a narrow, upright, ribbon-like band, pressed against the preceding
whorl, and feebly crenulated by the lines of growth; in well
preserved specimens the margin, immediately in front of the
natural band, presents two or three obscure concentric furrows. The
last whorl is somewhat attenuated towards the base; the aperture
is entirely concealed in front, narrow behind, and very long, nearly
equally four-fifths of the entire length of the shell; the columella
is obliquely, and very obliquely twisted, and anteriorly is much
curved; the outer lip is slightly arched, simple, and sharp on the
edge; the inner lip is posteriorly thickened and narrow, anteriorly
euse, dilated, and reflected, forming an angular ridge on the cOLUMELIA, and confluent with the outer lip.

Size.—The dimensions of my largest specimen, if it were perfect,
would be, Acies, 2 inches and 2-12ths nearly; Diameter, 1 inch.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

PITHIARELLA RICKMANI.—Fig. 1.—Front View. Fig. 2.—Back View. Fig. 3.—Portion of Pythiarella; showing twist in the columnella. From specimens in
the collection of E. E. Edwards, Esq., whose liberality we are indebted for
this plate.

NOTICE AND DESCRIPTION OF CYRENA DULWICH-
IENSIS.

By Charles Rickman, Esq., Hon. Curator of Lambeth Museum.

In a former communication to the "Geologist," treating of the
fossil fauna and flora observed in Lower Eocene strata passed
through at Dulwich and Peckham, in the construction of the Great
South-Eastern Railway, I mentioned the fact of having discovered
in a shelly conglomerate at Dulwich, a new species of the estuarine
genus Cyrena, which I proposed to call Cyrena Dulwichiensis. In
sinking the main shaft, at a depth of fifty to sixty feet, this con-
gletrate occurred in nodular masses in green shelly sand, inter-
calated with wedge-like bands of stiff black clay, highly charged
with vegetable remains; but on driving the gallery eastward the conglomerate became regularly bedded, and attained a maximum thickness of four feet, made up plentifully of the shells of *Cyrena cuneiformis*, *C. cordata*, *C. Dulwichiensis*, *Melania inquinata*, and the new genus *Pitharella*, now figured and described by Mr. Edwards. I annex a description of the distinguishing generic characteristics of the *Cyrena Dulwichiensis*, and, as an accompaniment to the figure, some of the prominent peculiarities noticeable in the species.

*Cyrena Dulwichiensis* (Rickman): Spec. char.—Shell elongately oval, transverse, inequilateral, posteriorly slightly produced, and obscurely truncated; umbones prominent, tumid, curved; lamellae large, and of an oblong oval form. The anterior extremity presents on the surface numerous irregular and rather deep concentric furrows, which become shallower as they cross the middle, and almost obsolete over the posterior extremity. The shell is ornamented with irregular longitudinal bands or rays of colour, usually eight to ten on each valve, but varying in number and breadth in different specimens. The shelly matter forming the coloured surface of these bands appears to have been particularly susceptible of disintegration, for most generally it is found to have been decomposed, leaving a perceptible furrow, corresponding with the ray, impressed on the surface. The hinge lamina is much curved, and has three divergent cardinal teeth, of which the central one is slightly bifid, and two unequal, compressed, lamelliform lateral teeth, strongly serrated.

Size.—Length, 2 inches and 1-12th; height, 1 inch and 5-12ths.

**Explanation of Plate V.**

Fig. 4.—*Cyrena Dulwichiensis*. Fig. 5.—Interior of valve, showing the hinge and muscular impressions. From specimens in the collection of F. E. Edwards, Esq.