

ties made in the mass of timber, after the shells of the Pholades had been removed; and that the wood became engulfed in a sand-bank, and the univalves enclosed in the cavities; the ligneous structure in a great measure perished, and the stony casts of the perforations of the borers, with the imprisoned univalves remained. The Nerites, as shown in the example figured, do not occupy any particular position in the tubes; one has the apex towards the end of the cavity, and the other lies in a transverse direction.*

TEREDO. *Ly.* I. p. 51. — It will be convenient to notice in this place another genus of boring shells, whose fossil remains are far more abundant, than those of the Pholas. The *Teredo navalis*, or Ship-worm, which is the most vermiform of all the mollusca, forms tortuous cylindrical hollows in wood; and in some climates commits the most extensive injuries to ships, the piles of harbours, bridges, and other submarine works formed of timber. A reference to the illustration by Mr. Lyell will render detailed description unnecessary. The *Teredo* is furnished at one extremity with testaceous valves, by which it bores its way into the

* In a fragment of a perforated column, from Puzzuoli, in my possession, by favour of Sir Woodbine Parish, there were numerous living univalves in the cavities made and previously inhabited by the lithodomi.