

of the muscles and of the two rows of hinge-teeth. The shell of one species is marked with fine transverse grooves, or striæ, (*N. pectinata*); the other is of a flattened ovate form, and the surface smooth (*N. ovata*).

PINNA.—The common large *Pinna*, of the Mediterranean, is well known, and differs so entirely from other shells, as to be readily distinguished. There are about fifteen or sixteen British fossil species. The earliest appearance of this genus is in the carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire, (*Phil. York.* tab. 6.), in which there are two species. The Lias contains one species; the Oolite eight; the Cretaceous formation four; and the London clay two. One of the tertiary species, *Pinna affinis* (*Min. Conch.* tab. 313.), occurs in considerable numbers in the Bognor rocks, associated with *Pectunculi*, varying in length from one to six or seven inches. A beautiful and delicate species is found in the *Calcaire grossier*, of Grignon. Shells of this genus are very rare in the White Chalk, most of the supposed *Pinnæ* being imperfect examples of *Inocerami*; but I have seen specimens from Norfolk (by the late Mr. Woodward), and one from Sussex, in the cabinet of the Marquess of Northampton.*

* Dr. Lee has recently discovered in the Kimmeridge Clay on his estate at Hartwell, Bucks, a species of *Pinna* not previously observed in England. Professor Forbes informs me