by a fold of the inner edge. Fig. 93.

2. RADIOLITES. *Lam.* Foss.

Hinge unknown. (2)

Inequivalved, striated exteriorly, striæ longitudinal, radiating: lower valve turbinated, largest; upper valve convex, or conical, like an operculum. Fig. 92.

3. CALCEOLA. *Lam.* Foss.
(3)

Inequivalved, triangular, turbinated, flattened underneath: the large valve hollowed like a hood, obliquely truncated at the opening, with its cardinal edge straight, transversal, a little sloped and sub-dentated in the middle, and its upper edge arched; the small valve flattened, semi-orbicular, in the form of a lid, having a tubercle on each side of its cardinal edge, and; in the middle, a hollow with a small scale. Fig. 94.

(1) There is but one species known, from the *Isle of Aix*.

(2) These shells are only found in beds of antient formation; the *Pyrenees* contain a considerable number. They are the same as the *Ostracites* of La Peyrouse, and the *Acardines* of Cuvier. The *Acardo* of Bruguiere, adopted by Lamarck, is a double epiphysis of the vertebra of a *Cetacea*.

(3) In the environs of *Juliers*.

4. BIROSTRITES. Lam.
Foss.

Interior of shell unknown. (1)

Inequivalved, valves elevated at their disk, unequal, diverging, almost straight, like horns, one enveloping the other at the base. Fig. 95.

5. DISCINA. Lam. Foss. (2)

A rounded oval, a little depressed; valves of equal size, each with a very distinct, central, orbicular disk: disk of upper valve not pierced, with a protuberance in the middle; that of the lower, very white, divided by a transversal cleft.

6. CRANIA. Brug. (3)

Inequivalved, sub-orbicular, inferior valve smooth, pierced internally by three unequal oblique holes, upper valve very convex, with two projecting callosities within. Fig. 91.

7. DIANCHORA. Sowerby.
Foss.

Hinge without teeth.

Inequivalved, adherent; the attached valve with an opening instead of a beak, the other valve beaked and eared. (4)
Fig. 96.

(1) The valves diverge like a very open V, appearing as if one proceeded from the base of the other; it is always the shortest which is enveloped.

(2) It is found on the coasts of *Great-Britain*. There is no trace of a hinge or ligament, or any distinct muscular impression.

(3) The *Crania personata* is said to be the only species living. The fossils are found in *Sweden*; at *Meudon*, *Nehou*.

(4) Found in *Lower Chalk* and *Green Sand*.

DIVISION XIX. LINGULACEÆ.

GENERA.

1? ORBICULA. *Lam. M.*

Sub-orbicular, inequivalved, lower valve very thin and flat, adhering to marine bodies, upper valve sub-conical, beak more or less elevated. Fig. 97.

Hinge not apparent.
(1)

2. TEREBRATULA. *Brug. M.*

Inequivalved, regular, sub-trigonal, attached to marine bodies by a short tendinous pedicle; the largest valve with the beak advanced, frequently curved, pierced at the summit by a round hole or slope; 2 ramifying and almost bony appendages within, slender, forked, and differently branched, springing from the disk of the small valve, and serving as a support to the animal. (2) Fig. 98.

a. Shell smooth, without striæ or longitudinal furrows.

f. . . . longitudinally furrowed. (2)

(1) The lower valve, which I have not been able to procure or figure, is sometimes so thin that it is scarcely perceptible. The European seas are said to produce a small species. Is it a bivalve, or a *Hipponyx*?

(2) They appear to inhabit deep seas, for the fossil species exist in secondary formations, with *Ammonites*, *Gryphites*, *Belemnites*, etc. Many, however, have been found in a recent state. M. Valenciennes has observed, that the hole of the beak of the larger valve is generally round, and when it offers only a longitudinal notch, it is from the absence of two small lateral and accessory pieces, which, when united, complete the opening; this hole is also sometimes completed by the edge of the smaller valve. The little tendinous cord which proceeds from the hole of the *T. Caput-serpentis*, divides at the end into a bunch of byssiform filaments, which serve to fix the animal to bodies under the water. *Foss. in Gravel and Alluvial Clay, Sand, Crag Marl or Soft Limestone, Upper and Lower Chalk, Chalk Marl, Green Sand, Bedford Limestone, Clay under Limestone, Great Oolite, Under Oolite, Fuller's-earth Rock, Blue Marl, Marston Marble, Blue Lias, Coal Shale, Limestone Rock, Mountain Limestone, Derbyshire Peak Limestone, at Meudon, Trowre, St. Saturnin, Mans, Domfront, Valogne, Plaisance, Bourges, Grignon, Turin, Cologne, Havre, Coulaines, Mont-Marius, Maestricht.*

