

well Cliff; and in the arenaceous limestone of Bognor rocks, an immense number of the bivalve shells, called *Pectunculi* (*little pectens*) occur. Some of the French marine tertiary strata also abound in the same, and other species of this genus. In the above-mentioned Sussex localities, these shells are so numerous, as to be the most frequent fossils that come under the notice of the collector. They are readily known from their associates by their rounded equivalve shells, and the single arched row of teeth along the hinge, resembling the common *Arca*.* (See *Min. Conch.* tab. 27.). At Plumstead, near Woolwich, a smaller species is found; and also occasionally with the oysters at Bromley.

NUCULA.—Several species of a small elegant bivalve, related to the preceding, but distinguished by having two rows of teeth on the hinge, diverging from an interspace between the beaks, are found in the Crag and other tertiary deposits. (*Min. Conch.* tab. 180, 192.). Two species occur in the Galt (*Foss. South. D.* Pl. XIX. figs. 5, 6, 9,) at Ringmer, Folkstone, Bletchingley, &c., sometimes with the shell perfect, but generally in the state of casts composed of indurated clay, and having impressions

* The species so abundant at Bognor, is *P. brevirostris* *Min. Conch.* tab. 472. I have seen a block of the limestone, in which, spread over an area of a foot square, there were upwards of fifty specimens lying in relief.