

genus without spines in the Chalk,* Oolite, and Lias.

A very large species (*P. giganteum*), sometimes ten inches in diameter, abounds in the Lias (*Ly.* II. p. 60.). It is somewhat depressed in form, with the surface slightly striated; each valve has a pointed beak, with two lateral expansions, or ears, as they are termed by conchologists.

Of the SPONDYLUS (*Clam-shell*), so well known in a recent state, but one species has been recognised in the British strata; but it is probable that some of the Plagiostoma, Ostreæ, &c. may belong to the Spondylidæ. I have the fragment of a large bivalve from the Kentish Rag (Mr. Bensted's quarry), which has the peculiar structure of the Water-clam (*Spondylus varius* of Mr. Broderip); namely, hollow interspaces formed by shelly layers or partitions, which were secreted by the posterior part of the mantle, or investing integument of the animal, as it gradually receded from that part of the shell. In the recent Water-clam the cells are full of fluid.†

PLICATULA, is another genus of this family, of which there are three British fossil species. A delicate shell, with slender depressed spines (*P. inflata*. *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXVI.), occurs in the Chalk

* See *Foss. South Downs*, Plate XXVI.

† See *Penny Cyclop.* Art. *Spondylidæ*.