

White Chalk of England (see *Foss. South D.* Tab. XVIII.). Like most of the univalves in this formation, the shells have perished. In the Chalk of Touraine, species of the genera *Conus* (*Lign.* 96, fig. 1.), and *Solarium* (*Lign.* 96, fig. 2.), are found with the shells preserved. The specimens figured, *Lign.* 96, are selected to familiarize the student with the difference so commonly observable, between the surface of the casts, and the shells: in both these fossils the shells are marked with lines and tubercles, while the casts are destitute of any traces of such structure.

In the most ancient fossiliferous formations, the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous, the shells of many species and genera of Gasteropoda have been discovered. Professor Phillips enumerates more than ninety species in the mountain limestone of Yorkshire (*Phil. York*), belonging to the genera *Cirrus*, *Turbo*, *Patella*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Melania*, *Buccinum*, *Rostellaria*, *Natica*, and *Euomphalus*. Mr. Murchison describes, from the Silurian rocks, thirty-four species (*Murch. Sil. Syst.* p. 706.).

The *Natica*, represented *Lign.* 97, fig. 3, sometimes attains thrice the size of the figure, and has been found in many localities in England and Ireland. A very interesting discovery connected with the shells of this genus, has been made by Mr. Lyell in the Devonian strata of Forfarshire. The lower beds of the formation in that district are very generally characterized by the remains of what appear to be