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## Distribution of Mollusca in units S1 to S9 of the Selsey Formation (middle Lutetian), Selsey Peninsula, West Sussex.

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**Abstract:** The first detailed assessment of the taxonomy and stratigraphical distribution of the Mollusca occurring in the Selsey Formation (Middle Eocene) around the Selsey Peninsula (Hampshire Basin, southern England), has been undertaken. The resulting faunal list has been divided into two parts. The first, presented here, is for the older units (S1 to S9, SL1 to SL3) and comprises some 572 species-level taxa. Their stratigraphical distribution and subjective abundance within this interval is tabulated, using the bed numbers of Curry *et al.* (1977). References to published figures are provided for each species, together with a selective synonymy. A revised lithological summary is also given, containing new information on the characteristic molluscan faunas present.

**Résumé:** Les Mollusques de la Formation de Selsey (Eocène moyen) trouvés sur la côte de la péninsule de Selsey (bassin du Hampshire, sud de l'Angleterre) sont l'objet d'une première étude de leur taxinomie et de leur distribution stratigraphique fine. La liste faunistique résultante est divisée en deux parties, dont la première, ici présentée, correspond aux niveaux les plus anciens (unités S1 à S9 et SL1 à SL3) et comprend 572 taxons de rang spécifique dont le degré d'abondance est précisé. Les distributions stratigraphiques utilisent la numérotation des unités selon Curry *et al.*, 1977. Pour chaque espèce, les références à des figures publiées sont données, ainsi que des indications sur la synonymie. Enfin est proposée une révision des différents niveaux lithologiques, avec leurs associations de Mollusques caractéristiques.

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### INTRODUCTION

Early and Middle Eocene strata strike east-west across the Selsey peninsula and crop out on the foreshore on both sides of it. Much of the succession consists of fossiliferous beds which may be exposed at certain times, depending on weather, tides and sand cover. The youngest Palaeogene strata here are the shallow marine sands and clays of the Selsey Formation, which cover the southern end of the peninsula and crop out along its western coast (known as Bracklesham Bay) and to a lesser extent on its eastern coast, (here termed East Selsey). Molluscs have always been the most evident of the *in situ* fossils and, as the shallow dip of the beds makes it relatively easy to recover fragile shells intact, numerous examples now reside in museums and in private collections. The present study has involved both systematic collection of fossiliferous residues and the examination of material in existing collections. The result is a comprehensive list of molluscs recorded from the Selsey Formation in this area, the first part of which covers the older beds from S1 to S9 and SL1 to SL3 of Curry *et al.* (1977).

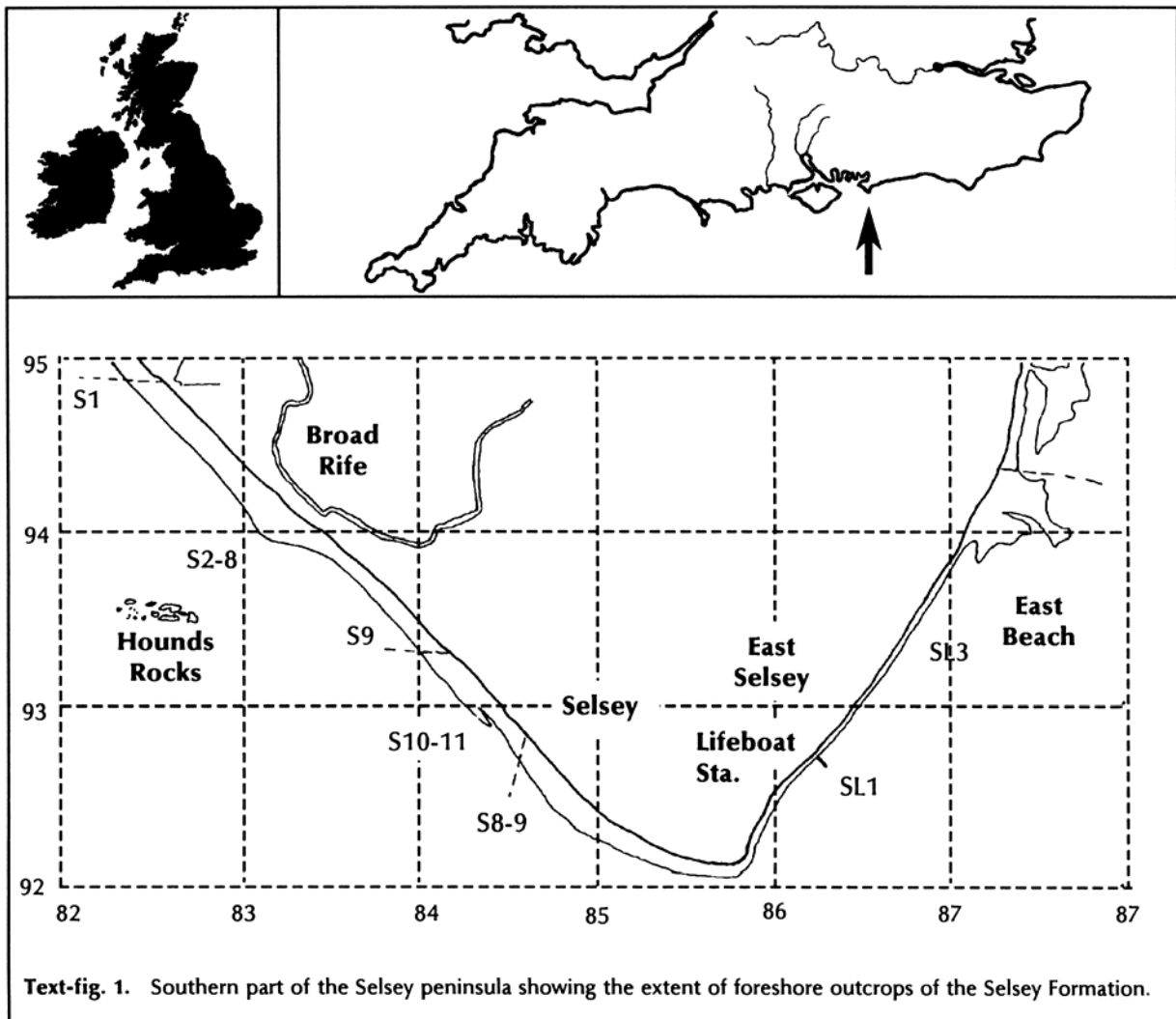
### Previous work

The fauna of the Bracklesham Group of Selsey Peninsula has been more or less intensively collected for over 180 years. A pioneer collector in the Hampshire Basin was John Holloway of Portsmouth who by 1812 had amassed a significant collection of fossil molluscs and who provided the first to be described from the Selsey Formation. This was *Melania sulcata* from Stubbington in Hampshire, described by J. Sowerby (1813) and now a subjective synonym of *Ispharina terebellata* (Lamarck). Holloway also supplied Sowerby with the type material for a number of other species including the first described from the Selsey Peninsula, fittingly named *Sanguinolaria hollowaysii* (now *Macrosolen*), which "...was gathered at Bricklesome Bay by the friendly Mr. Holloway, whose name I feel pleased to commemorate, four or five years since" (J. Sowerby, 1817: 133, pl.159). An early publication including stratigraphically located Selsey molluscs was Edwards' (1847) description of new species of Tellinidae. The first full account of the Selsey invertebrates was given by J. de C. Sowerby in his "Notes and descriptions of new species" in Dixon's (1850) classic work on the local geology. The 9 plates of fossils accompanying this chapter included accurately engraved figures of about 200 molluscs. A total of 60 new

species and varieties were described and the full faunal list contained 279 named molluscs from the Earnley, Marsh Farm and Selsey Formations, collected by various people, including F. E. Edwards, over a number of years. This is still the standard reference work on the subject today. A number of Sowerby's figures have been reproduced by Bone & Bone (1985) in their guidebook to the palaeontology of the area.

