THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

BRITISH SHELLS,

INCLUDING

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF ALL THE

SPECIES HITHERTO DISCOVERED IN GREAT BRITAIN,

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED

IN THE LINNEAN MANNER,

WITH

SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON EACH.

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PLATE LXXIII.

MYA MARGARITIFERA.

RIVER PEARL MUSCLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal an Ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick strong broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell oblong, thick, and covered with a coarse black epidermis, much decorticated or worn down about the beaks. A large notched conic tooth in one valve, and two small ones in the other.
PLATE LXXIII.


Mya nigrescens crassa & ponderosa margaritifera. Margaritifera. Da Costa Br. Conch. p. 225. sp. 53. tab. 15. fig. 3. 3.


"This shell," says Pennant, "is noted for producing quantities of pearl. There have been regular fisheries for the sake of this precious article in several of our rivers. Sixteen have been found in one shell. They are the disease of the fish analogous to the stone in the human body. On being squeezed, they will eject the pearl, and often cast it spontaneously in the sand of the stream.

"The Conway was noted for them in the days of Camden. A notion also prevails that Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydir, chamber-
lain to Catherine queen to Charles II. presented her majesty with a pearl (taken in this river) which is to this day honoured with a place in the regal crown. They are called by the Welsh Cregin Diluw, or Deluge Shells, as if left there by the flood.

"The Irt, in Cumberland, was also productive of them. The famous circumnavigator, Sir John Hawkins, had a patent for fishing that river. He had observed pearls plentiful in the straits of Magellan, and flattered himself with being enriched by procuring them within his own island.

"In the last century, several of great size were gotten in the rivers in the county of Tyrone and Donegal, in Ireland. One weighed thirty-six carats, was valued at 40l. but being foul lost much of its worth. Other single pearls were sold for 4l. 10s. and even for 10l. The last was sold a second time to lady Glenlealy, who put it into a necklace, and refused 80l. for it from the duchess of Ormond."

"Suetonius reports, that Caesar was induced to undertake his British expedition for the sake of our pearls; and that they were so large that it was necessary to use the hand to try the weight of a single one*. I imagine Caesar only heard this by report; and that the crystaline balls in old leases, called mineral pearl, were mistaken for them†.

"We believe that Caesar was disappointed of his hope: yet we are told that he brought home a buckler made with British pearl †, which

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† Plinii, lib. 9. c. 35. Tacit. Vit. Agricola.
he dedicated to, and hung up in the temple of Venus Genetrix. A proper offering to the goddess of beauty, who sprung from the sea. I cannot omit mentioning, that notwithstanding the classics honour our pearl with their notice, yet they report them to be small and ill coloured; an imputation that in general they are still liable to. Pliny says, “that a red small kind was found about the Thracian Bosphorus, in a shell called Mya, but does not give it any mark to ascertain the species.”

The Mya Margaritifera is found only in great rivers, and chiefly in those of the northern parts of Great Britain. Da Costa mentions the Tees, Alne, North and South Tyne, Tweed, Dee, Don, &c. and adds, generally inhabits the deeper parts, as gulphs, whirlpools, &c.

The fishermen in the neighbourhood of the river Conway sometimes collect those shells, and extract the pearl, but as they are now become scarce, and the price inconsiderable, the fishery affords them little encouragement.
PLATE LXXIV.

TROCHUS CINERARIUS.

UMBILICAL TOP SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.
Animal a slug. Shell spiral sub-conic.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER
AND
SYNONYMS.

Umbilicated or perforated at the base. Not very conic. Five whirls.—Colours various, generally greenish, radiated obliquely with red or brown.


Trochus planior umbilicatus, undatim ex fusco perbelle radiatus, Umbilicalis Da Costa. Br. Conch. p. 46. tab. 3. fig. 4. 4.

Trochus planior undatim ex rubro late radiatus. List. H. Conch. tab. 641. fig. 32.


A very common species on most of the British shores.

A 4
PLATE LXXV.

HELIX VORTEX.

COMMON WHIRL SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell of five wreaths, horizontal. Somewhat convex on the upper side, under side flat, and carinated, or surrounded with a sharp edge.

**Helix Vortex**: testa carinata; supra concava, aperture ovali plana.  


*Planorbis polygirata minor*. *Petiv. Gaz. tab. 92. fig. 6. 7.

PLATE LXXV.


A very common species of aquatic snail in stagnant waters and rivers. It is flat and thin, and has not a prominent border as in Helix Limbata of Da Costa, or Helix Planorbis of Pennant.
PLATE LXXVI.

BUCCINUM RETICULATUM.

Reticulated wry mouthed whelk.

Generic character.

Animal slug. Shell spiral, gibbous, aperture oval, ending in a short canal.