3. LINGULA, *Lam. M.*

Sub-equivalved, flattened, oblong-oval, truncated at the summit, a little pointed at the base, raised on a fleshy tendinous pedicle affixed to marine bodies. Fig. 99.

Hinge without teeth.
(1)

4. SPIRIFER. *Sowerby.*
Foss.

Equilateral, inequivalved, one valve with a large angular sinus along the inside of the beak. Fig. 101.

Hinge transverse, long and straight, two spirally coiled linear appendages to the hinge, nearly filling the shell. (2)

5. MAGAS. *Sowerby.* Foss.

Equilateral, inequivalved, one valve with an angular sinus along an incurved beak; back of the other valve straight, with two projections near the middle. Fig. 100.

Line of hinge straight, a partial longitudinal septum with appendages attached to the hinge within. (3)

6. PENTAMERUS. *Sowerby.*
Foss.

Equilateral, inequivalved; one valve divided by a longitudinal internal septum into two parts, the other by two septa into three parts or valves; beaks incurved, imperforate. (4) Fig. 103, 104.

(1) There is but one species known; from the Indian Seas. *Foss.* in the *London Clay, Crag Marl, Coal Shale.*

(2) The *Terebratula spirifera* of Lamarck, which is only known in a fossil state, and is found in the *Derbyshire Peak Limestone.*

(3) In *Chalk.*

(4) I have hesitated in putting this shell amongst the *Bivalves*, suspecting that the septa mentioned by Mr. Sowerby, may prove to be a number of valves soldered together; but until it is perfectly known, it may be premature to alter his classification of it as a *Bivalve*. It is found in the *Derbyshire Peak Rock*. I add Mr. Sowerby's figure and description of the *Axinus* (fig. 102), being too imperfect to admit of its classification, as memoranda for the geologist.
" A free, equivalved, transverse, bivalve; anterior side very short; posterior
" side produced, truncated, with a lunette near the beaks: hinge with a long
" oblique ligament placed in a furrow. It is much to be regretted that there
" is very little probability of discovering the interior structure of the hinge,
" but I suspect it has no teeth. The shell appears to be thin, but I can trace
" neither the cicatrices of the muscles, nor of the edge of the mantle in the
" *Angulatus*, which I consider the type of the genus."

DIVISION XX. CORNIFORMES.

GENERA.

1. OTION. *Lam. M.*

A membranous tunic with an opening, at the summit of which are two small triangular testaceous valves. separated, but adhering to the tunic. (1)
Fig. 117.

DIVISION XXI. SERIALES.

GENERA.

1. CHITON. *Lin. M.* (2)

A series of longitudinal, imbricated, transverse moveable valves, varying in number from 6 to 8, held together by a coriaceous ligament, sometimes shagreened, hairy, and even thorny.
Fig. 105.

2. CHITONELLUS. *Lam. M.*
(3)

A series of longitudinal valves, disposed like a narrow ribbon on the middle of the back, not held together by a ligament. Fig. 106.

(1) Northern Seas.

(2) The valves have been found separated in a fossil state at *Grignon*, but the ligament which held them together having been destroyed, it is difficult to determine the species. Cape of Good Hope, America, European and Southern Seas.

(3) New-Holland.

DIVISION. XXII. PEDICULATÆ.

GENERA.

3. ANATIFERA (ANATIFA).

Lam.

Five unequal valves, two on each side, and one dorsal, like a keel; valves united by a membrane, like a flattened cone supported on a tubular pedicle. (1) Fig. 118.

