

quent in the Chalk. A large shell, with the margins deeply indented by angular folds, resembling the recent cockscomb oyster, is abundant in the Chalk Marl and Firestone ; particularly near Dover, and around Selbourne in Hampshire ; it is named *Ostrea carinata*, and figured *Ly. I. p. 388, fig. 169*. One other species may be noticed, the *Ostrea deltoidea*, which has been found in every locality of the Kimmeridge Clay in England and France. It is a very flat species, and of a triangular form ; the specific name is derived from a supposed resemblance to the Greek letter  $\Delta$ , *delta*. I believe that in England no shells of this genus have been observed in strata older than the Lias.

GRYPHÆA. *Lign. 91, fig. 6*.—The shells to which the term *Gryphæa*, or *Gryphites*, is applied, are related to the Oyster, but distinguished by the deep concave under valve, and its curved summit, or beak, and the almost flat, or opercular upper shell. The Gryphites are of a finer laminated structure than the oysters, and the ligament of the hinge is inserted in an elongated curved groove. There are about thirty British fossil species, none of which have been noticed below the Lias, in which formation one very remarkable species is so abundant as to be considered characteristic of the Liassic deposits. It is so faithfully represented, *Lign. 91, fig. 6*, that description is unnecessary. In the upper argillaceous beds of the Oolite, and Kimmeridge