Edwards eventually accumulated the finest collection of Palaeogene molluscs known from Selsey to date. His own list (Edwards, 1854) raised the total to 367 species from Bracklesham Bay, 51 of which were enumerated at generic level and indicated as "new species" or "not identified". Only two of the names on this list, *Goodhallia ? granulosa* and *Kellia ? compressa* (both attributed to Edwards) appear to be *nomina nuda*. A reassessment of the molluscs in Edwards' collection by Newton resulted in a substantial catalogue (Newton, 1891) in which the Bracklesham Bay fauna was greatly extended to 482 taxa. Records from the various horizons here were not distinguished as such and many *nomina nuda* were included using Edwards' manuscript names, but nevertheless the list was a significant contribution to the study of British Palaeogene molluscs and these names have been cited in synonymy herein.

When Fisher (1862) devised his original bed-numbering system for Bracklesham Bay he intended to follow it with a stratigraphically arranged faunal list, but this was never completed. A few additional species were first figured on Lowry's chart of British Tertiary fossils (Lowry *et al.*, 1866) wherein authorship of the names is attributed to Edwards. The faunal list given by Heron-Allen (1911) was compiled from published Eocene records with the addition of Quaternary species, but the provenance of the respective faunas was somewhat confused, and the work contained many inaccuracies (A. Bone, 1996, this volume). This century various Selsey molluscs



Text-fig. 1. Southern part of the Selsey peninsula showing the extent of foreshore outcrops of the Selsey Formation.

have been figured in articles covering particular taxa, e.g. the papers of Wrigley (1925-1953), Tremlett (1950; 1953), Stinton (1963), Curry (1955; 1965b) and others.

### Stratigraphic limits

The present study was originally intended to encompass all the beds of the Selsey Formation exposed on the peninsula. It was found, however, that the fauna of unit S10 differs significantly from that of the underlying beds. More than 200 additional species make their first appearance at this horizon, many of them not found elsewhere in the British Palaeogene. This is partly the result of an abrupt change of palaeoenvironment (Todd, 1990) although some of the shells appear to be reworked from horizons no longer represented in the succession and having affinities with late Lutetian faunules in northwest France. So many additional species, restricted to a single horizon, would have made the present list somewhat unwieldy, and so the faunal list for S10 has been split off and will be presented in a separate publication (in preparation).

A detailed lithological log of the Selsey Formation with brief notes on the fauna was given by Curry *et al.* (1977) and updated by King (1996, this volume). Further information on the outcrops of the various units has been provided by Bone & Tracey (1996, this volume). The following summary includes amendments based on some recent exposures, and is particularly concerned with the characteristic Mollusca.

## MOLLUSC-BEARING BEDS

### Units in Bracklesham Bay

**S1:** The base of the Selsey Formation (S1i) is a grey glauconitic clayey sand, channelled into the underlying laminated clays of the Marsh Farm Formation, and rarely exposed at extreme low water. The limited diversity fauna is dominated by clumps of *Cubitostrea elegans*, juvenile *Venericor planicosta* and *Caestocorbula aff. costata*, but most other species are represented by shell fragments. The sandy upper part of the bed (S1ii) is mostly obscured by the Pleistocene channel at SZ 816956. The few species recorded from S1ii are also found in S1i and are not listed separately here.

**F11:** As his bed 11, Fisher (1862: 75) described "Septaria, resting on a bed of shelly sand, with black flint pebbles" and he suggested that many well-preserved molluscs washing up loose in this area probably originated from lenticles within this horizon. The pebble bed referred to is presumably that in S2 and the "septaria" are therefore younger. A number of large fossiliferous sandstone concretions are occasionally exposed around the edge of the Pleistocene channel at SZ 816956 where they represent disturbed Eocene beds that have become cemented, apparently at their contact with the Pleistocene deposits (but see King, 1996 for an alternative interpretation). The most prominent concretions are of grey sandstone with occasional pebbles and a rich but fragile fauna which corresponds most closely to that of the "Little bed", S4iii. Until their provenance is fully established the fauna of these blocks is listed as F11 which they are assumed to represent. It is possible that the blocks are indurated remnants of S4iii, left behind as the outcrop migrated southward through tidal erosion.

**S2:** On the south-eastern edge of the Pleistocene channel is a unit of predominantly silty sands comprising three lithological and faunal horizons. At the base is a thin (<20cm) glauconitic clayey sand with frequent, well-rounded, grey and black flint pebbles up to 10 cm in diameter. The fauna consists of abundant heavily abraded *Glycymeris globosa* and *Haustator contractus* and less frequent *Venericor planicosta*, *Crassatella sowerbyi*, oyster valves and other rolled and bored molluscs, which are sometimes glauconitized. Overlying this is a less clayey grey sand with scattered fossils and occasional flint pebbles. The larger molluscs include *Haustator contractus*, *Sigmesalia* spp. and *Striostrea zonulata*. These two horizons correspond to S2i of Curry *et al.* (1977) and indicate a palaeoenvironment of unstable, tide-swept, shifting sands. The overlying sands of S2ii contain scattered small molluscs and occasional larger species. No molluscs are recorded from the laminated clay of S3, which marks a return to intertidal Marsh Farm Formation facies, or from the decalcified sands of S4i.

**S4ii:** The middle part of S4 comprises grey glauconitic silty sands dominated by *Haustator contractus*, with frequent *Barbatia appendiculata* and many scattered clumps of *Striostrea zonulata*. Such a low diversity fauna suggests inimical conditions at the time of deposition, in which opportunists could flourish. Exposures occur uncommonly on the lower foreshore.

**S4iii:** Rarely accessible at low water of spring tides, the "Little bed" is a rich lumachelle of unconsolidated sand. Its robust and characteristic fauna is dominated by abundant *Tivelina striatula*, *Saxolucina cf. proxima* and common cerithioideans including *Benoistia muricoides* and *Batillaria echidnoides*. At times when the bed has been exposed below low water mark, fossils have been spread over the foreshore, and accumulations can still be found in hollows in the overstepping Holocene muds. Earlier collectors such as A. G. Davis usually regarded *ex situ* shells from units S2 to S4 as coming from the "Cerithium Bed" or "Campanile Bed" although strictly the name applies only to unit S2 (Curry *et al.*, 1977). The source of some of this material is still unknown as no very

similar assemblages have been seen *in situ* (Wrigley, 1940), but its origin is almost certainly from beds between the base of S2 and the top of S4 (see King, 1996 for additional details). Such records are here listed under S2 or S4iii with a hollow symbol.

