

the same species, associated with the *Uniones*, previously described. In the cliffs on the southern shores of the Isle of Wight where the Wealden beds emerge, and also in the Isle of Purbeck, these shells are equally abundant. Together with the *Uniones*, they occasionally appear in the limestone, called Sussex Marble; and in the Isle of Purbeck there are beds of limestone wholly composed of bivalves belonging to these two genera, and presenting in polished slabs, markings formed by sections of the enclosed shells.

#### FOSSIL SHELLS OF GASTEROPODA.

The univalve shells, as we have previously explained, are the calcareous cases, or coverings, of a more highly organized class of molluscous animals, than the inhabitants of the bivalves (see page 366), for they possess a head, and mouth with jaws, eyes, and feelers; and while the *Acephala*, with but few exceptions, are incapable of locomotion, the *Encephala* are almost all of them furnished with organs of progression, and can creep, climb, and swim, or float on the surface of the water. Their shells are for the most part formed of one valve, hence the name of *univalve*; but in some species it is composed of several pieces. The most simple form of shell is that of the cone, of which the common *Patella*, or limpet, affords an example; and in the more complicated modifications, the cone