Some naturalists include *Neritina* (fig. 42) and the marine *Nerita* (fig. 43) in the same genus, it being scarcely possible to distinguish the

Fig. 42.   Fig. 43.   Fig. 44.

Neritina globulus. Paris basin.   *Nerita granulosa.* Paris basin.

two by good generic characters. But, as a general rule, the fluviatile species are smaller, smoother, and more globular than the marine; and they have never, like the *Neritæ*, the inner margin of the outer lip toothed or crenulated. (See fig. 43.)

A few genera, among which *Cerithium* (fig. 44) is the most abundant, are common both to rivers and the sea, having species peculiar to each. Other genera, like *Auricula* (fig. 38), are amphibious, frequenting marshes, especially near the sea.

Cerithium cinctum. Paris basin.

The terrestrial shells are all univalves. The most abundant genera among these, both in a recent and fossil state, are *Helix* (fig. 45), *Cyclostoma* (fig. 46), *Pupa* (fig. 47), *Clausilia* (fig. 48), *Bulimus* (fig. 49),
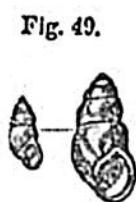
Fig. 45.   Fig. 46.   Fig. 47.   Fig. 48.   Fig. 49.

Helix Turonensis.   *Cyclostoma elegans.*   *Pupa tridens.*   *Clausilia bidens.*   *Bulimus lubricus.*
Faluns, Touraine.   Loess.   Loess.   Loess.   Loess, Rhine.
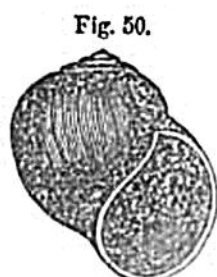
and *Achatina;* which two last are nearly allied and pass into each other. The *Ampullaria* (fig. 50) is another genus of shells, inhabiting rivers and ponds in hot countries. Many fossil species have been referred to this genus, but they have been found chiefly in marine formations, and are suspected by some conchologists to belong to *Natica* and other marine genera.

Fig. 50.

Ampullaria glauca, from the Jumna.

All univalve shells of land and freshwater species, with the exception of *Melanopsis* (fig. 41), and *Achatina,* which has a slight indentation, have entire mouths; and this circumstance may often serve as a convenient rule for distinguishing freshwater from marine strata; since, if any univalves occur of which the mouths are not entire, we may presume that the formation is marine. The aperture is said to be entire in such shells as the *Ampullaria* and the land shells (figs. 45—49), when its outline is not interrupted by an indentation or notch,