Specific character and synonyms.

Oblong, reticulated, or furrowed transversely and longitudinally. Mouth beset with prominent teeth.


Buccinum marinum cancellatum. Small latticed Whelke. Petiv-Gaz. tab. 75. fig. 4.
PLATE LXXVI.


Very common on several of our sea coasts, especially on those of Essex, Kent, Sussex, &c. Also found in Wales and Ireland.
PLATE LXXVII.

VENUS ISLANDICA.

THICK VENUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bivalve. Hinge furnished with three teeth; two near each other, the third divergent from the beaks.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell strong, thick, heavy, covered with epidermis; space in which the hinge is inserted gaping. Margin acute and entire. White within.


Chama inaequilatera, laevis, crassa, subalbida. Gault. 1. Conch. tab. 85. fig. B.

Da Costa notices a material error amongst the synonyms Linnaeus has given with his description of Venus Mercenaria. The Venus Mercenaria of Linnaeus is the shell called North American Clam, and of which the Wampum, or Indian money, is made; this is not the species found on our coast and figured by Lister, p. 173. as Linnaeus imagined, but a shell altogether distinct; the English species Lister notices, is the true Venus Islandica of the Linnaean Systema Naturae.

This error has misled Pennant, who confounds the North American kind with our species, at least as a variety having a purple tinge within it. Gmelin was aware of this mistake, for in his edition of the Systema Naturae, both the plates and descriptions of Pennant and Da Costa are referred to in the synonyms of Venus Islandica.

This shell is perfectly white when fine, and is thickly covered with a fibrous epidermis of a black, or brownish colour. Found on several of our coasts. Da Costa mentions Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Dorsetshire, Caernarvonshire, and other shores of Wales. Aberdeenshire, and the islands of Orkney, &c. in Scotland.
PLATE LXXVIII.

ARCA CAUDATA.

TAILED ARK SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal Tethys. Shell bivalve equivale. Teeth of the hinge numerous, inserted between each other.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Oblong oval, one end rotundated, the other produced or lengthened out, angulated, and truncated at the end.

ARCA CAUDATA: testa oblongo ovali anterius rotundata posterius elongata angulata, apice subtruncata.

Very rare, and not hitherto described as a British species. Found on the Kentish coast.
PLATE LXXIX.

BULLA RESILIENS.

ELASTIC BULLA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal Limax. Shell rather convoluted at one end, sub-oval. Aperture oblong.

Shell oval, pellucid, elastic. Spire somewhat depressed and canaliculated, or grooved along the margin.

Bulla Resiliens: ovalis, pellucida, vi resiliendi præedita, spira, subdepressa anfractibus canaliculatus.

This interesting species of Bulla, which has lately been found in Devonshire, and considered as a new discovery, was first introduced to the notice of English Conchologists by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner. He discovered them some years ago on the shores of Bamff, and sent them, with several others, disposed in a grotto work, as a present to the late Duchess of Portland. Since that time they have been found at Lymington, in Hampshire, by VOL. III.
Mr. Keate; and lastly, during the summer months of 1800, was taken in a moat near Portsmouth, by J. Laskey, Esq. of Crediton, who favoured us with some particulars respecting the animal inhabiting it. In a young state, he says, it has the appearance of a winged insect, and sports in its watery element with all the liveliness of a butterfly, and formed a pleasing object when kept alive in a glass of sea water. It seems to prefer little pools, or still waters within reach of the tide, to more exposed situations.

In general the specimens that have been found at Portsmouth are very small, the shell from which the upper figure is copied far exceeding the others in size. This species, though very thin and brittle, is yet so elastic as to bear much compression without injury, and in this respect differs from every other British species of Bulla already known. Amongst the foreign kinds are several elastic kinds; and this very species is found of a much larger size in the Mediterranean Sea. — Independent of its elasticity, the convoluted apex is a material character of this shell, considered as a British species.
PLATE LXXX.

TURBO MUSCORUM.

CYLINDRIC, OR MOSS WREATH SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal Limax. Univalve, spiral or of a taper form. Aperture somewhat compressed, orbicular, entire.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Cylindric, pellucid, six spires, separated by a strong furrow, obtuse at the tip. Mouth oval.


Turbo minimus mucrone obtuso, sive vere cylindraceus. Cylindraceus, tab. 5. fig. 16.


Buccinulum minimum ovale. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 35. fig. 6.


Linnaeus and Da Costa have described this species with six spires; Pennant mentions only four; and we have remarked, that those with four spires are more numerous than the others.

It is a small shell, rarely exceeding the size of the smallest figures in the annexed plate; is very transparent, smooth and glossy, but under the magnifier exhibits many longitudinal streaks.