**S5:** This is known as the *Miocardia* bed, from the common occurrence of the bivalve now known as *Petalocardia pectenifera* (Pl.2, figs 13-17), in fact a long-ranging species but one which is rather rare at other horizons in England. The lithology is medium fine, grey glauconitic sand which is decalcified in its lower part. Near the middle are large sandstone nodules which often show spheroidal weathering. Shortly above these the bed becomes very shelly, with common *Pectunculina granulata*, *Venericardia* aff. *elegans*, *Crassatina* sp., *Tellina canaliculata*, *Macrocallista* cf. *suberycinoides*, *Fustiaria subeburnea*, *Omalaxis* aff. *marginatus*, *Tornatellaea simulata* and *Scaphander altavillensis*. A small trochid with strong spiral ornament, *Periaulax trochiformis* (Pl.1, fig.1), is common in S5, although the genus is represented in other beds by rarer smooth-whorled forms close to *P. spiratus*, probably another member of the same species complex. Deeply burrowing infaunal bivalves such as *Macrosolen*, *Solena* and *Panopea*, often preserved in life position, attest to a well-oxygenated substratum at the time of deposition, while occasional colonial corals indicate the presence, at least intermittently, of clear water. At the top of the bed pale coloured valves of *Lentipeecten corneus* become common and clumps of *Cubitostrea* occur. From S5 upwards the more delicate mollusc shells tend to be damaged by crushing to a greater or lesser extent and care is required to collect and preserve them.

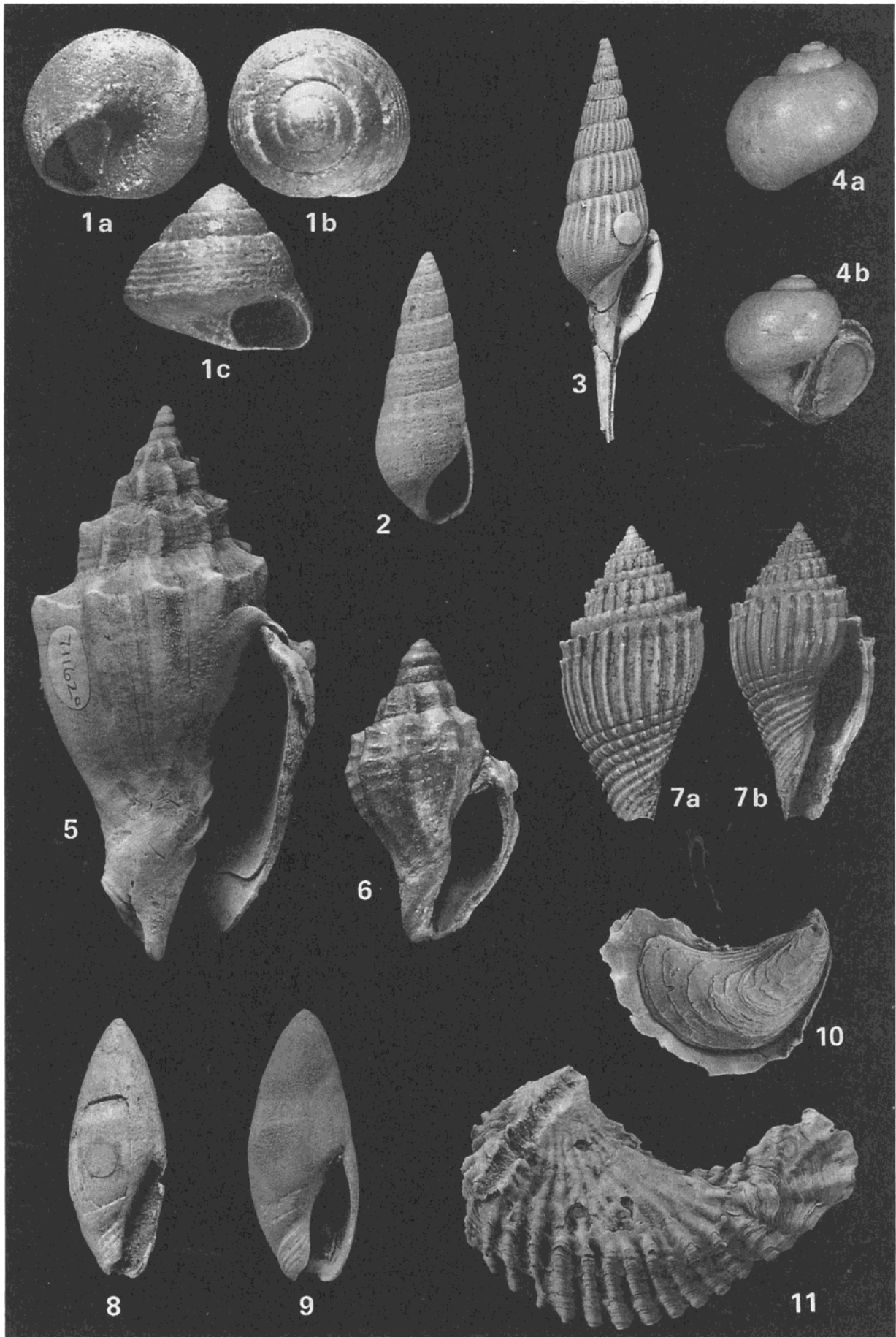
**S6:** Compared with S5 this horizon is generally a more glauconitic clayey sand. Much of the clay content is concentrated in fills of the burrow ichnotaxa, *Diplocraterion?*, *Thalassinoides* and *Planolites*, some evidently piped down from the overlying unit. Verdigris-green clay-lined *Diplocraterion?* burrows are particularly prominent. Also noticeable are up to 10cm diameter sand clasts containing numerous *Teichichnus?* borings as well as glauconitic sand- and shell-filled vertical burrows. Some quartz grit is present, together with pyrite nodules and a few pitted flint pebbles of various sizes, sometimes encrusted with serpulid worms and bryozoans. The basal contact with S5 is highly bioturbated. The mollusc fauna is similar to that of S5 but includes a greater number of large shells; *Venericor planicosta*, *Macrosolen hollowaysii* (here at the upper limit of its range) and *Pitar praelongus*, often in life position or exhumed but nevertheless articulated. The shiny brown valves of *Lentipeecten corneus* dominate the lower and upper parts of the bed, whilst the middle part contains fewer large molluscs. Other characteristic taxa include *Arcopagia* spp. and complete examples of *Clavagella coronata*. Large gastropods are less common and include *Hippochrenes amplus* and *Priscocifus*

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#### Plate 1. Selsey Formation molluscs

1. *Periaulax trochiformis* (Deshayes), Bracklesham Bay, unit S5. NHM PI TG 1203 (S. Tracey coll.) x 8: a. basal, b. apical, c. lateral views. A common and characteristic gastropod at this horizon.
2. *Bayania* aff. *lactea* (Bruguière), Bracklesham Bay, unit S4iii. NHM PI TG 1204 (S. Tracey coll.) x 5: Although not reaching the size of typical *lactea*, this probably belongs to the same species-complex.
3. *Tibia (Eotibia) sublucida* (Edwards), neotype designated by Wrigley (1938), Bracklesham Bay. NHM G 61955 (F. Dixon coll.) x 1.5. The matrix and preservation indicates units S8-S9.
4. *Natica burtoni* Wrigley, Bracklesham Bay, south of Broad Rife sluices, *ex situ* probably from unit S8. NHM PI TG 1206 (S. Tracey coll.) x 2.5: a. abapertural view, b. adapertural view, showing operculum *in situ*. A relatively large example with a pyrite fill which has held the operculum.
5. *Voluta mitrata* Deshayes, Bramshaw (New Forest). NHM 71162a (F. E. Edwards coll.) x 1.5. A fine adult example not mentioned by Edwards (1855) and apparently overlooked by Newton (1891). This is the first record of the species from the Palaeogene of England.
6. *Voluta mitrata* Deshayes, juvenile shell, Bracklesham Bay, southern exposure of unit S8, near West Street, Selsey. NHM PI TG 1205 (S. Tracey coll.) x 2.5
7. *Volutospina horrida* (Edwards), Brook (New Forest). NHM 71135a (F. E. Edwards coll.) x 2.5: a. abapertural, b. adapertural views. A characteristic species in the middle part of the Selsey Formation.
8. *Ancillus fusiformis* (J. de C. Sowerby), holotype, Bracklesham Bay NHM G 66091 (F. Dixon coll.) x 1.5. A damaged specimen, the preservation indicating units S2-S4.
9. *Ancillus fusiformis* (J. de C. Sowerby), Stubbington, Hampshire. NHM 71574 (F. E. Edwards coll.) x 1.5. A complete example, the preservation indicating the *Campanile* bed near the base of the Selsey Formation at Hill Head.
10. *Cubitostrea flabellula* (Lamarck), Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire, unit XIV (Fisher, 1862). NHM PI TB 444 (A. Wrigley coll.) x 1.5. Articulated pair showing the right valve within the much larger left valve.
11. *Cubitostrea flabellula* (Lamarck), Bracklesham Bay, unit S6. NHM PI TB 445 (J. A. Todd coll.) x 1.5. Left valve exterior of a large example. This species tends to develop a sickle-shaped outline, in contrast to the more triangular *C. plicata* (Solander) with which it has been widely confused.





