

**SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE
MONOGRAPH OF THE CRAG
MOLLUSCA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF
SHELLS FROM THE UPPER TERTIARIES OF
THE EAST OF ENGLAND. VOL. IV.
UNIVALVES AND BIVALVES**

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Second Supplement to the Monograph of the Crag Mollusca, with Descriptions of Shells from the Upper Tertiaries of the East of England. Vol. IV. Univalves and Bivalves by Searles V. Wood

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SEARLES V. WOOD

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BY

SEARLES V. WOOD, F.G.S.

VOL. IV.

UNIVALVES AND BIVALVES.

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P R E F A C E .

WHEN I had completed my first Supplement to the "Crag Mollusca" in 1872-4, I did not contemplate ever attempting any further addition, as even if I had desired to make any, my advanced years rendered it improbable that I could accomplish such a thing. The discovery, however, of some shells at Boyton, one of them (*Fusus Waelii*) apparently identical with a shell from older beds in Belgium and Germany, and two others (*Murex Reedii*, and *M. pseudo-Nystii*) presenting an approach to certain Murices of the same older beds, were of such interest as to render their representation by figure and description desirable, for if, as is probable, they lived in the Coralline Crag sea, they furnish evidence of a nearer connection of that sea with the Miocene than modern opinion has been inclined to grant.

I was thus induced to enter upon a second Supplement, which I at first thought might be confined to a single plate, but when this had been engraved I reflected that as so many species had been introduced into lists of Crag shells, which I had not introduced into my first Supplement from a feeling that the authority for them was too scant or doubtful to justify it, or, in some instances, from a feeling that the identity was erroneous, it was incumbent on me to present to geologists by figured representations the evidence upon which these introductions were based. This, therefore, I have endeavoured to do, and by it have, perhaps, exposed myself to the objection that the plates have been extended to but little purpose, as many of the so-called new species are either very doubtful in themselves, or are merely derivatives from destroyed beds; though most of these beds probably belong either to the Coralline, or to some still older part of the Crag; *i.e.* to the oldest Pliocene, now present in Belgium. To such objections my answer would be that I have long felt that the introduction of so many new species into Crag lists, either from the unsatisfactory evidence of a single specimen, or from the (in my view) improper identification made, or from the presence of mere derivatives, must produce among geologists, especially those abroad, very erroneous conceptions of the Crag Fauna; and that it was to the advantage of science that these evidences should be placed in an appreciable form before the scientific world.

I fear that most of the additions thus made of late years to the Crag Fauna, coupled with the antagonism between the views of Dr. Jeffreys, concerning the identification of many Crag shells with recent species (as expressed by the list which accompanies the paper of Prof. Prestwich, in the twenty-seventh Volume of the 'Journal of Geological Society') and those of myself, will render the subject of the Crag Mollusca, for some time to come, a subject of more perplexity than interest to students of the upper tertiaries.

I have now by inquiry in every quarter which afforded the slightest chance of result exhausted all possible additions to the Molluscan Fauna of the Crag up to the present time, doubtful or otherwise, and dealt with them in the present Supplement.

Dr. Lycett has (after a lapse of more than twenty years) written to me that the attribution of an analysis of the *Myadae* to Prof. Morris made in the footnote to p. 265 of my second volume of the "Crag Mollusca" was an error, and that the analysis was entirely his own. I take this opportunity, therefore, of acknowledging the error, and of expressing my regret for it.

S. V. WOOD.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

C R A G M O L L U S C A.

BUCCINUM NUDUM, *S. Wood.* 2nd Sup., Tab. I, fig. 1 *a, b.*

Spec. Char. *B. Testâ tenui, elongato-ovatâ, turrâ, lavigatâ, apice obtusâ, depressâ; anfractibus septenis, convexiusculis; suturâ impressâ; aperturâ ovatâ; labro tenui acuto, columellâ regulariter concavâ.*

Axis 2½ inches.

Locality. Cor. Crag, Sutton.