This shell inhabits mosses on old walls, thatches, trees, &c. It has been found by Da Costa in Middlesex and Surry; by Petiver on the sandy banks of the Thames, at Kingston, in the latter county. Dr. Lister, in plenty at Estrope, in Lincolnshire. Morton, in great plenty in the ground near Morsley Wood, in Northamptonshire; and received also by Da Costa, from Leeswood, in Flintshire.
PLATE LXXXI.

MYTILUS PELLUCIDUS.

PELLUCID MUSCLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.
The hinge toothless and consists of a longitudinal furrow.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER
AND
SYNONYMS.
Oblong, very pellucid, rayed longitudinally with purple.

Mytilus pellucidus: oblonga pellucida longitudinaliter violaceo-radiata.


This is one of the new species of Mytilus discovered by Pennant on the coast of Anglesea, where he says, it is “found sometimes in oyster-beds, and sometimes in trawling over slutchy bottoms.” We dredged up a specimen of it in the straits of Menai, but it was rather less of an oblong form than that described and figured by Pennant; and another similar to it was also found on the Flintshire shores:—both Pennant’s specimen and ours are figured in the annexed plate.
We have lately received a very analogous species, if not a mere variety of it from Portsmouth; but those were evidently of foreign growth, having been gathered from the bottom of the William Tell prize ship, soon after its arrival from Malta.
PLATE LXXXII.

MYA DECLIVIS.

SLOPING MYA, OR GAPER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal an Ascidia. Shell bivalve gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, and broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell somewhat oval, posterior end obliquely angulated. Tooth of the hinge thick and scarcely prominent.

*Mya Declivis*: testa subovali, postice oblique subangulata. Car
dinis dente crasso vix prominente.

*Mya Declivis* with a brittle, half transparent shell, with a hinge slightly prominent; less gaping than the truncata; near the open end sloping downwards. *Penn. Br. Zool. Vol. 4. p. 79. sp. 15.*
Plate LXXXII.

Pennant informs us that this species is frequent about the Hebrides; and that the fish is eaten by the gentry. We cannot question his authority in this respect, but must observe, it is uncommonly rare in cabinets of British Shells, and has not even been noticed, we believe, by any other Author.—Pennant has not figured it.
PLATE LXXXIII.

VENUS GRANULATA.

SPECKLED VENUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bivalve. Hinge furnished with three teeth; two near each other, and the third divergent from the beaks.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell rotund, sulcated longitudinally and decussated with transverse striae; margins crenulated. Outside whitish, variegated with livid and purple spots. Inside violet.


Born has figured and described this shell as Venus Marica, and to distinguish it from a Linnean species of the same name some con-
chologists have denominated it Venus Marica spuria. It is the Venus granulata of Gmelin, who refers to Born's figure in the synonyms.

Gmelin describes another shell under the name of Venus Violacea; which nearly agrees with V. granulata, V. VIOLACEA: testa intus violacea: striis perpendicularibus squamosis, margine denticulato. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* p. 3288. sp. 94. This shell is figured in *Lister's Conch.* t. 338. f. 175. and is destitute of those external marks and specklings we have invariably observed on specimens of Venus granulata.

V. granulata is very rare on our coast. The smallest shell in the annexed plate was found in Cornwall. The large specimen is probably an old shell of this species.
PLATE LXXXIV.

HELIX POMATIA.

ITALIAN OR EXOTIC SNAIL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

and

SYNONYMS.

Shell globose, with five spires, and umbilicated; whitish fasciated with brown. Mouth rather roundish.


Cochlea cinereo rufescens, fasciata, leviter umbilicata. Pomatia Gesneri. List. II. Conch. tab. 48. fig. 46.
PLATE LXXXIV.


*Rutty Dublin.* p. 379.


Pomatia. *Argenville Conch.* I. tab. 32. fig. 1. p. 383. II. p. 338. tab. 28. fig. 1. p. 81. tab. 9. fig. 4.

Helix testa imperforata globosa rufescente, fasciis obsoletis. *Mul.*


Cochlea testa ovata quinque spirarum, pomatia dicta. *Linn. Forn.*

*Succ. 1.* p. 369. No. 1293. II. No. 2183.

*Martin berl. Mag.* 2. p. 530. tab. 1. fig. 1. et. 3. tab. 2. fig. 13.


*Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 21. fig. 32.