4. POLLICIPES. *Leach. M.*

Valves thirteen or more, the lower marginal, much smaller, compressed, and supported on a wrinkled, or scaly pedicle. (2) Fig. 119.

5. CINERAS. *Leach. M.*

Five valves, oblong and separated, two at the side of the opening of the membranous tunic, and the others dorsal. (3) Fig. 120.

(1) The species most numerous in our seas, was called *Lepas anatifera* by Linnæus, from the fable of the *Barracles* and *Scoters* being born from them; it attaches itself to rocks, stones, and keels of vessels, etc. According to Cuvier, it varies in the number of its valves.

(2) European and Indian Seas.

(3) British Ocean.

DIVISION XXIII. SESSILES.

GENERA.

6. *BALANUS*. *Lam.* M.

Fixed, conical, truncated at summit, closed at the bottom by a testaceous adhering plate, open at the top, sub-trigonal or elliptic. Fig. 107, 110.

Operculum interior, 4-valved, valves moveable, inserted near the internal base of the shell. (1)

7. *CORONULA*. *Lam.* M.

Valves altogether appearing sub-orbicular, coniform, truncated at the extremities; divisions or partitions very thick, hollowed by radiating cells. Fig. 111, 112.

Operculum of 4 obtuse valves. (2)

8. *ACASTA*. *Leach.* M.

Sub-conical; cone formed of six lateral unequal valves, having an orbicular plate at the bottom, concave internally, resembling a goblet or patella. Fig. 116.

Operculum of 4 valves. (3)

9. *CREUSIA*. *Leach.* M.

A convex cone, composed of four unequal valves, distinct by the sutures. Fig. 114.

Operculum interior, bivalved. (4)

10. *TUBICINELLA*, *Leach.* M.

Valves forming a tubulous straight shell, attenuated towards the base, truncated at both ends, open at the top, and the base closed by a membrane, furnished with transverse callous pads. Fig. 115.

Operculum of 4 obtuse valves. (5)

(1) They abound in almost all seas, and attach themselves to all sorts of substances. They are found in a fossil state in *Italy*, and in *England* in *Crag Marl*.

(2) They live in the bodies of marine animals, and have even been found, with the *Tubicinella*, within the fat of whales; they also adhere to shells.

(3) They are found in sponges, and never fix on hard or solid bodies.

(4) These and the *Pyrgomæ* are generally affixed to *Madrepores*: the *Creusiæ* are from the Northern and Indian Seas.

(5) There is but one species known, found on the South American whales.

11. PYRGOMA. *Savigny*.
M.

Valves united, having the appearance of an uni-valve, sub-globulous, ventricose, pierced at the summit, opening small, and elliptic. Fig. 113.

Operculum bivalved.

DIVISION XXIV. ANNEXÆ.

GENERA.

1. TEREDO. *Lin.* M.

A testaceous, cylindrical, twisted tube, open at each end. Shell bivalved, situated posteriorly without the tube Fig. 121.

2 operculiferous bodies, adhering to the sides of the tubes of the animal. (1)

2. ASPERGILLUM. *Lam.* M.

Tube insensibly narrowing towards its anterior part, where it is open, and widening into a club at the other end, which has two valves incrustated into its side; the terminal disk is pierced with scattered sub-tubular holes, having a fissure in the centre. (2) Fig. 126.

(1) They are found in wood which has been sunk in the sea. The *Popan* of Adanson belongs to them; their shell is enclosed in a thin sheath, which remains attached to the stony bodies in which they are buried. They do much mischief to vessels and piles driven into the sea. They are supposed to bury themselves deeper as they grow bigger, and to hollow out the wood with their valves; their tubes always remaining at the opening, for water and food; their passage is lined with a calcareous crust, which exudes from them and forms a sort of tubulous shell. They are said to have been brought from the Torrid Zone to Holland, and more than once to have threatened that country with destruction, by destroying the wood of the dykes. *Foss. in the London Clay.*

(2) The common species is from 8 to 10 inches long, and is said to be found attached by its smaller end to the rocks of the Indian seas; which M. Lamarck denies by asserting that this end is necessarily open. The Red Sea, Indian Seas, New Holland.

