

My Dear Sir

On the other leaf I have copied your list and stated what I believe will be found correct relative to each genus.

My conclusion would be that the fossil shells of Nevada have not a particularly tropical character. The *Conus* is small - a larger species is found in the Med.^l though the large sorts are tropical. It may be doubted if *Sigaretus* is really found in the Med.^l it is probable that it may belong to *S. Australia*.

Perna abounds in tropical latitudes - and if any are found on the *S. Australia* coast - they are scarcely known - fossil species are found in Piedmont & Normandy &c. *Harpa* is one of the most decidedly tropical genera. *Conus*, *Cypraea*, *Orbulina*, *Mitra*, *Terebra* - *Melagrina*, *Perna*, *Voluta* - *Fusus*, *Triton* &c. may be regarded for the most part as tropical - though there are perhaps some exceptions in each genus. There is scarcely a genus of any extent that has not some species in temperate and extra-tropical zones. Thus there are *Conus*, *Conus*, *Mitra*, *Fusi*, *Tritons* &c. in the Med.^l

Concerning *Trigonostrea* I believe there is not known any recent species: fossil species exist in our European tertiary beds. How can D'Orbigny admit *Trigonostrea* if he turn out *Cocculca*? *Crassatella* is not peculiarly characteristic of the Australian seas,

some species are found in the Atlantic and Indian seas.
You know the recent *Strophia* belong to N. Zealand,
and the *Trigonina* abounds at, ^{or near} Sydney, N. S. Wales:
the genus is found fossil almost everywhere.

Thus have I, to the best of my abilities answered
your queries - I hope satisfactorily and remain

My Dear Sir Your very obliged
J. W. Sowerby

7th Feb. 1846 -

Charles Darwin Esq.

- Gastrodium* - I know no recent species; other fossil species are found aux environs de Paris.
- Monoceros*, the greater number belong to the southern parts of S. America.
- Voluta*, ranges as you say to "Str. of Magellan" there are also some fine ^{South} Australian species (*magnifica*, *fluctuata*, *Turneri*, *Labra*, *pulchra* &c) though I believe the greater number and those with most brilliant colours are tropical.
- Oliva* - abounds in tropical latitudes; though some fine species are found to the northward; it can scarcely be regarded, in any degree characteristic of other than the tropics.
- Pleuronoma* - few species belong to temperate or mediterr. zones.
- Fusus* - ranges to high northern latitudes, though I believe the finer species are intertropical.
- Turritella*
Trochus } your Navidad species might belong to temperate latitudes as far as they are concerned.
- Cassus* - in general tropical, some few small species are found north of the tropics - there are also some S. Australian species.

Pyruca — tropical

Toston — some large species are found in Am. Ind. &
S. Australia.

Sigaretus — not entirely confined to tropical climates

Natica — has a most extensive range.

Bulla — also

Terebra — though not entirely confined to tropical latitudes
is nevertheless very characteristic of them.

Pantabium — very nearly as *Natica*, though the large &
fine species belong to the tropics.

Corbis — I believe tropical — as there is some uncertainty
about your *Navada's* species, it would not be right
to draw any conclusion from it.

Cardium — has a very extensive range.

Nemus — do.

Pectenurmus — do: its greatest development in the Ind.

Cytherea — ~~do~~ has a very extensive range.

Mactra — do:

Actin — do.