*smithii*. Teredinid-bored logs also occur in this bed. The lithology, taphonomy and abundance of the molluscs, together with the abundance of large burrows filled with sediment lithologically distinct from that surrounding and overlying them, all point to S6 being a condensed unit with exhumation and possibly rapid reburial of the burrowing molluscs having taken place.

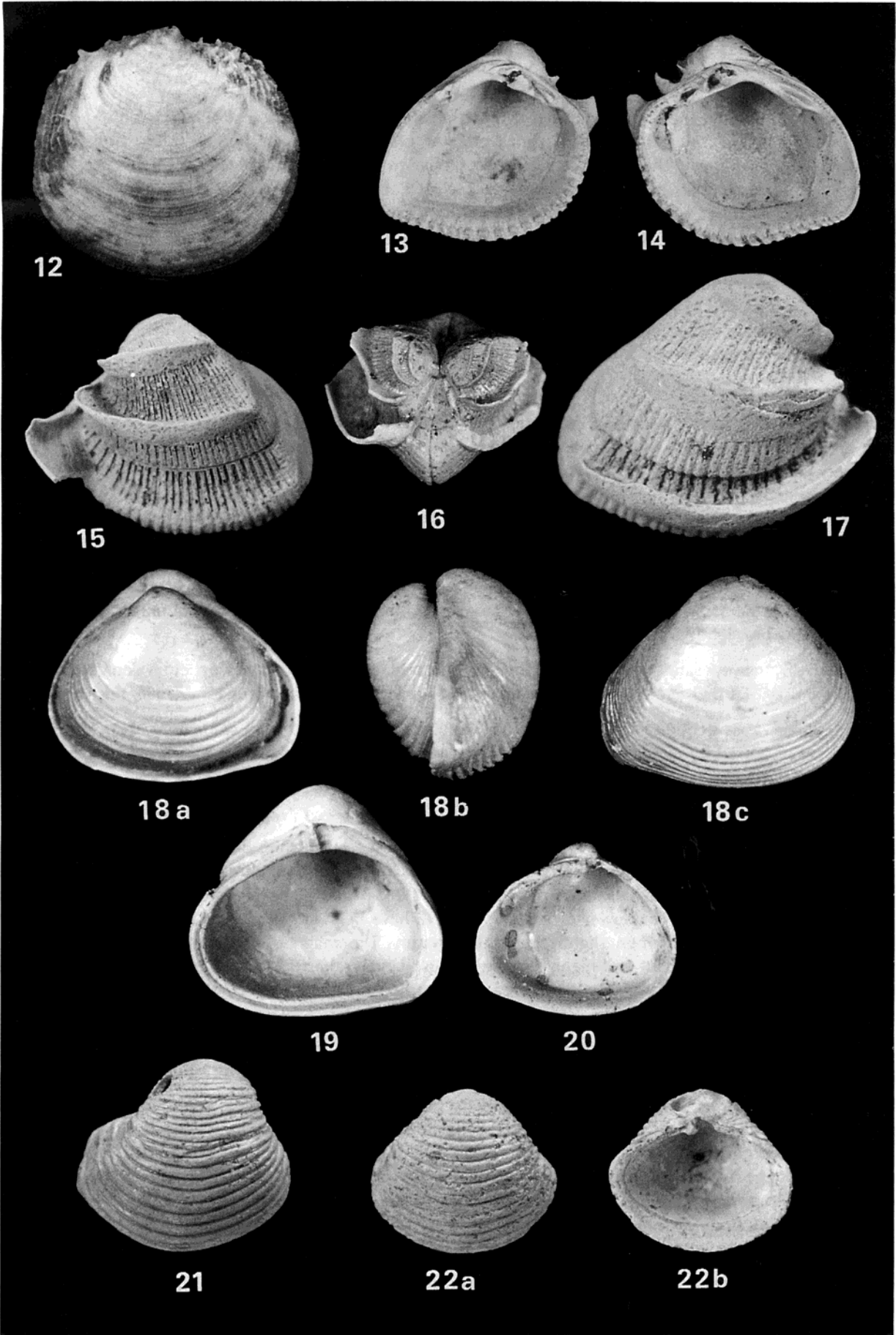
**S7:** At the base the lithology is a grey silty clay with rather fragile molluscs, and frequent burrows filled with small fossils, which include the cephalopod *Beloptera* and the gastropod *Litiopa*, a characteristic inhabitant of floating algal drifts. The contact with S6 is moderately burrowed but nevertheless fairly sharp. A few species common in S5/S6, such as *Venericardia* aff. *elegans* and *Crassatina* sp., make their final appearance at the base of S7 and some of these may be reworked. The net effect is a degree of apparent faunal mixing in this area. *Varicorbula* cf. *wemmelensis* (Pl.2, figs 18-20) becomes abundant from the base of S7 upwards. Grading into silty fine sand above the basal part, the accessible outcrop of S7 is decalcified up to the middle band of siltstone nodules, between which a fauna of small molluscs can be found. *Lamellinucla nystana* and the mathildid *Clathrobaculus* aff. *raincourtii* are characteristically common at this level. The nodule line is a useful marker but does not represent a significant lithological boundary. Some distance above this the upper part (S7ii) grades into grey fine sand which is locally fossiliferous, particularly at extreme low tide mark near the erratic boulders in the Broad Rife sluices area. The fine surface detail of mollusc shells is often preserved but they are usually fragile and compressed. The fauna includes the earliest occurrence of *Eopleurotoma gentilis*, and the first reappearance since the London Clay Formation of *Tibia sublucida* (Pl.1, fig.3) and *Volutospina nodosa*. These three species are common in the overlying beds as well, while complete examples of the rarer *Philine expansa* and *Thracia sulcata* are a characteristic feature of S7ii. Occasional clumps of relatively large *Pinna margaritacea* occur in lenticles of medium fine sand within this interval. Another discontinuous band of nodules at the top of the unit, rarely exposed, crops out to the south of Broad Rife sluices.