3. CLAVAGELLA. Lam.
Foss.

Tube attenuated and open anteriorly, terminated at the other end by an oval club, compressed, armed with spiniform tubes. Club presenting one valve enchased into the side, and the other free in the tube. (1) Fig. 131.

4. FISTULANA. Lam. M.

Tube swelled and closed posteriorly, attenuated towards the anterior extremity, opening at the top and containing a free, equivalved, bivalved, gaping shell. (2) Fig. 125.

5. SEPTARIA. Lam. M.

Tube very long, insensibly attenuated towards the anterior part, and divided interiorly by arched cells, mostly incomplete; shell unknown, but supposed to be bivalved. (3) Fig. 122.

6. TEREDINA. Lam. Foss.

Tube cylindrical, posterior extremity closed, shewing the two valves of the shell; anterior end open. (4) Fig. 124.

(1) These are only known in the fossil state, and are found at *Grignon* and in *Italy*.

(2) They live in wood, sand stones, and in the shells which they have pierced; the valves of certain species resemble *Modiolæ*. They are found in the Indian Ocean; and, in a fossil state, at *Grignon*, *Beynes*, *Courtagnon*, and *Sienna*.

(3) In the sands of the Indian Ocean.

(4) At *Courtagnon*, *Plaisance*.

DIVISION XXV. CONTORTÆ.

GENERA.

1. SILIQUARIA. *Brug.* M.

Tube attenuated posteriorly, sometimes twisted in a spire at the base, open at the anterior end, with a longitudinal cleft throughout its whole length. (1) Fig. 132.

2. SERPULA. *Lin.* M.

Tubes grouped or solitary, adherent, with a round, simple, terminal opening. (2) Fig. 130.

3. VERMILIA, *Lam.* M.

Tube cylindrical, attenuated at the posterior end, more or less twisted, and affixed to marine bodies; opening round, furnished with a beak, and frequently with from one to three teeth. (3) Fig. 129.

An orbicular, calcareous, simple operculum

4. CLYMENE. *Savigny.* M.

Tube thin, open at each end, incrusting without with sand and fragments of shells. (4)

(1) When the animal has left its shell, we sometimes find transverse septa; the lateral cleft is sometimes very indistinct. Indian Seas. *Foss.* at *St. Clément de la Plaie*, *Grignon*,

(2) *Foss.* in the *London Clay*, *Woolwich Loam*, and *Green Sand*, in *Italy*, at *Dax*, *Grignon*, *Bayonne*, *Montbart*, *Mans*, *Sées*, *Touraine*.

(3) *Foss.* in *Chalk Marl*, *Green Sand*, *Upper Oolite*.

(4) The only known species is from the *Red Sea*. The tube of the *Arenicola* of *Savigny*, found in the sands of the *European seas*, is but imperfectly known.

DIVISION XXVI. SUBREGULARES.

GENERA.

1. DENTALIUM. *Lin.* M.

Tube almost regular, slightly curved, insensibly attenuated at the posterior end, open at each extremity. Fig. 134.

α. Tubes with ribs or longitudinal striæ.

β. . . . perfectly smooth and simple. (1)

2. PECTINARIA. *Lam.* M.

Tube membranous, like a reversed cone. Fig. 135.

3. SABELLARIA, *Lam.* M.
(2)

Tubes numerous, united in a common mass, alveolar above, composed of grains of sand and fragments of shells; orifices of tubes hollowed like cups.

4. TEREbella. *Cuv.* M.

Tube long, cylindrical, attenuated and pointed at the base, membranous. (3) Fig. 138.

5. AMPHITRITE. *Brug.* M.

Tube long, cylindrical, narrowing at base, membranous or coriaceous, generally naked. (4) Fig. 136.

(1) *Foss.* in London Clay, Crag Marl, Chalk Marl, Green Sand, Blue Marl, at Grignon, Sarthe, Plaisantin, Sienna, Piedmont, Dax, Mons.

(2) European Seas.

(3) There is one species found on the European coasts, very remarkable from the appearance of its tubes, which are formed of large fragments of shells; and the openings of the edges are prolonged into several branches, formed of the same materials: they are chiefly from Norway, Holland, and Carolina.

