C. to power marked black elongate streak, margined with a scarcely perceptible yellow border extending over five of the upper rays of caudal fin, which latter is somewhat rounded terminally.

Total length	•••		• • •	4	inches
Length of body	•••	•••	• • •	4	
" " head	•••	•••	•••	1	$\frac{1}{3}$,,
Die of "snout	•••	•••	• • • •	j	$\frac{8}{2}$ mil.
Dia or eye	•••	•••	• • •	(5 mil.
Dia of eye Greatest depth of b	ody	• • •	•••	1	1 inches
Least ", ",	• • •	•••	• • •	4	,,,

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FOSSIL SHELL FROM THE ECCENE BEDS, TABLE CAPE.

BY ROBT. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S., ETC.

[Read July 7, 1884.] GENUS CREPIDULA (Lam.)

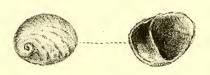
Shell oval, limpet-like, with a posterior oblique, marginal apex; interior polished, with a shelly partition covering its posterior half. They are sedentary on stones and shells, in shallow water, and are sometimes found adhering to one another in groups of many successive generations. The specimens which live inside empty spiral shells are very thin, nearly flat, and colourless. Distribution.—West Indies, Honduras, Mediterranean, West Africa, Cape, India, Australia, West America. Fossil.—Eocene. France, North America, and Patagonia. (Woodward's Manual of Mollusca, p. 277.)

CREPIDULA UMBILICATA (Nov. sp.).

Shell somewhat roundly ovate, convex above, with nucleus submarginal and exserted. Whorls, three, rapidly increasing. Upper surface somewhat rugose, with three or four fine spiral ridges, which are here and there interrupted, the whole crossed with fine lines of growth. The internal ledge, occupying nearly the posterior half of shell, is concave with a somewhat wide and profound umbilicus; aperture deltoid; labrum thin, and obtusely angled anteriorly.

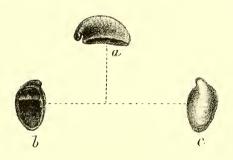
Length, 8 lines; breadth, 7 lines; depth, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Only one example from the eocene beds, Table Cape, associated with one or two species of the same genus not vet described.



Crepidula umbilicala Johnston.

Fossu, Kocene Beds, Table Cape.



Crepidula Hainswarthii JOHNSTON.