**S8:** Outcrops of this are also seen rather rarely at extreme low tide just south of the Broad Rife sluices, but are more frequent on the upper shore around SZ 837936 in front of the bungalows. The bed at this location contains areas of pale grey clay with carbonaceous root systems. Where undisturbed, the contact with S7 is seen to be highly bioturbated and gradational over a depth of about 20cm. The basal part of S8 consists of a coarse glauconitic sandy clay with comparatively few molluscs. Shortly above this the lithology becomes less sandy, glauconitic shelly clay. The molluscs have finely preserved ornament but many have been fractured by crushing. A significant number, however, are completely filled with pyrite and so retain their original proportions. Many pyritized gastropods have lost the outer lip which was not protected by the infill, but bivalves such as *Bathytormus hemileius* tend to occur in life position with pyrite-filled, articulated valves. Numbers of shells with this characteristic preservation, of finely detailed shell enclosing a pyrite fill, weather out on the surface of units S8 and S9, particularly towards the base of S8. This latter horizon was not seen by Curry *et al.* (1977) so that the origin of the pyritized fauna was thought to be solely S9 (see King, 1996, this volume) and *Pinna* was noted as being common in S8 (where in fact it is very scarce) rather than S7. Particularly characteristic of S8 is the large turrid, *Crenaturricula attenuata*. Other common species that weather out of S8/S9 are *Tibia sublucida*, *Sassia expansa*, *Mambrinia enodis*, *Streptolathyrus undosus*, *Clavilithes* spp., *Volutospina nodosa*, *Eopleurotoma obscurata*, *Conilithes filifer* and *Granosolarium pulchrum*.

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#### Plate 2. Selsey Formation molluscs

12. *Gonimyrtea spinulosa* (Edwards), holotype, Brook, New Forest. NHM 32730 (F. E. Edwards coll.) x 10. Right valve exterior showing characteristic fine ornament; specimen figured as *Lucina spinulosa* by Lowry *et al.* (1866).
- 13-17. *Petalocardia pectenifera* (J. de C. Sowerby), Bracklesham Bay, unit S5 (S. Tracey coll.) x 8. 13, 14. Interior of left and right valves NHM PI TB 446, 447; 15, 17. Exterior of left and right valves (most of the marginal flange of the shell in fig.15 was lost during preparation for photography) NHM PI TB 448, 449; 16. Anterior view of articulated pair showing the bizarre effect of the concentric flanges. NHM PI TB 450. The species, formerly referred to *Miocardia*, is characteristically common at this horizon.
18. *Varicorbula* cf. *wemmelensis* (Vincent), Bracklesham Bay, unit S9. NHM PI TB 451 (S. Tracey coll.) x 10. Exterior views of articulated pair: a. left valve, b. posterior view, c. right valve.
- 19-20. *Varicorbula* cf. *wemmelensis* (Vincent), Bracklesham Bay, unit S9. NHM PI TB 452, 453 (S. Tracey coll.) x 10. Interior views of: 19. right valve, 20. left valve. This is by far the most abundant mollusc in marine muds of the middle and upper Selsey Formation at all localities.
- 21-22. *Corbula* (C.) *brabantica* Vincent, Bracklesham Bay, unit S5. NHM PI TB 454, 455 (S. Tracey coll.) x 10. 21. Right valve exterior, 22. Juvenile right valve: a. exterior, b. interior.



Many similarly pyritized shells tend to wash inshore and accumulate in the runnels between reefs of S7 in the area south of the Broad Rife sluices, and some rare species are only known *ex situ* from this site. They are believed to have come from S8/S9 outcrops at and beyond low tide level, and are listed here with a hollow symbol in the S8 column.

**S9:** Shortly to the south the lithology changes to less glauconitic clay characteristically 'jointed' in small blocks. A particular feature is the abundance of pyrite nodules often occurring as burrow infills, both vertical and subhorizontal (*Planolites*). The molluscan fauna is similar to that of S8, dominated by abundant *Varicorbula* which outnumber all other molluscs, as in many English Eocene shallow marine mudrocks. Scattered, often pyritized shells of other species occur; particularly noticeable are larger gastropods such as *Clavilithes* and *Volutospina*. *Cubitostrea flabellula* (Pl.1, figs 10-11) is common and occasional clumps of *Striostrea dorsata* and rarer complete nautiloids also occur. Common in the upper part are eroded vertical burrows filled with a pyritic matrix containing abundant, predominantly disarticulated, corbulid valves. Lignitic debris is also frequent and occasional seagrass-like plants have been recorded (see Collinson, 1996, this volume). Groups of young *Pinna* and small gastropods, including the mathildid *Acrocoelum bouryi*, occur in rare sandy lenticles at the top of the bed, just below the base of unit S10.

#### Units at East Selsey

**SL1:** Known as the *Balanophyllia* bed, from the coral commonly attached to shells, SL1 is a shelly, medium-fine sand, green from the numerous glauconite grains, but soon weathering olivaceous. Exposures of this unit have been very infrequent, owing to the steeply shelving pebble beach on the eastern side of the peninsula. Molluscs are generally well preserved and include common *Barbatia appendiculata*, large double-valved *Anomia* and clumps of *Striostrea zonulata* with colour stripes. Among the many species restricted to this horizon is a cowry, *Cypraedia* sp., with a much-reduced cancellate ornament. Numerous *Ispharina terebellata* occur at a level about 0.5m below the main shell bed. The preservation of molluscs in this bed is very similar to that of material collected in the 19th century from the *Campanile* bed at the base of the Selsey Formation at Hill Head, Stubbington. At the same time SL1 shows little faunal resemblance to the lower part of unit S1 in Bracklesham Bay, which may be slightly older.

**SL2:** A shelly, clayey sand with pebbly lenses and abraded molluscs, probably equivalent to unit S2 in Bracklesham Bay. Further details of the correlation of this unit have been given by King (1996, this volume).

**SL3:** Fine loose cross-bedded shelly sand, probably equivalent to unit S4 (Curry *et al.*, 1977: 251). Both SL2 and SL3 are now obscured by an accumulation of shingle and the fauna listed here is based on samples collected more than 20 years ago.

#### FAUNAL AFFINITIES

Overall the marine deposits of early to middle Lutetian age in the Hampshire Basin (Earnley-Selsey Formations) display a noticeably lower molluscan diversity than those of the Paris Basin, although well in excess of the 500 species estimated for the Bracklesham Group by Curry (1965a) and since repeated by various authors (e.g. Melville & Freshney, 1982). This lower diversity appears to have been largely due to the prevalence of muddier substrates and more turbid, often slightly hyposaline water. The seagrass environments characteristic of the Paris Basin, with their abundant and highly diverse mollusc faunas (Brasier, 1975), barely became established in the nearshore facies of the Hampshire Basin area, perhaps because the necessary slight hypersalinity was never attained (Murray & Wright, 1974: 44).

The Selsey Formation of the Selsey Peninsula can be divided into four groups of sediments and associated molluscan faunas, three of these being indicated by the bold vertical lines on the distribution table.

The lowest group (units S1-S4 and SL1-SL3) consists mainly of shallow peritidal sands with limited diversity faunas, although that of S4iii and probable adjoining horizons (F11/S4x of King, 1996) is more diverse. Its abundant algal-grazing and detritivorous cerithioidean gastropods and other taxa rare in the Selsey Formation (e.g. *Nerita*), suggest intertidal sandbanks. Most of the species from this lowest division are also known from probably contemporaneous, very shallow water faunas in the Paris Basin which also include the giant algal-feeding gastropod, *Campanile*.

