

Gryphæa incurva, Sow. (G. arouata, Lam.) upper valve. Lias.

ludina. (See figures.) Fig. 81.



Planorbis euomphalus; fossil. Isle of Wight Fig. 32.

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Lymnea longiscata; fossil. Hants.



Fig. 87.

Fig. 83.

Paludina lenta, fossil. Hants.

cinea, Ancylus, Valvata, Melanopsis, Melania, and Neritina. (See figures.)

FROM MARINE FORMATIONS.

Lamarck divided the bivalve mollusca into the

The univalve shells most characteristic of fresh-

water deposits are, *Planorbis*, *Lymnea*, and *Pa*-But to these are occasionally added *Physa*, *Suc*-

Dimyary, or those having two large muscular impressions in each valve, as a b in the Cyclas, fig. 25, and the Monomyary, such as the oyster and scallop, in which there is only one of these impressions, as is seen in fig. 30. Now, as none of these last, or the unimuscular bivalves, are freshwater, we may at once presume a deposit in

which we find any of them to be marine.

Fig. 84.



Succinea amphibia; fossil. Loess, Rhine.



fossil. Hants.

Fig. 85.

Valvata;

Grays, Essex.

Fig. 86.

Physa hypnorum; recent

In regard to one of these, the Ancylus (fig. 35), Mr. Gray observes that it sometimes differs in no respect from the marine Siphonaria, ex-

Fig. 83 Fig. 89. Fig. 40. Fig. 41. Melanopsis buccinoidea ; recont. Asia,

cept in the animal. The shell, however, of the Ancylus is usually thinner.\*

• Gray, Phil. Trans. 1835, p. 302.

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