(4) European and American Seas. There is a large species in the Southern Seas, the tube of which, thin and polished, appears to be transversely fibrous, and to be formed of some soft filamentous substance dried. The tubes of another species, when in a compact mass, are so symmetrically arranged that they appear like honeycombs. They are generally very small, found affixed to *Fuci*, shells, and other marine bodies, in great numbers on the same body, but always isolated.

6 SPIRORBIS, *Lam.* M.

Tube turned in an orbicular spire, discoïd, flattened, and adherent underneath. (1) Fig. 123.

7. GALEOLARIA, *Lam.* M.

Tubes numerous, cylindrical, sub-angular, undulated, collected in tufts, fixed at base; opening superior, orbicular. (2) Fig. 133.

Operculum orbicular galeiform, armed with from 5 to 9 various testaceous pieces, the middle one of which is truncated, and all attached to the edge of one side

8. MAGILUS, *Montf.* M.

Tube convex above, carinated underneath, twisted in a short oval, with a heliciform spire, four turns contiguous, the last prolonged in a straightly undulating line; scaly folds on the outside, thicker on one side than the other. (3) Fig. 128.

9. SABELLA, *Cuv.* M.

Tube composed of fine grains of clay and sand. Fig. 127.

10. NEREIS, *Cuv.* M.

Tube long, horny or membranous. (4) Fig. 137.

(1) *Foss. at Grignon.*

(2) *New-Holland.*

(3) The tube is sometimes 3 feet in length. Lamarck supposes the *Serpula gigantea* of Pallas, to be a species of this genus. Isle of France.

(4) Several of the smaller species contribute to the luminous appearance of the sea.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Acardo.....	27	Corbula.....	18	Inoceramus.....	21
Acasta.....	33	Corniformes.....	31	Iridina.....	16
Amphidesma.....	8	Corbulaceæ.....	18	Isocardia.....	12
Amphitrite.....	37	Coronula.....	33	Lima.....	23
Anatifa.....	32	Crania.....	28	Lingula.....	30
Anatifera.....	32	Crassatella.....	7	Lingulaceæ.....	29
Anatina.....	6	Crassina.....	11	Lithodomus.....	20
Annexæ.....	34	Crenatula.....	21	Loripes.....	9
Anodon.....	16	Creusia.....	33	Lucina.....	9
Anomia.....	26	Cucullæa.....	13	Lutraria.....	7
Arca.....	13	Cyclas.....	8		
Arenicola.....	36	Cypricardia.....	12	Mactra.....	7
Aspergillum.....	34	Cyprina.....	11	Magas.....	30
Astarte.....	11	Cyrena.....	9	Magilus.....	38
Avicula.....	22	Cytherea.....	10	Malleaceæ.....	21
Axinus.....	30			Malleus.....	21
		Dentalium.....	37	Meleagrina.....	22
Balanus.....	33	Dianchora.....	28	Megadesma.....	8
Birostrites.....	28	Diceras.....	17	Modiola.....	20
Byssomia.....	4	Discina.....	28	Mya.....	6
		Donax.....	10	Mytiloides.....	20
Calceola.....	27			Mytilus.....	20
Capsa.....	9	Erycina.....	7		
Cardita.....	13	Etheria.....	17	Nereis.....	38
Cardium.....	12			Nucula.....	14
Castalia.....	15	Fistulana.....	35		
Catillus.....	21	Galatea.....	8	Orbicula.....	29
Chama.....	17	Galeolaria.....	38	Ostrea.....	25
Chamaceæ.....	17	Gastrochæna.....	4	Otion.....	31
Chiton.....	31	Glyciineris.....	5		
Chitonellus.....	31	Gryphæa.....	25	Pandora.....	18
Cineras.....	32			Panopæa.....	6
Clavagella.....	35	Hiatella.....	12	Pecten.....	23
Clymene.....	36	Hippopodium.....	24	Pectinaria.....	37
Contortæ.....	36	Hippopus.....	19	Pectinides.....	23
Corbis.....	9	Hyria.....	16	Pectunculus.....	14

