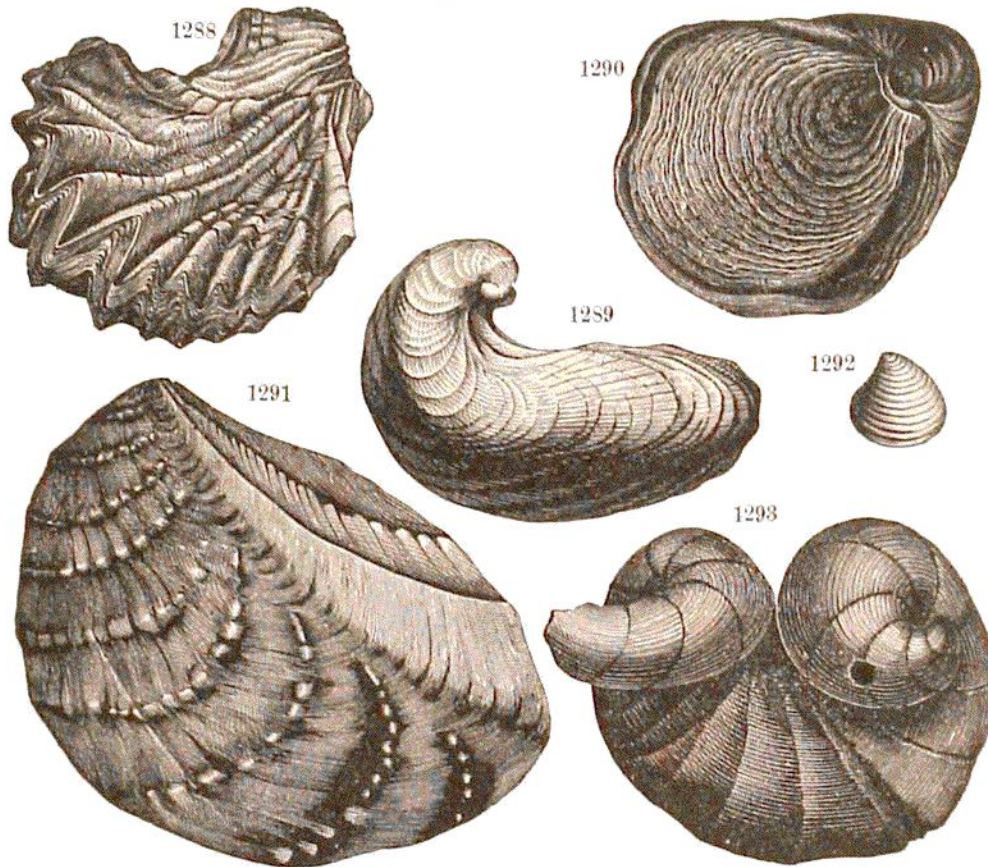


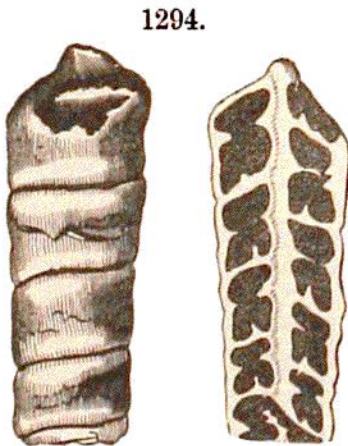
taceous; the beak is twisted to one side, as is implied in the name. *Trigonia* (Fig. 1291), the name alluding to the somewhat triangular form, has over 100 Jurassic species. Another peculiar type common in the Middle Oölyte

1288-1293.



LAMELLIBRANCHS. — Fig. 1288, *Ostrea Marshii*, Lower Oölyte; 1289, *Exogyra virgula*, Kimmeridgian; 1290, *Gryphæa dilatata*, Callovian; 1291, *Trigonia clavellata*, Corallian; 1292, *Alata minima*, Corallian; 1293, *Diceras arietinum*, Diceratian.

in the northern Alps is that of *Diceras* (Fig. 1293), a species in which the beak of each valve is curved spirally; it is related to the modern *Chama*. Of existing genera having many Jurassic species there are *Ostrea*, *Pecten*, *Lima* (Fig. 1286), *Astarte* (Fig. 1292), *Lucina*, *Corbula*, *Nucula*, *Pholadomya*, and many others.



GASTROPOD. — Fig. 1294, *Nerinea Goodhallii*, Corallian.

*Gastropods* were very numerous. The number of species found in British Jurassic rocks alone is nearly 1000; and of these over 10 per cent were of the old genus *Pleurotomaria*, the number being larger than for all preceding time. It was the culminating time for the type; only two living species are known. Other genera of many species dating from the Paleozoic, and also modern, are *Trochus*, *Turbo*, *Patella*, *Natica*, which comprise 25 per cent of the British Jurassic Gastropods; and among the many of Mesozoic origin, *Cerithium* has 10 per cent of all the