Pennant has named this species of Helix with some propriety the Exotic Snail, for, though it is found at this time in vast abundance in several parts of the country, it is not an indigenous kind. By whom it was first introduced is uncertain; Pennant mentions Sir Kenelm Digby, and Da Costa speaks of Charles Howard, Esq. of the Arundel family. Its history, as related by Da Costa, is so very interesting, that we shall give it in the words of its author:—

"It is the largest species of land snail in England, and is found in hedges and woods. It closes its shell carefully against winter, with a
white thick cover or operculum, dull and like plaister, and in the
closed state it remains till the beginning of April, or warm weather,
at which time it loosens the border of the cover, and the animal
creeps out of the shell for its necessary occasions. Dr. Lister in-
forms us he kept one in his bosom about the beginning of March,
when the animal, feeling the warmth, in a few hours disengaged its
cover, and crept out.

"The animal being large, fleshy, and not of an unpleasant taste,
has been used for food in ancient times: it was a favourite dish with
the Romans, who had their cochlearia, or snail stews, wherein they
bred and fattened them. Pliny tells us, that the first inventor of this
luxury was a Fulvius Harpinus, a little before the civil wars between
Caesar and Pompey. Varro has handed down to us a description of
the stews, and manner of making them: He says, open places were
chose, surrounded by water, that the snails might not abandon them,
and care was taken that the places were not much exposed to the sun,
or to the dews. The artificial stews were generally made under rocks
or eminences, whose bottoms were watered by lakes or rivers; and
if a natural dew or moisture was not found, they formed an artificial
one, by bringing a pipe to it bored full of holes, like a watering
pot, by which the place was continually sprinkled or moistened. The
snails required little attention or food, for as they crawled they found
it on the floor or area, and on the walls or sides, if not hindered by
the surrounding water. They were fed with bran and sodden lees
of wines, or like substances, and a few laurel leaves were thrown
on it.

"Pliny tells us there were many sorts, as the Whitish from Um-
bria, the large sort from Dalmatia, and the African, &c. This par-
ticular kind seems to be that he mentions, 1. s. c. 39. They propagate very much, and their spawn is very minute.

" Varro is scarcely to be credited, when he says, some would grow so large, that their shells held ten quarts.

" They were also fed and fattened in large pots or pans, stuck full of holes to let in the air, and lined with bran and sodden lees, or vegetables.

" They are yet used as food in several parts of Europe, more especially during Lent, and are preserved in flews or escargotoires, now a large place boarded in, and the floor covered with herbs, wherein they nestle and feed.

" In Italy, in many places, they are sold in the markets, and are called Bavoli, Martinacci and Gallinelle; in many provinces of France, as Narbonne, Franche Comté, &c. and even in Paris. They boil them, says Lister, in river water, and seasoning them with salt, pepper, and oil, make a hearty repast.

" This is not indigenous, or originally a native of these kingdoms, but a naturalized species, that has thriven so well, as now to be found in very great quantities. It was first imported to us from Italy about the middle of last century, by a scavoir vivre, or epicure, as an article of food. Mr. Aubrey informs us, it was a Charles Howard, Esq. of the Arundel family, who, on that account, scattered and dispersed those snails all over the downs, and in the woods, &c. at Albury, an ancient seat of that noble family, near Ashted, Boxhill, Dorking, and Ebbisham, or Epsom, in Surrey, where they have thriven so much that all that part of the county, even to the confines of Sussex,
abounds with them; insomuch that they are a nuisance, and far surpass in number the common, or any other species of English snails.

The Epicures, or scavoir vivre, of those days, followed this luxurious folly, and the snails were scattered or dispersed throughout the kingdom, but not with equal success; neither have records transmitted to posterity the fame of those worthies equal to the Roman Fulvius Harpinus, except of two, the one Sir Kenelm Digby, who dispersed them about Gothurst the seat of that family (now of the Wrights) near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, where probably they did not thrive much, as they were not frequent thereabout: the other worthy was a lord Hatton, recorded by Mr. Morton, who scattered them in the coppices at his seat at Kirby, in Northamptonshire, where they did not succeed.

“Dr. Lister found them about Puckeridge and Ware, in Hertfordshire; and observes, they are abundant in the Southern parts, but are not found in the northern parts of this island.

“In Surry, as before mentioned, they abound; in several other counties they are not uncommon, as in Oxfordshire, especially about Woodstock and Bladen; in Gloucestershire, in Chedworth parish, and about Frog Mill, in Dorsetshire, &c. but I have never heard that they are yet met with in any of the northern counties.”
PLATE LXXXV.

MYA ARENARIA.

SAND GAPER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal an Ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, broad tooth, not inserted in the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell rather ovated, one end rounded, the other narrow and gaping. Hinge, in one valve a hollow cavity, near which a broad, erect, rounded tooth of the opposite valve is received.

MYA ARENARIA: testa ovata posterius rotundata, cardinis dente anttrorsum porrecto rotundato denticuloque laterali.