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Pedum	23	Sabella	38	Terebratula ...	29
Pentamerus	30	Sabellaria	37	Teredina	35
Perna	24	Sanguinolaria	5	Teredo	34
Petricola	4	Saxicava	5	Tridacna	19
Pholas	4	Septaria	35	Trigonia	15
Pinna	20	Seriales	31	Tubicinella	33
Placuna	26	Serpula	36	Tubicolæ	34
Plagiostoma	23	Siliquaria	36		
Plicatula	24	Solenimya	8	Ungulina	7
Podopsis	24	Solen	5	Unio	16
Potamophila	8	Sphærulites	27		
Pollicipes	32	Spirifer	30	Venerirupis	5
Productus	18	Spirorbis	38	Venericardia	13
Psammobia	6	Spondylus	24	Venus	11
Psammotea	6	Subregulares	37	Vermilia	36
Pyrgoma	34			Vulsella	26
		Tellina	10		
Radiolites	27	Tellinoides	10		
Rudistes	27	Terebella	37		

FINIS.

PLATES.*

PHOLADARIÆ. LITHOPHAGI. SOLENACEÆ. MYARIÆ.

Fig. 1. *Pholas costata*.

- a. b.* the two hinges.
- c.* one of the inner accessory pieces.

2. *Gastrochoena cuneiformis*.

- a.* front view of ditto.

3. *Saxicava veneriformis*.

4. *Venerirupis crenata*.

- a. b.* the two hinges.

5. *Petricola distans*.

- a.* outer view of the opposite valve.

6. *Solen vagina*.

- a. b. c.* three hinges, shewing each of Lamarck's divisions of this genus.

Fig. 7. *Glycimeris siliqua*.

8. *Sanguinolaria occidens*.

9. *Panopæa Faujasii*.

10. *Psmammobia*.

- a. b.* the two hinges.

11. *Psammotea serotina*.

- a.* the opposite hinge.

12. *Mya*.

- a.* the opposite hinge.

13. *Anatina truncata*.

MACTRACEÆ. CONCHÆ.

Fig. 14. *Lutraria rugosa*.

15. *Mactra*.

- a. b.* the two hinges.

16. *Crassatella nonacina*.

17. *Solenimya australis*.

18. *Amphidesma variegata*.

Fig. 19. *Ungulina transversa*.

- a.* inner view of the opposite valve.

20. *Erycine cardioïdes*.

21. *Galatea radiata*.

- a. b.* the two hinges.

* All the figures not marked with an asterisk, which amount to four-fifths of the whole, are original drawings from the objects themselves.

PLATES.

Fig. 22. *Cyclas rivicola*.

a. inner view of the valves
shewing the hinges.

23. *Cyrena Syriæ*.

a. b. the two hinges.

24. *Capsa*.

a. b. the two hinges.

25. *Lucina Pensylvanica*.

26. *Corbis*.

a. b. the two hinges.

27. *Donax*.

a. the hinge.

28. *Cytheria*.

a. b. the two hinges.

Fig. 29. *Venus*.

a. the hinge.

30. *Venus*.

a. the hinge.

31. *Tellina sulcata*.

32. *Venericardia imbricata*.

33. *Cyprina Islandica*.

34.* *Astarte planata*.

35. *Crassina*.

a. b. the two hinges.

36. *Tellinides Timorensis*.

a. b. the two hinges.

37. *Loripes*. (*Lucina lactea*.)

CARDIACEÆ. ARCACEÆ. TRIGONEÆ. TRIDACNEÆ.

Fig. 38. *Cardium*.

a. b. the two hinges.

39. *Isocardia cor*.

a. b. the two hinges.

40.* *Hiatella arctica*.

a. inner view of the opposite
valve

41. *Cardita calyculata*.

a. the hinge.

42. *Cypricardia Guinaiea*.

43.* *Byssomia*. (*Mytilus Pholadis*.)

44. *Arca*.

Fig. 45. *Pectunculus*.

a. inner view shewing the
hinge.

46. *Nucula Placentina*.

a. inner view shewing the
hinge.

47. *Cucullæa auriculifera*.

a. inner view.

48. *Trigonia pectinata*.

a. hinge of the opposite valve.

49. *Castalia ambigua*.

50. *Hippopus maculatus*.

a. the hinge.

