

1. *Mantillus*
2. *Ancylloceras*. 9.
3. *Baculites* ~~Vagiana~~. 88.
4. 5. 6 *Terna americana*. XX
7. *Gryphaea Darwinii*
8. 9 *Gryphaea* nov. sp.?
10. 11. 12. *Terebratula exigma*
13. 14. . var. of the same
15. 16. *Spirifer Chilensis*
17. 18. *Spirifer linguiferoides*
19. 20 *Terebratula inca*
21. *Lucina excentrica*.
22. 23. *Astarte Darwinii*
24. *Lucina americana*.

Concluded

Copeage.

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"*Terna quadrata* of Phillips" (~~is~~
P. mytiloides Lamarck). Apparent not
a correct identification. Best follows
Mr. D'Arby & call it *P. americana*.
Copeage

"*Terebratula lens* Hering" (a small
species). Identification not correct.
Species probably new.

"*Gryphaea Darwini* D'Arby" (Gyp.
is certainly distinct from the *lucida*
of *G. incurva* with which Mr. Sowerby
has identified it. An intermediate
form between *G. gigantea* (Marlstone)
& *incurva* (Linn.).

"This history Mr. C. Sowerby. of *Cardinia*
(perhaps allied to *Cardinia listeri*) but
indeterminable.

Quasco.

"*Spirifer pinguis*" Sowerby. *S. chilensis* G. M.
- Does not appear to me to be *S. pinguis*.

Clare

"*Spirifer longicauda* Phillips (Mt. Line) Mr.
Sowerby. I don't admit this identification

Conception:

The Baculites appears to be
certainly identical with the species
found in the Pondicherry beds. (Lower part)

From Guasco, Maricao, ^{Chamorro} & his class. - and also from Iquique are specimens of the terebratula called "enigma" by M. D'Orbigny. The specimens from the three first localities are labelled "T. obsoleta" by J. Sowerby. That from the last he marks as "T. pleurodon".

From Copiapo there is also the same terebratula labelled "enigma" by M. D'Orbigny - & in this case "Tetradra" by Sowerby.

There is also a box of terebratules from Copiapo labelled "T. obsoleta Sowerby". M. D'Orbigny says, perhaps different & new.

All these terebratules I regard as one species, for which ~~the~~ D'Orbigny's name had best be retained. At the same time many of the specimens are almost indistinguishable from our colitic T. tetradra, & the variations among them are such as you find in that variable species. None of them can be safely referred to the form obsoleta.

Generally speaking the American specimens of enigma may be distinguished from the British Tetradra by the surface having the ribs sharp to the beak whereas in the British species they become obsolete & smoothed down. But this difference is not constant.

The "terebratula pleurodon" of Phillips with which Mr J. Sowerby identified some of the specimens is a mountain limestone species very near but distinct.

It is possible there are internal ^{characters} characters
which would distinguish the American ^{specimens} specimens
its European allies.

From Quasno is a *terebratula* named
Synacina by M. D'Orbigny; some of the
specimens of which have been identified
by Mr. F. Sowerby with the mountain
limestone *T. hastata*, some with the
oolitic *Ornithocephala* & some with
the oolitic *trigra*.

There are all evidently varieties of
one species.

It is very difficult to distinguish between
some of the specimens & *T. hastata*. It
is equally difficult to draw a line between
them & some Marlstone *terebratulae*. With
a knowledge of the internal structure it
is impossible at present to decide on
their identity with similar forms in
Europe.

Among the copious specimens is a
fragment of a *Flagostoma*? labelled
by Mr. Sowerby *O. molle* M. C.
The description in Mr. Mich. Condy's Des.
not accord with this identification.