

reputed beads are regarded as the vertebræ of a Crinoid, or lily-like animal which lived attached to the rocks of the seas of the Transition and Carboniferous periods—an animal elaborate in its structure and wondrous in its beauty, and, as the sand on the sea-shore, innumerable. There are also abundance of Tentaculites, which are regarded as fingers of Crinoids. These star-fishes are, therefore, well represented in the number of their remains, although not in their variety.

The next class of organic remains to be examined is Conchifera—order, Monomyaria—family, Brachiopoda, (Lamarck.) This family is thus defined by Sowerby: “Bivalve adhering to marine bodies by a tendon passing through the shell, having no true ligament. What most distinguishes this family and renders it remarkable is the structure of the animal. It has two elongated, tendril-shaped arms. When the animal is in a state of repose these arms are coiled up spirally and enclosed in the shell, but when required for use, are unfolded and extended.”

Belonging to this family we have at Arisaig—*Atrypa*, *Producta*, *Terabratula*, *Spirifera*. Of these the most characteristic are *Atrypa affinis*, *Producta depressa*, and *Spirifer elevatus*. Of Orthidiform Conchifers there is great abundance; moderns of this character are generally brought from depths of from sixty to ninety fathoms. According to the testimony of these rocks the Brachiopod Conchifers were the most numerous of the testaceous inhabitants of the seas in which they were formed.

The next class to which attention is directed is Mollusca univalve—order, Trachelipoda (Lam.) Of these we present *Euomphalus*, *Turbo Williamsi*, (?) *Holopella obsoleta*, *H. cancellata*, *H. gregaria*. The Spiral univalves are here comparatively few in number and small in size.

The next univalve to which we would refer is named *Bellerophon*, after the heaven-aspiring and ill-fated rider of the