If we now turn to the assemblage of shells we shall find it to be very poor in number. In the red marls and bands of Magnesian Limestone at and near Manchester, the very few species found in the marls and thin limestones are poor and dwarfed in aspect, and in this respect, and the small number of genera they somewnat resemble the living molluscan fauna of the Caspian Sea.

In the true Magnesian Limestone district of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Durham, the case is somewhat different. There we find a more numerous molluscan fauna, but wonderfully restricted when compared with that of Carboniferous Limestone times. I give it in some detail, that the reader may judge for himself, as the facts have an important bearing on my argument. The numbers are taken from Mr. Etheridge's forthcoming work.

BRACHIOPODA.—Camarophoria 3, Crania 2, Discina 1, Lingula 2, Producta 2, Spirifera 3, Spiriferina 2, Strophalosia 4, Terebratula 2: in all, 9 genera and 21 species.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.—Aucella 1, Mytilus 2, Avicula 2, Gervillia 5, Arca 2, Cardiomorphu 1, Ctenodonta 1, Leda 1, Myalina 1, Myochoncha 1, Pleurophorus 1, Edmondia 1, Astarte 2, Schizodus 5, Solemya 4, Tellina 1: in all, 16 genera and 31 species.

UNIVALVES.—Calyptræa 1, Chemnitzia 1, Chiton 3, Chitonellus 4, Dentalium 1, Natica 2, Pleurotomaria 3, Rissoa 1, Straparolus 1, Turbo 5, Turbonilla 4: in all, 11 genera and 26 species.

PTEROPODA.—Theca 1.

CEPHALOPODA.—Nautilus 1.

The whole comprises only 38 genera and 80 species, a very poor representative of the teeming life in the Car-