MYA ARENARIA. Bast. opusc. subs. 2. p. 69. t. 7., fig. 1-3.
This species is similar in its external appearance to the Mactra Lu-
traria; yet it may be immediately distinguished from that shell by the
singular structure of the hinge. The large, erect, plate-like tooth
common to the Mya genus, is particularly characteristic in this
species.

Da Costa received it from the Isle of Wight, near Newport,
and from Bigbury-Bay, near Faversham; but observes, it is not a com-
mon shell.
PLATE LXXXVI.

MUREX DECOLLATUM.

SHORTENED MUREX, OR ROCK SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Spiral, rough, the aperture ending in a strait, and somewhat produced gutter or canaliculation.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Murex Decollatus: testa ventricosa lævi, patulo-subcaudata, spira in capitulum desinente.

Somewhat ventricose, smooth, mouth produced. Spire terminated in a capitulum or knob.


Pennant offers his Murex Decollatus as a species with doubts. It has certainly the appearance of a shell much mutilated, or of extraordinary growth; but as all the specimens we have examined exhibit the same appearance, we have ventured to assign it a new character, and rank it as a distinct species.

It is a rare shell on the British shores, said to have been found on those of Cornwall and Devonshire.
PLATE LXXXVII.

HELIX VIVIPARA.

VIVIPAROUS SNAIL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell suboval, obtuse, spires ventricose or swelled, umbilicated.

Olive, girdled with three brown lines.


PLATE LXXXVII.

fig. 132.
*Conch.* p. 81. sp. 44.

This kind is found in abundance in all rivers and stagnant waters. The river kind seems to vary in some respects from the other; the shells are more opake, and the colours are brighter than in those which inhabit the stagnant water.

The animal has a head not unlike that of a Bull, from which circumstance the Swedes, according to Linnaeus, call it the Bull-head, and some French authors, *limaçon à tete de bœuf*, for the same reason. It feeds on *Duck Weed*. 
PLATE LXIII.

BULLA HYDATIS.

PINNACE DIPPER, OR BUBBLE SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal Limax. Shell rather convoluted at one end, sub-oval. Aperture oblong.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Oblong-oval, fragile, pellucid, finely striated longitudinally, base deeply umbilicated.


Chemn. 9. t. 118. f. 1019.


PLATE LXXXVIII.

Da Costa observes, that all the shells he had seen of this species were fished up at, or near, Weymouth in Dorsetshire; and concludes, that it is rare in our seas, having never heard of it on any other British coast. We believe with Da Costa, it is local; though it probably inhabits other parts of our coasts.

We have been lately favoured with several shells of the Bulla genus from Portsmouth, which some Conchologists have thought a new species, and named Citrina; they do not, certainly, differ specifically from the shell in Da Costa's collection, which he calls Bulla Naviacula, (Hydatis of Linnaeus) as will appear evident from the specimens figured in the annexed plate.

Fig. 1.—Bulla Naviacula (Hydatis Linu.) — Fig. 2, a specimen from Portsmouth of a paler colour than Da Costa's shell. — Fig. 3, 4. old shells found on the mud and clay of the shore.
MYA OVALIS.

OVAL GAPER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, broad tooth, not inserted in the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell rather an oblong oval, with a large longitudinal crenulated tooth in one valve, and two in the other.

Mya ovalis: testa oblongo-ovali cardinis dente primario crenulato longitudinali: alterius duplicato.

Musculus angustior, ex flavo viri descens, validus, umbonibus acutis, valvarum cardinibus velut pinnis donatis, sinuosis.

List. Angl. t. 2. f. 30.

Long thick horse Muscle. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 93. fig. 9
Pennant and Da Costa have erroneously given this as the *Mya pictorum* of Linnaeus, from which it differs in several respects. The *Mya pictorum* is much more ovate, or egg-shaped, as Linnaeus expresses it, and thinner than the present shell, which is of a lengthened, or rather oblong form, and remarkably thick, though semi-transparent. In adopting a new specific name that of *oblonga* would have been preferred, had it not been pre-engaged by Gmelin to a totally distinct species.

This species is common in rivers and fresh waters, and sometimes produce little pearls.
PLATE XC.

TURBO LACTEUS.

SMALL TURBO.

GENERIC CHARACTER,

Animal Limax. Shell univalve, spiral, or of a taper form. Aperature somewhat compressed, orbicular, entire.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell taper, with many longitudinal, elevated striae, or ridges.


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Found on the coasts of Cornwall, Devonshire, and Guernsey.—This is a minute and scarce British species; the smallest figures in the annexed plate denote the natural size.

E 3
Some specimens are pure white, others beautifully tinged with purple; and the most perfect white and brown. The mouth is round, surrounded on the outside by a thick prominent border. It has no umbilicus. The shell consists of five spires, gradually tapering to an acute point; and separated by a depression. The longitudinal ribs are thick and prominent.
PLATE XCI.

