

smaller or ventral valve, showing that the muscular impressions were exactly similar to those observable in *Spirifera*; no septa existed in this valve, so that the shell cannot be classed with *Pentamerus*. None of the fragments, however, exhibited a trace of spiral processes, but this is no proof that they might not have existed. The terms *Athyris* and *Atrypa* have been made use of in this paper, but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not recommend their adoption. I used them as mere names, and on account of their priority of date; but, as the generality of naturalists on the Continent, and some in Great Britain, have for some time past made up their minds to repudiate both M'Coy's and Dalman's misnomers, for the reason that they involve a zoological mistake, my readers can adopt M. d'Orbigny's substitutes of *Spirigera* for *Athyris*, and *Spirigerina* for *Atrypa*, although other denominations might have been preferable.

## ERRATUM.

In page 412, line 19, instead of genus *Atrypa*, Dalm. = *Spiriferina*, D'Orb., read *Spirigerina*, d'Orb.

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THE COMPARATIVE GEOLOGY OF HOTHAM, NEAR SOUTH CAVE, YORKSHIRE.

By the Rev. T. W. NORWOOD, of Cheltenham.

(Continued from page 424.)

II. It is about a mile across the Lower Lias, on which the villages of North Cave and Hotham are situated, to another gently-rising ground which ascends out of Hotham Park to the eastward in a beautiful sloping bank, and being tastefully planted with stately trees, contributes very much to the charm of the scenery. Coming in with my hammer to the ancient village, in the bright and odorous evenings of midsummer, I have often been arrested by the sweetness of this place; and, enamoured of its serene and peaceful beauty, I have loitered to admire its dark plantations, and the greensward slope that I am now describing, and the illuminated wold rising high in the distance. It is the low escarpment of the Middle Lias which declines thus pleasantly into the park at Hotham. As we go out of North Cave towards Beverley, this bank may be observed to rest upon soft blue shales, which have hitherto supplied no fossils. When we begin to ascend it, we may turn into a copse on the right-hand side and study the section in a marl-pit, or we may notice the roadside cutting. In either case, we shall observe that the beds change as follows:—From blue shales at the bottom and lower part of the ascent, through brown earthy-looking shales and sand with irregular broken bands of nodular clay-ironstone, one of which enclosed