The next group (units S5-S6) consists of silty and clayey sands with abundant and diverse stenohaline molluscs, together indicating deeper water. The fauna has many species in common with the approximately coeval Sables de Wemmel in Belgium (Glibert, 1936; 1938). Many additional taxa from that formation are similar to S5-S6 forms and might well prove to be conspecific on closer examination. Macrofaunal elements in the Paris Basin Lutetian horizon at Vaudancourt also suggest a correlation with S5-S9 (J.L.R., personal observation).

Sediments of the third group (units S7-S9) indicate a greater depth of water, though probably not exceeding 50m (Murray & Wright, 1974). With the increase in clay content upwards, the Wemmelian fauna is supplemented by a greater number of the endemic species which characterise S8-S9.

The fourth group (units S10-S11, not covered here) contains a highly diverse small mollusc fauna typical of a seagrass / seaweed habitat and has many elements in common with late Lutetian faunas of the Loire Basin and the Cotentin in north-western France. The foraminifers and bryozoans also support this palaeoenvironmental interpretation (Curry, 1965a).

#### SAMPLING AND ESTIMATION OF ABUNDANCE

Stratigraphical units studied herein have been sampled very unequally, primarily due to the great variation in their frequency of exposure. The lower units S1-S4 and SL1-SL3 are seen much more rarely than the higher beds. It is well known that effective sampling of a fauna of widely varying sizes (e.g. molluscs) from within a stratigraphic interval involves both surface collecting and the sorting of bulk samples. The best way to determine the efficiency of sampling where collecting methods and sample sizes differ is through the construction of cumulative frequency curves (e.g. Koch, 1987; Jackson *et. al.*, 1993) where the number of taxa is plotted against the total number of specimens collected. Because the collections studied here have been made over more than 150 years and the numbers of specimens and taxa in the many bulk samples collected in the last 30 years have not been counted, this approach has not been possible. Nevertheless repeated bulk sampling of the same horizon, as advocated by CoBabe & Allmon (1994), has revealed a very low rate of discovery of previously unrecorded taxa, at least for the best sampled units e.g. S5 and S8. For these horizons several hundred kilograms of sediment have been sieved and sorted in addition to the numerous hand specimens that have been collected over a period of more than a century.

Tens of thousands of specimens must have been examined from each of these horizons alone and the fauna must be regarded as well sampled. In contrast, much smaller pickings from less than 50kg of sediment have been made in the case of the more rarely exposed horizons (e.g. S4ii-iii). Although units S1-S4ii and SL2-SL3 have low diversity, inshore faunas, the lack of opportunity to repeatedly sample them has certainly overemphasised the difference in species diversity between them and higher horizons. Overall, the sampling of the higher units S5-S9 has been much better than that of these lower units.

In trying to estimate the abundance of larger taxa, in particular, one must also consider the effects of collecting bias. This may involve perceived rarity (abundant species tend to be heavily under-represented), shape, distinctiveness and mechanical strength (ease of collection). As a consequence no attempt has been made to calculate the absolute abundance of taxa in the various horizons. However, it is useful to provide a subjective assessment of frequency for each species which will indicate its relative abundance both between horizons and compared to that of other taxa in the same horizon. This is a broad approximation based on all the material known to the authors combined with an in-field assessment for taxa known to be grossly under-represented in collections. The following scale gives a general indication of the criteria used:

**Common:** numerous examples known; should occur in numbers in a 1kg sample of fossiliferous residue. **Frequent:** present in many collections; few examples likely to occur in any 1kg residue sample. **Uncommon:** less than 20 examples located; unlikely to occur in a 1kg residue sample. **Rare:** 5 or fewer examples known.

This scale has not been rigidly adhered to and the numerical approach has been biased in certain cases to give a closer approximation to the actual frequency. For those beds from which little systematic collecting has taken place some frequencies have been boosted in an attempt to compensate, so that, for example, 5 specimens of a species recovered from a unique 1kg sample would qualify as Frequent rather than Rare.

For bivalves the 'maximum number of individuals' approach has been followed (see Gilinsky & Bennington, 1994), whereby frequency is based on the number of disarticulated valves added to the number of paired valves.

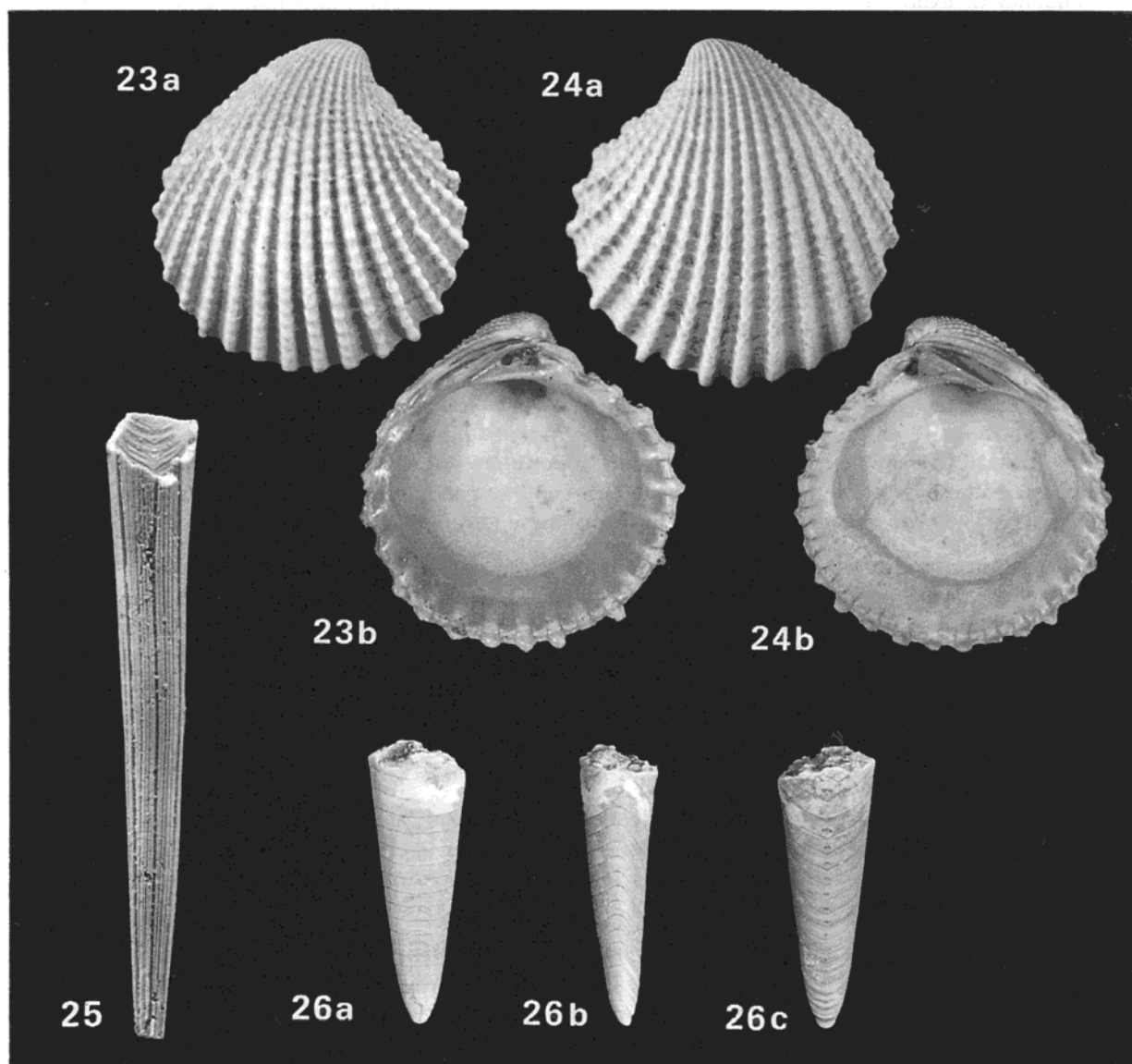
#### MATERIAL EXAMINED AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The distribution table is based on the large quantity of material collected by the present authors and others in the course of this study. Much of this has involved microscopic examination of residues composed mainly of shell fragments down to 250µm in size. It was found that, with practise, most of the familiar taxa could be confidently identified from fragments which retained even a small part of their original ornament.