MUREX COSTATUS

RIBBED MUREX.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Spiral, rough. The aperture ending in a strait and somewhat produced gutter or canaliculation.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Oblong, spires six, tapering, with eight longitudinal ribs.


This elegant little shell was first discovered by Mr. Pennant, on the coast of Anglesea, and described under the name of Murex Costatus. In retaining this name it will be proper to observe, that Gmelin, in his edition of the Systema Naturæ, has another shell
under the same name, a ribbed and cancellated species found in a fossil state, in Champagne, altogether distinct from this shell.

Da Costa received this species from the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire. Pennant says it inhabits Norway. The smallest figures denote the natural size,
PLATE XCII.

MYA TRUNCTATA.

TRUNCATED GAPED.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal an ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell roundish, one end truncated or abrupt. Tooth projecting and obtuse.

MYA TRUNCTATA: testa ovata posterius trunctata, cardinis dente antrorsum porrecto obtussissimo. Linn. à.

PLATE XCII.


**Common on many of the British shores.**
PLATE XCIII.

HELIX TENTACULATA.

KERNEL, OR OLIVE WATER SNAIL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell without umbilicus, sub-conic, five spires. Aperture rather oval.


Inhabits most rivers and stagnant waters.
PLATE XCIV.

STROMBUS COSTATUS.

RIBBED STROMBUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal a slug. Shell univalve, spiral. Aperture dilated, lip expanding, produced into a groove.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell small, brown, taper, spires swelled, and wrought with prominent longitudinal ribs.

Strombiformis parvus fuscis, anfractibus costis elatis longitudinalibus insignitis.


Da Costa, who is the only author that describes this curious shell, says it is found on the coasts of Cornwall.
PLATE XCV.

SERPULA VERMICULARIS.

COMMON SERPULA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal a terebella, or whimble worm. Shell tubular, adheres to other bodies, as shells, stones, &c.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell round, cylindrical, or scarcely tapering, curved and wrinkled.

—Tab. 2. fig. 5.

Those shells are extremely frequent on all the British coasts, either in groupes attached to stones, shells and marine exuviae, or in single
detached shells, assuming sometimes the appearance of a turbinated univalve.

The colour is in general white: an elegant variety, deeply tinged with red, as represented in the annexed plate, was dredged up at Brighton, and communicated by Mr. P. Munn, of Bond-street.
PLATE XCVI.

TELLINA CORNEA.

HORNY TELLEN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The hinge usually furnished with three teeth; shell generally sloping on one side.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Subglobose, glabrous, horn colour, with a transverse furrow.

TELLINA CORNEA: concha testa subglobosa glabra cornei coloris: sulco transversali. Lin.


Musculus fluviatilis, æquilaterus, lævis rotundus, pisiformis, ex rubro flavescens, ipsis valvarum oris albidis. Gualt. I. Conch. tab. 7. fig. C.
Da Costa observes, that Linnaeus has placed this shell very impro-
perly in the Tellina genus, as it does not agree with his own defini-
tion of that genus, and remarks that its habit, shape, convexity, &c.
brings it nearer to the Cardium than any other kind.—It still remains
a Tellina in the last edition of the *Systema Naturae* by Gmelin, and
we are not disposed in the present instance to deviate from that
authority.

This, and the Tellina rivalis described by Dr. Maton, in the Lin-
næan Transactions, are very analogous, though evidently two distinct
species, as we have before noticed in our description of the latter,
Plate 62.—Tellina Cornea, according to Geoffroy, is a viviparous ani-
mal, and is found in great plenty in most rivers and stagnant waters,
PLATE XCVII.

TELLINA FABULA.

SEMI-STRIATED TELLEN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The hinge usually furnished with three teeth. Shell generally sloping on one side.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

and

SYNONYMS.

Shell ovate, compressed, inflected, or rather produced at one end. One valve smooth, the other marked with numerous oblique reflected striae.


We discovered this very unusual species on the sands opposite to Caldy Island, about two miles beyond Tenby, Pembrokeshire. It is
noticed by Gronovius and Gmelin as a Norwegian and Mediterranean shell, and is said to have been found on the coast of Dorsetshire, by the late Dr. Pultney; but has never been before described as a British species.

The smallest figures represent the natural size.
TELLINA FAUSTA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The hinge usually furnished with three teeth. Shell generally sloping on one side.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Somewhat triangular with many obsolete minute transverse striæ.

Tellina fausta: testa subtriangulari, striis transversis minutissimis obsoletis.


An extremely scarce British species, and not mentioned by either Penant, or Da Costa.

This shell is generally of a pale cream colour on the outside, and beautifully tinged with yellow within.
PLATE XCIX.