51. *Tridacna serrifera*.

a. b. the two hinges.

PLATES.

NAIADES. CAMACEÆ. CORBULACEÆ. MYTILACEÆ.

Fig. 52. *Iridina exotica*.

53. *Anodonta*.

a. b. the two hinges.

54. *Hyria avicularis*.

a. b. the two hinges.

55. *Unio*.

a. the hinge of the opposite valve.

56. *Diceras arietina*.

57. *Corbula*.

58. *Pandora rostrata*.

59. *Etheria elliptica*.

a. the hinge of the opposite valve.

Fig. 60. *Chama*.

a. inner view of the opposite valve.

61.* *Productus punctatus*.

62.* -- *longispinus*.

63.* -- *aculeatus*.

64. *Modiola*.

a. inner view of the opposite valve.

65. *Lithodomus*. (*Modiola lithophaga*.)

a. the hinge.

66. *Mytilus*.

67. *Pinna pectinata*.

68.* *Mytiloides labiatus*.

MALLEACEÆ. PECTINIDES.

Fig. 69. *Crenatula nigrina*.

70. *Avicula crocea*.

71. *Meleagrina margaritifera*.

72. *Perna femoralis*.

73. *Malleus vulgaris*.

74.* *Inoceramus concentricus*.

a*. profile of ditto.

75.* *Inoceramus sulcatus*.

76. *Plicatula reniformis*.

a. inner view of the opposite valve.

b. the second hinge.

Fig. 77. *Spondylus ducalis*.

a. b. the two hinges.

78. *Pedum spondyloideum*.

79. *Lima inflata*.

80. *Pecten varius*.

a. b. the two hinges.

81. *Podopsis gryphoides*.

a. inner view of ditto.

82.* *Plagiostoma cardiiformis*.

83.* *Hippopodium ponderosum*.

PLATES.

OSTRACEÆ. RUDISTES. LINGULACEÆ, ETC.

Fig. 84.* *Catillus Cuvieri*, an impression of the whole shell.

a. b.* fragments of the hinge.

85. *Ostrea folium*.

a. b. the two hinges: this figure shews the impression of the wood to which the shell has been attached.

a. b. the two hinges.

86. *Gryphæa arcuata*.

87. *Placuna papyracea*.

88. Three of the pearls found in the *Placuna sella*.

89. *Vulsella ovata*.

90. *Anomia ephippium*, with the two operculum.

a. b. the two hinges.

91.* *Crania Parisiensis*.

a. supposed to be the smaller valves of the *Crania* adhering to a piece of coral.

Fig. 92. *Radiolites turbinata*.

93.* *Sphærulites foliacea*.

a. the smaller valve.

94. *Calceola sandalina*.

a. the largest valve separated.

95. *Birostrites inequiloba*.

96.* *Dianchora striata*.

97. Supposed to be a valve of the *Orbicula*.

a. inner view of ditto.

98. *Tenebratula dentata*.

a. b. inner views of each valve.

99. *Lingula anatina*.

a. inner view of the opposite valve.

100.* *Magas pumilus*.

a.* profile of ditto.

MULTIVALVES, ETC.

Fig. 101.* *Spirifer oblatus*.

a. one valve taken away to shew the appendages of the hinge.

102.* *Axinus angulatus*.

103.* *Pentamerus lævis*.

104.* -- *aylesfordii*.

105. *Chiton marginatus*.

a. inner view of ditto.

Fig. 106. *Chitonellus striatus*.

a. profile of ditto.

107. *Balanus stalactiferus*.

108. *Balanus* with an operculum.

109. An operculum of a *Balanus* separated.

110. *Balanus perforatus*.

PLATES.

Fig. 111. *Coronula testudinaria*.

112. A *Coronula* with its operculum.

113. *Pyrgoma cancellata*.

114.* *Creusia verruca*.

115. *Tubicinella Lamarckii*.

a. the end of the tube, shewing the operculum.

Fig. 116. *Acasta glans*.

a. the lower valve separated.

117. *Otion Cuvieri*.

118. *Anatifera striata*.

119. *Pollicipes mitrata*.

