

the contents of the eggs in the state of carbon (see *Ly.* II. p. 151.). I have found recent masses of the spawn of frogs, imbedded under circumstances which deprived the ova of vitality, converted into a carbonaceous substance, very analogous to that observed by Mr. Lyell.

Some species of *Pleurotomaria*, an extinct genus, distinguished from *Trochus* by a fissure on the right lip, the position of which is indicated by the band along the back of the whorl (*Lign.* 97, fig. 4.), are found in the Mountain Limestone; vestiges of the markings of the shell are sometimes preserved, as in the example delineated. The same genus is common in the Oolite (*Ly.* II. p. 50.). Dr. Lee has discovered a splendid species, with the shell entire, in Kimmeridge Clay, at Hartwell.

EUOMPHALUS. *Lign.* 97, figs. 1, 2.—The shells of this extinct genus (so named by Mr. Sowerby, from the deeply umbilicated or excavated character of the disk) are discoidal, spiral univalves, having the inner whorls of their shell divided by imperforate septa, or partitions. The internal structure of these shells requires attention, and will serve to prepare the student for the investigation of those more complicated forms of the testaceous apparatus of the Cephalopoda, which form the subject of the next chapter. There are several recent spiral univalves, the animals of which retreat with growth from the apex of the spire; and the vacated portion