

Marl. The recent species are natives of the seas of warm climates.

PECTEN.—The common scallop-shell will serve as a type of this genus. The animals of these shells, unlike the oysters, have the power of locomotion, and when in the water, may be seen moving with rapidity, and flapping their shells to and fro with great activity. Numerous species are found fossil. In the Pliocene, and other marine tertiary deposits, Pectens abound; in the White Chalk there are several elegant forms (see *Foss. South D.* Plate XXV.); many kinds in the Oolite and Lias; and several in the Devonian strata.

A large Mediterranean species (*Pecten Jacobæus*, *Ly.* I. p. 296.) occurs in the Pliocene strata of Palermo, in every stage of growth, and as perfect as if recent. The Chalk and Shanklin Sand contain a small inequivalved Pecten, the lower valve of which is convex, and pentangular, the upper flat, and both strongly ribbed, or pectinated; it is named, *Pecten quinquecostatus* (*Foss. South D.* Pl. XXVI. *Ly.* I. p. 403.); and in the cretaceous strata of North America a variety of this species is found.

In the Chalk Marl a large and beautiful Pecten (*P. Beaveri*. *Min. Conch.* tab. 158.) is very common, and I have obtained from Hamsey and Southerham, examples in the most perfect state of preservation; it is a characteristic shell of the Chalk Marl of England (*Foss. South D.* Plate XXV. fig. 11.).