

BUCCINUM, of which the common Whelk is an example.—FUSUS, *Lign.* 95, fig. 4. *Wond.* p. 231.—PLEUROTOMA, *Ly.* I. p. 66. *Wond.* p. 231.—CERITHIUM, *Lign.* 95, fig. 3. *Wond.* p. 231.—ANCILLA, *Wond.* p. 231. *Ly.* p. 66.—CASSIDARIA, *Ly.* I. pl. 4, fig. 2.—MUREX, *Ly.* p. 321.—ROSTELLARIA, *Ly.* I. 341.—To the eight genera here enumerated a very large number of the marine simple univalve shells belong; and they are principally found in Tertiary strata. The animals of these shells are characterized by their respiratory organs, which are formed of one or two pectiniform gills, with a tube or siphon more or less elongated, for the free admission of sea-water to the branchial apparatus. This organization is indicated in the shell, either by a notch, or by a prolonged tubular canal. All the species are, with scarcely any exceptions, inhabitants of the sea, and carnivorous.

I have selected for illustration of the genus *Fusus*, a celebrated shell of the Crag, known among collectors as the "*Essex reversed Whelk*," *Lign.* 95, fig. 4; the spire is twisted in the opposite direction to the usual mode, and the mouth is consequently to the left of the observer; the same species occurs with the spire in the common direction. The shells of the genus *Pleurotoma* are distinguished by an incision, or notch, in the side of the right or outer lip; and those of *Cerithium*, by the form of the mouth, see *Lign.* 95, fig. 3. The latter is a very numerous genus, and more than two hundred fossil species are