HELIX CONTORTA.

THICK RIVER CHEESE SHELL.

GENERIC CHARACTER,

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell thick, umbilicated, flattish. Aperture narrow and crescent-shaped.


Planorbis minima crassa Tiney many-circled, thick, river cheese shell. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 92, fig. 8.

This aquatic snail is rather scarce; it has been lately found in the Thames, near Greenwich. Petiver says his were found in the rivulets about Peterborough House, Westminster.

Da Costa mistook this for the Helix complanata of Linnaeus; it is evidently the Helix contorta of that author, who very minutely describes it in the Fauna Suecica.
PLATE C.

SERPULA GRANULATA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal a terebella, or whimble worm. Shell tubular, adheres to other bodies, as shells, stones, &c.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell roundish, spiral, glomerate: three elevated ridges on the upper side.


This singular species has not been before noticed as an English Shell. We found it intermixed with Lepas Intertexta on the shell of the common Lobster. Linnaeus says it is found in the North Seas in large masses, adhering to stones, and shells.

G 3
PLATE CI.

MYA DEPRESSA.

DEPRESSED MYA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal an ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, and broad tooth, not inserted into the opposite valve.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Somewhat ovate, anterior part rather wedge-shaped and sloping: a slight depression across the middle; posterior part roundish, gaping. Teeth at the hinge crenulated.

MYA DEPRESSA: testa subovata, antice sub-cuneiformi declivi, medio depressa, postice rotundata hiante, cardinis dente crenulato.

After comparing the numerous kinds of fresh water Myæ found in different parts of the kingdom, the conchologist will perhaps be surprised at the small number we shall venture to admit as distinct species. The varieties of those Shells seem endless, and it may be
PLATE CI.

doubted whether they are not in general indebted to age, accident, or the peculiar qualities of the waters they inhabit, for those variations in general appearance that have been too frequently mistaken for characteristic differences of species.

As the Myæ will fall under consideration more fully hereafter, we shall for the present confine our remarks to the shell before us, and its very analogous kind, the Mya ovata of Dr. Solander.

This has been considered by some as a mere variety of ovata, and we confess our opinion is still wavering in assigning it a name and character as a new species. The Mya ovata has been lately found in the river Froome in Somersetshire, and likewise in the New River near London. What are usually deemed its varieties are numerous, but none of them can, we believe, be considered as distinct species, except the present, which is certainly the most remote of any, if it is really a variety of that species. The Mya ovata, in all its gradations, seems somewhat more ventricose and ovate in its contour, than this Shell; and though the variations of the latter are considerable, we have generally observed a slight depression, across the middle, which causes the narrowest end to be rather flattened throughout, and it is also rather more cuneiform or wedge-shaped at this end than Mya ovata: to this we might perhaps add, with some propriety, that the gaping beyond the hinge at the broadest end, is wider than in Mya ovata.

Whether this difference is actually sufficient to form a distinct specific character, and whether it is constant in other shells of this kind, still remains in some degree of uncertainty. Both this and the Mya ovata inhabit the same waters, for we have seen several specimens from the
river Froome, where it is known the Mya ovata is also found; and as to colour, it is no criterion: both kinds are greenish, radiated with yellow, and are more or less vivid in different shells: they are seldom higher in colour than the specimen we have figured; some are more of an olive colour, and others are deeply tinged with brown.
PLATE CII.

TURBO FONTINALIS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal Limax. Univalve, spiral, or of a taper form. Aperture somewhat compressed, orbicular, entire.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Shell umbilicated, subconic, wreaths ventricose, smooth.

TURBO FONTINALIS: testa umbilicata subconica anfractibus ventricosis lævibus.

Not described by Pennant or Da Costa. Lives in clear fresh waters.
PLATE CIII.

TELLINA RIGIDA.

FLAT AND RIDGED TELLEN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The hinge usually furnished with three teeth. Shell generally sloping on one side.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Somewhat depressed, subrotund, thick, with numerous transverse thread-like ridges, and a still deeper longitudinal depression near the posterior end.

TELLINA RIGIDA: testa subdepressa subrotunda crassa transversim confertissime striata, postice longitudinaliter magis depressa.


---

Da Costa, who appears to be the only author that describes this shell, says he received it from the coast of Cornwall.
PLATE CIII.

This is a thick and heavy shell, though rather transparent; the sides nearly similar, and the beaks almost central. The colour is generally white, with a tinge of yellow on the outside, and some specimens are beautifully radiated with pale pink; the inside is remarkably glossy and finely tinged with yellow, red and orange.
PLATE CIV.

BUCCINUM UNDATUM.

WAVED, OR COMMON WHELKE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture oval, ending in a short canal.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Shell oblong, coarse, transversely striated, with many curved angles.


