

## GLOSSARY.

Some fossils are named in the present volume without any explanation: it has, therefore, been thought desirable, for the benefit of the geological student, to annex a glossary, stating the division or class of animals to which they belong.

The letters P. O. imply that there is a description in the Preliminary Observations; M. L. and T. L. stand for Mountain or Transition Limestone; L. Lias; Oo. Oolite; G. s. Green sand; Ch. Chalk; Tr. Transition; Sec. Secondary; Ter. Tertiary; Rec. Recent; Fos. Fossil.

- Alcyonites*, fossil alcyonia. Zoophytes nearly allied to syonges, the production or habitation of polypi. Rec. and Fos.
- Ammonite*. See P. O. Sec.
- Ananchytes*, a helmet-shaped echinus. Fos. Ch.
- Anomia*, a bivalve with one valve perforated.
- Baculite*. See P. O. Fos.
- Belcmnite*. See P. O. Fos. Sec.
- Buccinum*. See P. O. Rec. and Fos.
- Caryophyllia*, a branched madreporæ with a star at the end of each branch; each star has a mouth and tentacula. M. L. Fos.
- Cerithium*, a univalve turriculated shell. Ter.
- Crinoidæ*, lily-shaped encrinites.
- Dudley fossil*, trilobite. Plate 5. Tr.
- Echinite fossil*, various species. Sec.
- Echinus*, sea-urchin.
- Encrinite*. See P. O. Tr. and Sec.
- Entrochite*. See P. O. M. L.
- Euomphalus*, univalve unchambered shell, involute and compressed. M. L.
- Fusus*, a spindle-shaped univalve.
- Gryphea arcuata*, or gryphite, a deeply curved bivalve shell with a flat lid. L.
- G. dilatata*, the sides more expanded. Oo. Some species of *Gryphea* are still living.
- Hamite*. See P. O. G. s.
- Helix*, shells of the snail family, terrestrial and aquatic.
- Hippurite*. See P. O. Ch.
- Ianthina*. See P. O. Rec.
- Inoceramus*, a bivalve with an oblique beak. Ch.
- Lily encrinite*. See p. 164.
- Lymnaea*, a fresh-water univalve, Rec. and Fos.: the shells sometimes called *Lymnites*. Ter.
- Madrepores*, stony polypi, with concentric lamellæ, resembling stars. In a living state, the stony matter is covered with a skin of living gelatinous matter, fringed with little bunches of tentacula: these are the polypi: the skin and the polypi contract on the slightest touch.—*Cuvier*. Madreporæ are sometimes united and sometimes detached: where the laminae take a serpentine direction, they are called
- Meandrina*, or brain stone.
- Nautilus*. See P. O. Rec. and Fos.
- Nummulite*. See P. O. Fos. Ter.
- Orthoceratite*. See P. O.
- Paludina*, a fresh-water univalve, nearly resembling the shell of a snail. Wealden.
- Patella*, the limpet shell. Rec. and Fos.
- Pectunculus*, an orbicular bivalve. Sec. and Ter.
- Planorbis*, a discoidal univalve fresh-water shell, nearly resembling an ammonite, but without chambers. Ter.
- Productus*, a nearly semi-globular bivalve, the lid nearly flat. M. L.
- Scaphite*. See P. O. G. s.
- Septaria*, stones divided into cells or partitions, common in argillaceous strata; sometimes the cells are empty.
- Spatangus*, a species of fossil echinus. Ch.
- Spirula*. See P. O.
- Sponges*, living and fossil. The flints in chalk are frequently silicified remains of sponges.
- Terebratula*, a bivalve with an advanced and curved beak, which is perforated. Numerous species. Rec. and Fos.
- Trilobite*, a crustaceous fossil animal. See Plate 5. T. L.
- Turritite*. See P. O. G. s.
- Vegetable fossils*. See Chap. II.