

Brachiopoda are associated with the Spirifers ; namely, *Productus*, (called in *Murch. Sil. Syst.*, *Leptena*,) figured *Wond.* p. 475, fig. 3 : *Atrypa*, *Wond.* p. 475, fig. 8, distinguished from *Spirifer* by a short hinge-line, and being without, or with but a very small, triangular foramen ; and *Orthis*, which differs from the preceding, in the long narrow hinge, and circular form of the shell, and striated surface ; figured *Ly.* II. p. 162. I am induced to notice these shells, to explain the terms *Leptena*, *Atrypa*, and *Orthis*, which, although of but late introduction, are now generally employed.* All these genera are extinct; they prevail in the oldest fossiliferous rocks, and gradually disappear as we ascend to the newer formations ; the last trace of their existence is in the Lias, in which one species has been found. But the *Terebratulæ* abound in the Lias, Oolite, Chalk, &c., occur in the tertiary formations, and several living species inhabit the seas around Australia and New Zealand.

CRANIA, *Ly.* I. figs. 165 and 13.—These are small brachiopodous shells, attached to other bodies ; very frequently to the Echinites of the chalk. The free valve is commonly wanting, but I have found specimens dispersed in the rock. In many of the

* Numerous species of these genera are figured by Mr. Murchison in *Sil. Syst.*, and by Professor Phillips in *Geol. Yorks.*