

at Hamsey, already noticed, and were the first examples of the genus found in England.\* Like the Ammonites, Scaphites, Hamites, &c. with which they are associated, the TURRILITES of our Chalk-marl seldom possess any traces of their shells. The specimens are solid and tolerably sharp casts, with occasional indications of the septa, and more rarely of the siphunculus. They vary in size from two or three inches to two feet in length; and are frequently more or less elliptical, from compression. The three species which generally occur in the Sussex and Kentish chalk, are *T. costatus*, *Lign.* 112, fig. 2; *T. tuberculatus* (*Foss. South. D.* Pl. XXIV. fig. 7.), characterised by its four rows of tubercles; and *T. undulatus* (*Foss. South. D.* Pl. XXIV. fig. 8.), the wreaths of which are ornamented with plain, slightly undulated, transverse ribs. These are all reversed, or *sinistral* shells; that is, the spire is twisted to the left, the aperture being on the right hand of the observer when the shell is placed on its apex, as in fig. 1. But M. D'Orbigny, the eminent French palæontologist, mentions that he has seen examples of the same species, with the spire in the opposite, or usual direction. M. D'Orbigny has figured several other species of Turrilites from the Chalk of France,† one of which, *T. catenatus*, is represented *Lign.* 112, fig. 1.

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\* Sow. Min. Conch. tab. 36.

† Paléontologie Française.