Buccinum crassum rufescens, striatum et undatum. List. H. Anl. p. 156. tit. 2. tab. 3. fig. 2.—Et Bucc. tenue, laeve, striatum et undatum. Id. p. 157. tit. 3. tab. 3. fig. 3.—Bucc. brevi rostrum tenuiter striatum, pluribus undatis sinibus distinctum. List. H. Conch. tab. 962. fig. 14.—Et Bucc. brevi rostrum magnum, tenue, leviter striatum. Id. tab. 962. fig. 15. 15. a—Id. Exerc. Anat. Alt. p. 68.
Rough, and our most common whelke. *Dale Harw.* p. 382. No. 3. 4.


*Buccinum canaliculatum medium vulgare rufescens striatum*, pluribus costis undatis distinctum. *Vulgare Da Costa.* *Br. Conch.* p. 122. *sp. 73. tab. 6. fig. 6. 6.*

This is the common Whelke of English conchologists, and is sometimes brought to the markets as an article of food. The brown ones are this common sort, for as Linnaeus observes, those that are brown fasciated with white or blue are scarce; the former of those varieties is figured in the annexed plate.

Lister, Pennant and other authors have considered the striated variety of this Shell as a distinct species; it is certainly destitute of those prominent ribs or knobs which is so conspicuous in this Shell in general, but the transitions from the striated kind to those with knobs is so gradual and easy to be traced that we must coincide with Linnaeus and Da Costa who admit them barely as varieties.
PLATE CV.

HELIx LÆVIGATA.

SMOOTH SNAIL.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Aperture of the mouth contracted and lunulated.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

AND

SYNONYMS.

Imperforate, pellucid, roundish, of two wreaths: the first very large, the second small, obtuse, and placed laterally.


---

A rare Shell, found on the Kentish coast; and on the beach at Studland, Dorsetshire. Communicated by the Rev. T. Rackett.

Pennant considers this as a fresh water Shell, saying it inhabits ponds. Gmelin is silent respecting its habitation.
PLATE CVI.

MACTRA STULTORUM.

RAYED MACTRA.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Animal a Tethys. Bivalve, sides unequal. Middle tooth complicated, with a little groove on each side; lateral teeth remote.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell semi-transparent, smooth, with faint radiations; within purplish.


Pectunculus triquetrus ex flavo radiatus. *List. II. Conch.* tab. 251. fig. 85.


This Shell, we observed in plenty, on the sandy shores of South Wales, and particularly on those of Pembrokeshire. It is also found on the western coasts; at Highlake in Cheshire, near Liverpool; at the mouth of the river Mersey; and on the coast of Aberdeenshire and other shores of Scotland.

The general colour of the outside is a kind of milky white, delicately radiated with brown; within, the young shells are tinged with reddish brown, the old ones with violet.
PLATE CVII.

FIG. I.

CARDIUM ECHINATUM.

THORNY COCKLE.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Two teeth near the beak; and another remote one, on each side of the Shell.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.

Shell somewhat heart shaped, ribs prominent with a carinated ridge beset with spines along the middle.


Pectunculus orbicularis fuscus, striis mediis muricatis. *List. II. Conch. tab. 324. fig. 161.*


Dead and worn Shells of this species are found on several of the British coasts in plenty.

It is an elegant shell though the colours are in general obscure: within it is white, without of a pale brown sometimes marked with transverse bands of rust colour.

---

FIG. II.

CARDIUM TUBERCULATUM.  

TUBERCULATED COCKLE.  

SPECIFIC CHARACTER  

AND  

SYNONYMS.  

Shell somewhat heart-shaped, ribs obtuse, knotty, transversely striated.  


I. p. 6. p. 3248. sp. 11.  

Gmelin mentions several varieties of this species. It has been sometimes considered as the Cardium rusticum.

Found on the coast of Dorsetshire, is scarce, and not before described as a British Shell.
Animal an ascidia. Shell bivalve, gaping at one end. The hinge for the most part furnished with a thick, strong, broad tooth, not inserted in the opposite valve.

**SPECIFIC CHARACTER AND SYNONYMS.**

Shell fragile, brown, bottom widely gaping; rudiment of a tooth in one valve only.

Mya Dubia: testa fragili fusca subtus valde hiante valva una edentula altera rudimento dentis.


Pennant, who seems to be the only author that describes this shell, says it has the rudiment of a tooth within one shell; with an oval
PLATE CVIII.

and large hiatus opposite the hinge. Shells brown and brittle, size of a Pistachia nut. Length of a Horsebean, and found near Weymouth.

This Shell is rare, Pennant notes his from the Portland cabinet.
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END OF VOL. III.