In addition, where available, all museum specimens representing relevant mollusc records from Selsey by British authors have been located and examined. We are grateful for access to the following: the collections of J. de C. Sowerby, F. Dixon, F. E. Edwards, A. Wrigley, A. G. Davis, F. C. Stinton, E. M. Venables, R. Fowler and others



in the Natural History Museum, London (NHM); the O. Fisher collection in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge and various collections in the Chichester Museum, West Sussex. Other major collections consulted include those of the authors and of D. Curry, both private and, in the case of potential type material, in the NHM. Additional material and records were contributed by A. G. Lawson, B. Craig and A. J. Rundle. These collections must represent the bulk of material in either public or private hands, the only sizeable collection not yet examined being that of the British Geological Survey. A number of undetermined taxa, known only from poorly preserved material, are omitted awaiting better examples. We propose to complement the collections in the NHM with a voucher collection of the species not yet represented there. The plates were prepared with the help of P. A. Jeffery and D. J. Ward.



**Plate 3. Selsey Formation molluscs**

- 23-24. *Venericardia subelegans* (Wood), topotypic examples, Shepherds Gutter, Bramshaw, New Forest, unit 4. NHM PI TB 456, 457 (S. Tracey coll.) x 7.5. 23a, b. Right valve, exterior and interior views. 24a, b. Left valve, exterior and interior views. Until now an unfigured species; these specimens are in a better state of preservation than those of the type series.
25. *Vasseuria occidentalis* (Munier-Chalmas), Bracklesham Bay, unit S10. NHM PI CC 149 (S. Tracey coll.) x 4. Guard with portion of phragmocone.
26. *Vasseuria occidentalis* (Munier-Chalmas), Lee-on-the-Solent, *ex situ*, probably from unit L7. NHM PI CC 148 (A. G. Lawson coll.) x 4. Pyrite internal mould of phragmocone.



**STRATIGRAPHICALLY UNLOCALIZED MATERIAL**

Though Fisher (1862) had described and given bed numbers to the succession which now comprises the Earnley, Marsh Farm and Selsey Formation strata of Bracklesham Bay, most collections made in the last century lack precise stratigraphical details, including the vast Edwards collection; (it should be noted here that Fisher himself labelled much of his own collection with obviously incorrect stratigraphical horizons). The provenance of such museum material has been assessed through knowledge of subtle differences in shell preservation associated with the varying lithologies and the recognition of associated matrix. Using these criteria, many of the Bracklesham specimens are seen to have originated in beds of the Earnley and Marsh Farm Formations. These, together with a few specimens from more equivocal sources, have been excluded. All apparent Selsey Formation records based on unlocalized museum material, or on shells found *ex situ* around the Selsey Formation outcrops, are listed with a hollow symbol under a possible source unit. Of these, the most confidently assigned specimens are those with the pryte-filled preservation characteristic of S8/S9.

**TAXONOMY**

Most identifications are based on direct comparison with type, topotype or otherwise accurately identified material. References to published figures are included for each species. For ease of consultation, these have been selected from a few key sources including Dixon (1850), Cossmann & Pissarro (1904-1913), Glibert (1936; 1938), and Wrigley (1925-1953), which amongst them contain illustrations of most of the listed species. Figures provided in more readily obtained works (Bone & Bone, 1985; Castell & Cox, 1975) are also cited. Original figures are referenced where these are the only ones available. Several taxa for which few, if any, adequate figures have been published are figured in Plates 1-3 herein. Synonymy is limited to the names under which the species were figured, and to the relevant nomenclature from Newton's (1891) list where this differs significantly from modern terminology. Additional references are included in respect of recent nomenclatural changes.

Open nomenclature follows the protocol suggested by Bengtson (1988). In addition, 'aggr.' is used to indicate an undivided species-group. The minimum number of new combinations, indicated *c.n.*, have been made and are attributable to Tracey & Todd. We consider that a considerable number of listed species are undescribed and these are indicated with an asterisk (\*). It is intended to treat such undescribed taxa in a future series of articles (Tracey, 1996, this volume and in preparation). This paper has generally followed the nomenclatural amendments made to certain Paris Basin taxa by Le Renard & Pacaud (1995) and Pacaud & Le Renard (1996) where these taxa also occur on the present list, although some generic assignments may diverge according to the opinions of individual authors.

**LAYOUT OF THE FAUNAL LIST**

Species-level taxa are grouped in families whose order approximately corresponds with that of Tracey *et al.* (1993), Skelton & Benton (1993), Doyle, (1993) and Vaught (1989), with updated amendments. One particular amendment is the reduction of rank of several neogastropod families to subfamilies of the Buccinidae as proposed by Ponder & Warén (1988). The amalgamation was prompted by the lack of clear anatomical and conchological distinctions at family level between living representatives of these groups. This change seems appropriate too for the fossils, as many buccinid / fascioliariid shells do not show any diagnostic features which could be used to refer them to different families. Within the Conoidea a number of subfamilies have recently been transferred from the Turridae to other families, including the Conidae, using anatomical criteria (Taylor *et al.*, 1993). The work with living material is as yet incomplete, however, and many of the changes are at present only speculative when applied to fossils. With the exception of the Conorbinae, these taxa are here retained in the Turridae, pending further study.

Each page of the list occupies a 2-page spread in the journal. On the left is the full name of each taxon, followed by references to published figures and synonymy. On the right the name is repeated in simplified form (the basic binomen plus author) and the 13 columns represent 3 units at East Selsey (SL1-SL3) and 10 units in Bracklesham Bay (S1-S9). Abundance is represented graphically by different sized spots (see key at top of second page). A query (?) in any column denotes doubt about the identity of the taxon from that level, usually owing to inadequate material.

**Abbreviations**

- B. & B.** = Bone & Bone, 1985
- C. & C.** = Castell & Cox, 1975 (British Caenozoic fossils)
- C.& P. 1** = Cossmann & Pissarro, 1904-1906 (1. bivalves)
- C.& P. 2** = Cossmann & Pissarro, 1907-1913 (2. gastropods, scaphopods, cephalopods)
- Dixon** = [J. de C. Sowerby *in*] Dixon, 1850

NHM denotes specimen registration numbers of material held in the Natural History Museum, London.