The shell here represented is from the collection of Mr. Canham, who tells me he obtained it from the lower part of the Cor. Crag at Sutton. The shell is very thin and fragile and has lost some small portion of its exterior and a small part of the shell, but it has retained its natural form by the somewhat slight consolidation of the material within. It resembles a shell I figured in my Suppl., Addendum Plate, fig. 11, under the name of *Buc. Tomlinei*, but that is not quite so elongated as the present one, and it is ornamented with large and distinct spiral striae; while our present shell, where the outer coat has been preserved, appears to have been perfectly smooth and very thin. I have a cast of this shell in one of the so-called "box stones" of the Red Crag. It belongs apparently to a group of shells of which *Buc. Dalei* may be considered as the type; but it departs as much or more from that species as does the other Cor. Crag shell *pseudo-Dalei*. Both, however, are obnoxious to the same objection that they are founded on solitary specimens. To this objection the extreme rarity in the Cor. Crag of the normal form *Dalei* is to some extent an answer.

At fig. 5 *a, b*, tab. i, of the same plate is represented a specimen which I have referred (with doubt) as a deformity to *Buc. undatum*; it somewhat resembles a shell I figured in Sup. to Crag Moll., tab. ii, fig. 5, and considered as a deformed specimen or variety of that species, and I am inclined to think our present shell is in a similar condition. It was sent to me by Dr. Reed, and is said to have come from the Red Crag of Butley, the locality from which I obtained my specimen. The volutions are somewhat angulated at

the base, and slightly so at the shoulder, where there are traces of undulated ridges like those of *undatum*.

I have also figured another shell from the Cor. Crag belonging to Dr. Reed which, I think, is a deformed specimen of *Buccinum Dalei* (2nd Sup., tab. i, fig. 2); the thickened margin was formed, I imagine, when its growth was arrested, and the ridge upon the columella is, I think, the result of disease, and therefore only a malformation.

BUCCINUM DECLIVE, *S. Wood*. 2nd Sup., Tab. II, fig. 10 *a, b*.

Locality. Cor. Crag? Boyton.

This is another specimen out of the rich cabinet of Dr. Reed, who gives it from that somewhat doubtful locality of Boyton. This specimen may be described as ovato-fusiformi, spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ, spiraliter striatâ, anfractibus 5—6 convexis, suturis depressis, valde distinctis, obsolete costatâ; aperturâ ovatâ, labro simplici acutâ; canali breve. It is, I believe, distinct from any of the varieties of the variable shell *B. undatum*, the volutions are more convex, with a much deeper suture, and it has a more obtuse or mammillated apex.

The shell has been a good deal rubbed. The striae, although somewhat obliterated, are visible in places, and the longitudinal ridges are also visible, but not very regular or distinct. These do not appear to be at all "undulated" as if the outer lip had been sinuated, and as this character seems to indicate that the shell is distinct from *undatum*, I have assigned to it the above name, but it must be regarded as a doubtful species.

NASSA PRISMATICA, *Brocchi*. 2nd Sup., Tab. I, fig. 6.

BUCCINUM PRISMATICUM, *Broc.* *Coneh. Foss. Subsp.*, p. 337, t. v, fig. 7, 1814.

Spec. Char. "Testâ ovato-oblongâ, longitudinaliter costatâ, striis transversis crebris, elevatis, labro columellari, supernè uniplicato, basi reflexâ, emarginatâ" (Brocchi).

Axis 1 inch.

Localities. Cor. Crag, Sutton.

Fossil in Piacentino, Italy.

The present specimen is from the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Canham, and from the lower part of the Coralline Crag. The shell represented under this name in the Crag Moll. vol. i, p. 32, tab. iii, fig. 6, is, I now believe, a distinct species, and I have resumed the name of *Nassa microstoma* for it as next described.

Our present specimen is not quite so large as the one figured by Brocchi, which is a full-grown shell, whereas the one now represented has not attained to maturity, and has the outer lip sharp without denticulation on the inside of it.

NASSA MICROSTOMA, *S. Wood*. 2nd Sup., Tab. I, fig. 4 *a, b*.

NASSA MICROSTOMA, *S. Wood*. Catal. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1842.

— PRISMATICA, *S. Wood*. Crag Moll., vol. i, p. 32, t. iii, fig. 6, 1848.

