

enumerated; it contains many elegant forms. The Tertiary strata at Grignon are particularly rich in these fossils; the shells are of a pearly whiteness, and as perfect as when recent. Some *Cerithia* are of considerable size; the *C. giganteum* is from ten to fourteen inches in length. The genus *POTAMIDES* comprehends shells closely resembling the *Cerithia* in form, but which are inhabitants of fresh-water. This is an instance of the difficulty which sometimes exists of arriving at certain conclusions as to the habits of the mollusks, from their testaceous coverings alone. The Tertiary clays at Castle Hill, near Newhaven, and those in the vicinity of Woolwich, abound in shells, which our best conchologists refer to *Potamides* (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XVII. figs. 3, 4.). At Castle Hill they are accompanied by fresh-water bivalves, and leaves of dicotyledonous plants.

Of the genus *Rostellaria*, there is a remarkable species in the London Clay, called *R. macroptera*, from the large wing-like expansion of its outer lip, in adult specimens; see *Ly.* I. p. 341. An elegant *Rostellaria* is found in the Galt, at Folkstone (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XIX. figs. 12, 14.), and other localities; and also in the Chalk Marl.

Casts of a large ventricose, globular univalve, called *DOLIUM*, of which there are seven recent species, one an inhabitant of the Mediterranean, have been found in the Chalk Marl, at Clayton,