

Characteristic forms are *Belosepia*, *Nautilus*, *Cancellaria*, *Fusus*, *Pseudoliva*, *Oliva*, *Voluta*, *Conus*, *Mitra*, *Cerithium*, *Melania*, *Turritella*, *Rostellaria*, *Pleurotoma*, *Cypræa*, *Natica*, *Scala*, *Corbula*, *Cyrena*, *Cytherea* (*Meretrix*), *Chama*, *Lucina*.⁹ Fish remains are not infrequent in some of the clays, chiefly as scattered teeth (Fig. 428) and otoliths. The living tropical siluroid genus *Arius* has been found in these deposits. Some of the more common genera are *Lamna*, *Odontaspis*, *Myliobates*, *Aetobates*, *Pristis*, *Phyllodus*.

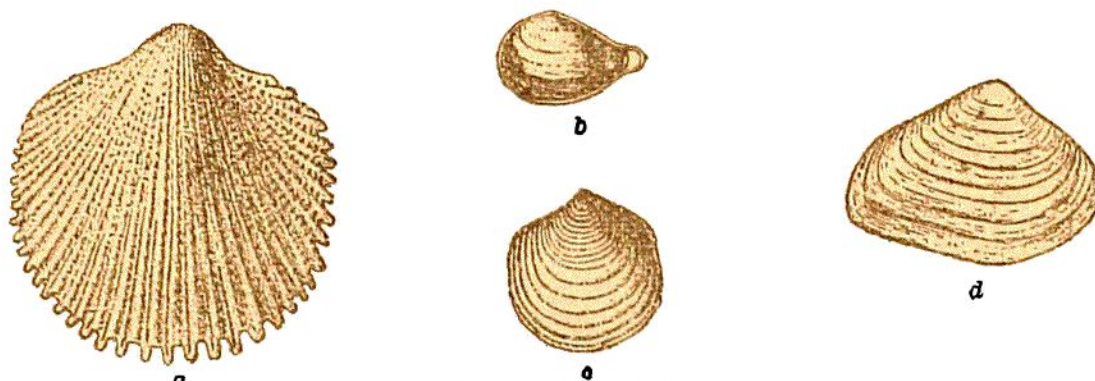


Fig. 428.—Eocene Lamellibranchs.

a, *Cardium porulosum*, Lam.; *b*, *Corbula regulbiensis*, Mor.; *c*, *Lucina squamula*, Desh.; *d*, *Cyrena cuneiformis*, Sow. (3).

The Eocene reptiles present a singular contrast to those of Mesozoic time. They consist largely of tortoises and turtles, with crocodiles and sea-snakes. It is suggestive to find remains of siluroid fish, crocodiles, and chelonians, preserved in deposits of Eocene age, for the assemblage is like what may now be met with in tropical seas of the present time. An interesting series of remains of birds has been obtained from the English Eocene beds. These include *Argillornis longipennis* (perhaps representative of, but larger than, the modern albatross), *Dasornis*, and *Gasornis* (somewhat akin to the extinct *Dinornis* of New Zealand), *Halcyornis toliapicus*, *Lithornis vulturinus*, *Macror-*

⁹ For a list of British Eocene and Oligocene mollusca consult the volume by R. B. Newton, one of the series of Catalogues issued by the British Museum.