— ELEGANS, *Dujard*. Tr. Geol. Soc. Fr., p. 298, pl. xx, figs. 3—10, 1837.

Spec. Char. Testâ turritâ, spirâ elevatâ, costatâ, costis 20—24, spirâliter striatâ; anfractibus 7—8, convexis, suturis profundis, aperturâ rotundato-ovalâ; labro incrassato, intus denticulato; labio supernè uniplicato.

Axis $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

Locality. Cor. Crag? Boyton.

Fossil in Touraine, France.

The specimen represented in the above figure is from the cabinet of Mr. Robert Bell, and he tells me that it came from Boyton. Doubts occur as to whether shells from this locality, not previously known in the Crag, belong to the Red or to the Coralline Crag,¹ but I am inclined to refer our present specimen to the older formation, both from the colour and appearance of the shell and from its apparent connections.

I now consider this species as specifically distinct from *prismatica*, and probably the same as the shell figured in Crag Moll., vol. i, Pl. III, fig. 6, and which in my synoptical list is inserted as *Nassa prismatica* var. *limata*. I refer it to *N. elegans*, Dujardin, an abundant Touraine shell which is much less than *prismatica*, has a greater number of costæ, and a smaller opening comparatively; as it is quite distinct from the well-established Red Crag species called *N. elegans* by the late Rev. G. R. Leathes in 1824, while Dujardin's name of *elegans* bears a date of 1837, it is necessary to suppress the latter to avoid confusion, and I have therefore assigned to it the name *microstoma* which I used first in my catalogue of 1842 referred to.

¹ I have not been able to see the Boyton excavation open, but I am informed that a thin layer of Red Crag is found there reposing upon a small thickness of Coralline, and the whole being inundated with water the two are shelled out together and washed for the phosphatic nodules, so that the specimens from each bed are intermingled beyond possibility of distinction other than what may be drawn from the appearance of the specimen or the character of the species.

NASSA CONSOCIATA, *S. Wood.* 2nd Sup., Tab. IV, fig. 13 a, b; *Crag Moll.*, vol. i, p. 31, Tab. III, fig. 7.

Axis $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch.

Locality. Red Crag, Waldringfield.

The specimen figured as above referred to is said by Mr. Canham to be from Waldringfield, and is in the collection made by him and now placed in the Ipswich Museum. That locality has yielded so many derivatives that I think the present shell may have been introduced from the destruction of material belonging to the Coralline Crag period. It is larger than any specimen I have from this latter formation, but this constitutes the only difference that I can discover.

Tab. IV, fig. 15, represents a small specimen of *Nassa* from the Red Crag of Butley, sent to me by Mr. Robert Bell with the MS. name of *N. tumida*, as he considers it a distinct species. This I have had figured, as it presents some differences from *N. incrassata* (the shell to which I believe it approaches nearest) in being more ovate and possessing more numerous costæ, and in being smaller; but as I do not think that these suffice to distinguish the shell specifically from *incrassata*, I have here called it var. *tumida* of that species. In the same Plate, fig. 12, is represented a small specimen from the Red Crag of Sutton, which I think is only a dwarf individual of *Nassa granulata*, here called var. *nana*; it much resembles *N. granifera*, but in that shell the costæ stand further apart with a plain space between them. In our present shell the costæ meet at the bases.

NASSA ANGULATA ? *Brocchi.* 2nd Sup., Tab. IV, fig.

BUCCINUM ANGULATUM, *Broc.* *Conch. Foss. Subap.*, p. 654, tab. xv, fig. 18, 1814.

Locality. Boyton.

This is another form of the genus *Nassa* for which I have had great difficulty in making a reference, and have given to it the above one provisionally, having seen but the single specimen now figured, and this comes from a locality of doubtful age. It is from Mr. Robert Bell.

COLUMBELLA ? (ASTYRIS) SULCULATA, *S. Wood.* 2nd Sup., Tab. I, fig. 3.

Spec. Char. *C. Testâ turritâ, elongatâ, spirâ elevatâ, apice obtusâ, acuto ? anfractibus conveximaculis, transversim late sulcatis ; aperturâ quadrato-ovatâ ; labro intus denticulato ; basi truncatâ, canali brevè.*