

“I have named it *Penæus Sharpii*, after Mr. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., F.G.S., who is the discoverer of the fossil.”

My present object in again calling attention to this specimen is to correct an error made in 1868, when I described it as from “the Lower Lias”—the fact being, as pointed out by my friend Mr. Sharp, that it occurs in the very top zone of the *Upper Lias* at Kingsthorpe, in a bed in which *Ammonites serpentinus*, *A. communis*, and *A. bifrons*, are abundant.

This important correction also enables me to avail myself of the two carefully drawn views of *Penæus Sharpii* by my friend Miss Edith Jeyes, to whom I desire to express my best thanks.

The specimen, together with a fine series of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire Fossils, from Mr. S. Sharp’s Museum, now form a part of the National Collection.

NOTICES OF MEMOIRS.

“RECHERCHES SUR LES TERRAINS TERTIAIRES DE L’EUROPE MÉRIDIONALE.” Par MM. HÉBERT et MUNIER-CHALMAS. (Comptes Rendus des Séances de l’Académie des Sciences. tom. lxxxv.)

A DIFFERENCE of opinion between M. Bayan and M. Hébert with respect to the relative position of the lower Eocene beds of Rouen and San-Giovanni Ilarione, led the latter observer to undertake a personal survey of the district of Vicenza. Accordingly, in company with M. Munier-Chalmas, who carried on the palæontological portion of work, he not only paid a visit to that locality, but extended his observations to the Tertiary beds of Hungary. The results of these researches are embodied in the paper, or rather series of papers, now before us. The authors first visited Hungary, and there, aided by Herr Max von Hantken, the Director of the Hungarian Geological Institute, they made a careful examination of the Tertiary strata. These they describe with some minuteness, and come to the conclusion that the Nummulitic deposits all belong to the Middle and Upper Eocene, are divisible into five well-marked zones, of which four are characterized by different species of Nummulites; whilst the Lower Miocene is represented by two beds, respectively characterized, as in the Paris Basin, by *Cyrena convexa* and *Pectunculus obovatus*.

Proceeding to Vicenza, a parallel series of deposits was made out, which are described with the same exactitude as the others. The volcanic rocks of this district, held by many to be contemporaneous, are considered by the authors to belong to a later period; and the intercalation, so often cited, of basalts with the beds of limestone, they maintain is merely apparent. No notice, therefore, is taken of them.

M. Hébert’s opinions concerning the synchronism of these two series of deposits with each other, and those of the Paris Basin, together with the various zones into which they are divided, will be best seen by referring to the table appended to the paper, which is here reproduced for the convenience of our readers. (See p. 166.)

B. B. W.

FORMATIONS.	DIVISIONS.	VICENZA.	HUNGARY.	PARIS BASIN.
MIOCENE.	LOWER.	Castel-Gomberto Limestone, with <i>Natica crassatina</i> .	Sands with <i>Pectunculus obovatus</i> .	Sables d'Etampes with <i>Natica crassatina</i> and <i>Pectunculus obovatus</i> .
		Laverda Marls, Tufa of Sangonini, and Salcedo.	Beds with <i>Cyrena conveza</i> and <i>Cerithium margaritaceum</i> .	Limestone at Brie, and <i>Cyrena conveza</i> maris.
EOCENE.	UPPER.	3. Coral-limestones of Crosara.	2. Buda marls.	Gypsum.
		2. Brendola maris and Priabona beds with <i>Orbitoides</i> , etc.	1. Bed with <i>Orbitoides</i> and <i>Nummulites Tehihatcheff</i> .	Saint-Onen limestones ?
		1. Beds with <i>Cerithium Diaboli</i> .		
	MIDDLE.	6. Ronca limestone, with <i>Fimbria major</i> .	Beds with <i>Nummulites striata</i> and <i>Cerithium corvium</i> .	Sables de Beauchamp.
		5. Ronca tufa, with <i>Cerithium corvinum</i> .		Upper Calcaire grossier.
		4. San-Giovanni Ilarione limestone, with large <i>Nummulites</i> .	Limestone with <i>Nummulites perforata</i> , <i>N. spira</i> , and <i>N. complanata</i> .	Limestone, with <i>Turritella imbricata</i> , <i>Fusus scalarinus</i> , <i>Cerithium lamellosum</i> , etc.
	3. Monte Postale limestone, with <i>Cerithium gomphoceras</i> .	Beds with <i>Nummulites subplanulata</i> .	Beds with <i>Nummulites levigata</i> .	
	2. Beds with <i>Alveoline</i> , and fish-beds of Monte-Bolca.	Beds with <i>Cerithium Baconicum</i> .		
	1. Monte-Spilecco limestone, with <i>Rhynchonella polymorpha</i> .	Lignites, with <i>Cyrena grandis</i> .		Wanting.