120.* *Cineras vittata*. (*Lepas Coriacea*.)

a. b. c.* three of the valves.

TUBICOLÆ.

Fig. 121. *Teredo navalis*.

a. the two valves which assist the animal in piercing the wood.

122. *Septaria polythalamia*.

a. the smaller end of ditto, shewing the passage for the two tubes of the animal.

123. *Spirorbis carinata*.

a. natural size.

124. *Teredina personata*.

125. *Fistulana gregata*.

126. *Aspergillum Javanum*.

a. the larger end of the shell, shewing the perforations.

Fig. 127. *Sabella rupifica*.

128. *Magilus antiquus*.

129. *Vermilia rostrata*.

130. *Serpula arenaria*.

131.* *Clavagella echinata*.

132. *Siliquaria lævigata*.

133. *Galeolaria cæspitosa*.

134. *Dentalium fasciatum*.

135.* *Pectinaria capensis*.

136. *Amphitrite penicillus*.

137.* *Nereis fimbriata*.

138.* *Terebella conchilega*.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLATE TO THE MAMMALIA.

In my *Introduction to the Ornithology of Cuvier*, I added a new genus of *Cheiroptera*, established subsequently to the publication of my "*Analysis of the Natural Classifications of Mammalia*;" and I have now to adjoin the imperfect descriptions of two new fossil genera of *Pachydermata*, to be inserted in page 72.

1. *ELASMOTHERIUM*. *Cuvier*. The jaw in its present state, has 4 grinders, regularly increasing in size, and a trace of the alveolus of a fifth (fig. 1.): the teeth are prismatic like those of a full grown horse, the length is double the width of the crown, and the base is not divided into fangs, fig. 2-4. The *Elasmotherium* is distinguished from all other animals; first, by the plates of its teeth forming a very elevated pillar, (which increases like that of the horse and preserves its prismatic form a long time), descending vertically throughout its length, and not dividing into roots until after a considerable time; whilst in other animals, these plates unite very soon into a single bony body, which is almost immediately divided into roots. The three transverse oblique bands, fig. 2. 3. result from double plates of enamel, with a bony substance between, and, apparently, united with the other bands by a cement or third substance, as in the *Elephant*. The remains of this animal were found in Siberia; and from the dimensions of its jaw, it must have been larger than the *Rhinoceros*.

2. *LOPHIODON*. *Cuvier*. 6 incisor and 2 canine teeth to each jaw; 7 grinders on each side in the upper, and 6 on each side in the lower jaw, with an interval between the canine and the first grinder; points in which it resembles the *Tapir*, but the last lower grinder has a third ridge (fig. 5.) which is not found in the teeth of the *Tapir*. Again, the anterior lower grinders are not furnished with transverse ridges like those of the *Tapir*, but present a longitudinal series of tubercles, or a single conical and isolated tubercle. The upper grinders having the transverse ridges more oblique, approach those of the *Rhinoceros*, but the fangs of the ridges are wanting. In some species the ridges of the anterior grinders, becoming more oblique and more arched, fig. 6, approach that form of crescent peculiar to the teeth of the *Daman* and *Rhinoceros*, and thus conduct us by degrees to the *Palæotherium*. The following are Baron Cuvier's remarks on this fossil genus, of which 12 species, varying in size, have already been determined:—

"The most important circumstances connected with these animals, as regards the theory of the earth, are, that all their remains of which it has been possible to ascertain the site, are enveloped in stones or earths exclusively filled with *fresh-water shells*, and consequently have been deposited in fresh waters; that the animals whose remains are found with them, are either terrestrial and unknown, or *Crocodiles*, *Trionyces*, and *Emides*, aquatic animals now inhabiting the fresh waters of warm countries; lastly, that in several well determined spots, these beds are covered by others of a decidedly marine origin.

"Consequently, the genus *Lophiodon* combines with the *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*, and other unknown genera which I shall hereafter describe, to demonstrate the certitude of an anterior state of an animal creation which occupied the surface of our present continents, and especially France; and of an irruption of the sea which destroyed this race, to cover its remains with rocks of a recent origin." — *Ossements Fossiles*. tom. ii. p. 222. nouv. édit.

Carded

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