to those deposits, which, from the corroborative proofs afforded by other organic remains, are unquestionably of fresh-water origin. Such are the intercalated beds of clay and limestone in the London and Paris basins; the Wealden formation; and certain strata in the Carboniferous system. The most numerous specimens are principally referable to the common fluviatile genera, *Paludina*, *Limnæa*, *Planorbis*, and *Melanopsis* (see *Ly.* I. p. 63.).

PALUDINA. *Lign.* 95, fig. 1. (*Wond.* p. 378. *Ly.* p. 63.)—This common river shell is of a conoidal form, and the whorls of the spire, and the aperture, are rounded. Eleven British species are known. In the tertiary fresh-water beds of Headon Hill, at Alum Bay, Paludinæ with the shells perfect, and of a dull white colour, are abundant; and also in the limestone at Shalcombe, in the Isle of Wight, in the state of casts. In both these localities the Paludinæ are associated with other fresh-water shells. But the grand deposit of shells of this genus is the Wealden formation; throughout which there are extensive beds of marble, coarse limestone, and clays, almost wholly composed of Paludinæ, and minute fresh-water Crustaceans, of the genus *Cypris*, which will be described in a subsequent chapter. The compact paludina-limestone of Sussex, called Petworth or Sussex marble, is principally made up of one species, the *P. fluviorum*, *Lign.* 95, fig. 1, and is an aggregation of Paludinæ,