

spindle-trees, oaks, figs, laurels, willows, vines, and proteaceous shrubs (*Dryandra*, *Dryandroides*).

Among the mollusca (Figs. 433, 434) some of the more

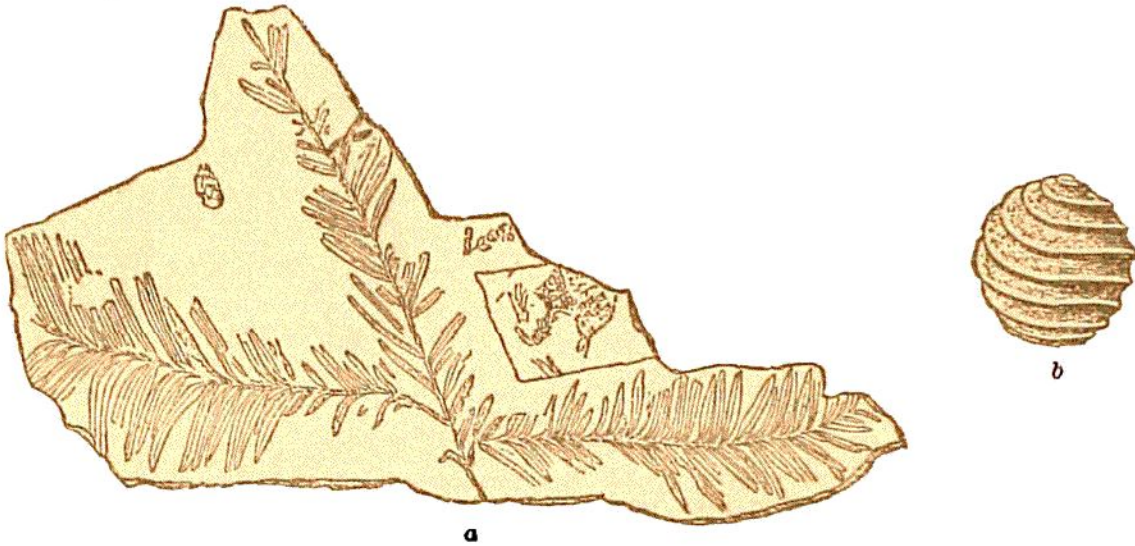


Fig. 432.—Oligocene Plants.

a, *Sequoia Langsdorfii*, Brongn. ($\frac{1}{2}$) (from Heer's "Flor. Tert. Helvetiæ," i. pl. 21);
b, *Chara Lyellii*, Forbes ($\frac{1}{4}$).

important genera are *Ostrea*, *Pecten*, *Nucula*, *Cardium*, *Meretrix* (*Cytherea*), *Cyrena*, *Cancellaria*, *Murex*, *Fusus*, *Typhis*, *Cassis*, *Pleurotoma*, *Conus*, *Voluta*, *Cerithium*,



Fig. 433.—Oligocene Lamellibranchs.

a, *Meretrix* (*Cytherea*) *incrassata*, Sow. ($\frac{2}{3}$); *b*, *Ostrea cyathula*, Lam. ($\frac{2}{3}$).

Melania, *Planorbis*.⁵⁷ Numerous remains of birds have been found in the lacustrine beds of the Department of the Allier, no fewer than 66 species having been described, which comprise parroquets, trogons, flamingoes, ibises, peli-

⁵⁷ For a list of British Oligocene mollusca, see Mr. R. B. Newton's volume cited on p. 1590.