

quarries in Kent and Sussex, the helmet Echinites bear groups of these shells.

PENTAMERUS. *Ly.* II. p. 164.—With the Spirifers, and other Brachiopoda of the Silurian System, some bivalves which, in their general figure, resemble certain species of Terebratulæ, frequently occur. These shells differ in their internal structure from all other genera, in having a septum, or plate, by which their cavity is divided into four chambers; and in one valve the septum itself contains a cell, thus making five chambers, whence the name *Pentamerus* (*five-celled*). The casts of these shells often have fissures, produced by the decomposition of the septa; and occasionally these cavities are occupied by calcareous spar. Four species are known, and all belong to the Silurian rocks.

LINGULA. *Ly.* II. p. 165, fig. 349.—The Brachiopoda referred to this genus have a long peduncle, and their spiral respiratory apparatus has no calcareous support; the recent species burrow in the sand, being usually inhabitants of shallow waters. The *Lingulæ* are readily distinguished from the Terebratulæ by their imperforate, equivalved shells. One species is found in the Aymestry limestone, and several have been collected from the Mountain limestone, Oolite, and Shanklin sand.

With reference to the species of Brachiopoda, particularly of the Terebratulæ, which inhabit the