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**KEY**    ● = common    ● = frequent    ● = uncommon    • = rare  
 ○ ○ = *ex situ* (horizon estimated)    ? = identity uncertain  
 \* = undescribed taxon    *c.n.* = *comb. nov.*

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>Polyplacophora</b>													
<b>ISCHNOCHITONIDAE</b>													
<i>Stenoplax anglica</i> Wrigley					•								
<b>Gastropoda</b>													
<b>FISSURELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Diodora</i> sp.			•		•								
<b>TROCHIDAE</b>													
<i>Periaulax spiratus</i> (Lamarck) aggr.	●		•		●	•				•	●	•	●
<i>P. trochiformis</i> (Deshayes)	•								●	●			
<i>Phorculus sulcatus</i> (Lamarck)												•	
<b>TURBINIDAE</b>													
<i>Cyniscella</i> cf. <i>spiruloides</i> (Deshayes)											•		
<i>C.</i> sp. *											●	●	•
<i>Leucorhynchia callifera</i> (Deshayes)					•		•						
<i>Tricolia</i> cf. <i>turbinoides</i> (Lamarck)												○	
<i>T.</i> aff. <i>vasseuri</i> Cossmann *								•?	•	•	•	•	○
<b>NERITOPSIDAE</b>													
<i>Neritopsis parisiensis</i> Deshayes						•							
<b>NERITIDAE</b>													
<i>Nerita tricarinata</i> Lamarck						•		●					
<b>TURRITELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Haustator contractus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	●	●		●	●	●	●	●					
<i>H. fowleri</i> Tracey & Todd	•		•		•								
<i>H.</i> aff. <i>granulosus</i> (Deshayes) *									•?	●	●	●	●
<i>H.</i> sp. *									●	●	•	•	
<i>Ispharina terebellata</i> (Lamarck)	●	•	•	●	•								
<i>I. sulcifera</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Sigmesalia multisulcata</i> (Lamarck)								•					
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>fasciata</i> (Lamarck)									●	●	•	○	
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>incerta</i> (Deshayes) * aggr.	•	•	•	●	●	•	•	●	●	●			
<i>S. favrei</i> Le Renard aggr.	●	•			●		•	●	•?	•			•
<i>S.</i> cf. <i>chaussyensis</i> (Cossmann)									•	●	●		
<i>S. variabilis</i> (Defrance)					●			•	•				
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>wateleti</i> (Deshayes) *	•				●		•						
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>melanoides</i> (Deshayes) *											•		
<i>Vermicularia porrecta</i> (Deshayes)												○	
<b>PSEUDOMELANIIDAE</b>													
<i>Bayania</i> aff. <i>lactea</i> (Bruguère)						•		●					
<i>B. hordacea delibata</i> (Deshayes)								•					
<b>LITIOPIDAE</b>													
<i>Litiopa acuminata</i> (Baudon)											•		
<b>FOSSARIDAE</b>													
<i>Fossarus</i> sp. *								•					
<b>DIASTOMATIDAE</b>													
<i>Diastoma costellatum</i> (Lamarck)												•	
<i>Diastoma</i> sp. *									•				



Table 1. Mollusca from the Selsey Formation, units SL1- SL3 &amp; S1- S9, Selsey Peninsula

References to figures, selective synonymy & recent revisions
<b>Polyplacophora</b>
<b>ISCHNOCHITONIDAE</b>
<i>Stenoplax anglica</i> Wrigley, 1943: fig.5
<b>Gastropoda</b>
<b>FISSURELLIDAE</b>
<i>Diodora</i> sp.
<b>TROCHIDAE</b>
<i>Periaulax spiratus</i> (Lamarck, 1804) aggr. [ <i>Eumargarita</i> (P.)] C.& P.2: pl.4, 28-1; [ <i>Philippia</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Periaulax trochiformis</i> (Deshayes, 1832); [ <i>Solarium</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.10; [ <i>Margarites</i> (P.)] Glibert 1938:5, fig.1; <b>PI.1, fig.1a-c</b>
<i>Phorculus sulcatus</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Gibbula</i> (P.)] C.& P.2: pl.4, 24-4
<b>TURBINIDAE (see Hickman &amp; McLean, 1990)</b>
<i>Cyniscella</i> cf. <i>spiruloides</i> (Deshayes, 1832); cf. Deshayes, 1832: pl.26, figs 1-4
<i>Cyniscella</i> sp. *
<i>Leucorhynchia callifera callifera</i> (Deshayes, 1832); [ <i>Collonia</i> (L.)] C.& P.2: pl.4, 33-8
<i>Tricolia</i> cf. <i>turbinoides</i> (Lamarck, 1804) cf. C.& P.2: pl.5, 35-5
<i>Tricolia</i> aff. <i>vasseuri</i> Cossmann, 1902 *
<b>NERITOPSIDAE</b>
<i>Neritopsis parisiensis</i> Deshayes, 1864; C.& P.2: pl.5, 37-1; [ <i>Nerita</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>NERITIDAE</b>
<i>Nerita</i> ( <i>Thelostyla</i> ) <i>tricarinata</i> Lamarck, 1804; C.& P.2: pl.5, 38-4
<b>TURRITELLIDAE</b>
<i>Haustator contractus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); Tracey & Todd, 1996: pl.1, figs 3-5; [ <i>Turritella</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.42
<i>Haustator fowleri</i> Tracey & Todd, 1996: pl.1, figs 1,2; [ <i>Turritella bicincta</i> J.de C. Sowerby, 1850] non Wood, 1842. Dixon: pl.6, fig.19
<i>Haustator</i> aff. <i>granulosus</i> (Deshayes, 1833) sp.1 * [ <i>Turritella</i> (H.) <i>imbricata</i> ] non Lam. Glibert, 1938: pl.1, fig.3d; cf. C.& C. pl.19, fig.11
<i>Haustator</i> sp. *; [ <i>Turritella concinna</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud. in part
<i>Ispharina terebellata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Turritella</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.5
<i>Ispharina sulcifera</i> (Deshayes, 1833); [ <i>Turritella</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.2; B.& B. pl.6, fig.1; C.& C. pl.19, fig.12
<i>Sigmesalia multisulcata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Mesalia brachyteles</i> Bayan] C.& P.2: pl.21, 126-13; Newton, 1891
<i>Sigmesalia</i> aff. <i>fasciata</i> (Lamarck, 1804)
<i>Sigmesalia</i> aff. <i>incerta</i> (Deshayes, 1833) * aggr. [ <i>Turritella sulcata</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.6, fig.8; [ <i>Mesalia</i> s.] C.& C. pl.19, fig.7
<i>Sigmesalia favrei</i> Le Renard, 1994 aggr; [ <i>Turritella multisulcata</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.6, fig.9; [ <i>Mesalia</i> m.] C.& P.2: pl.21, 126-11; [ <i>S. m.</i> ] B.& B. pl.6, fig.9
<i>Sigmesalia</i> cf. <i>chaussyensis</i> (Cossmann, 1888); cf. [ <i>Mesalia</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.21, 126-17
<i>Sigmesalia variabilis</i> (Defrance, 1828); [ <i>Mesalia heberti</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.21, 126-5
<i>Sigmesalia</i> aff. <i>wateleti</i> (Deshayes, 1858) *
<i>Sigmesalia</i> aff. <i>melanoides</i> (Deshayes, 1858) *
<i>Vermicularia</i> ( <i>Anguillospira</i> ) <i>porrecta</i> (Deshayes, 1861); [ <i>Vermetus</i> ( <i>Burtinella</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.22, 131-9; [ <i>Thylacodes</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>PSEUDOMELANIIDAE</b>
<i>Bayania</i> aff. <i>lactea</i> (Bruguière, 1789); [ <i>Bayania plicatella</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud. ; <b>PI.1, fig. 2</b>
<i>Bayania hordacea delibata</i> (Deshayes, 1862); C.& P.2: pl.19, 121-4
<b>LITIOPIIDAE</b>
<i>Litiopa acuminata</i> (Baudon, 1853); C.& P.2: pl.16, 103-1
<b>FOSSARIDAE</b>
<i>Fossarus</i> sp. * Tracey <i>et al.</i> , 1993: 144
<b>DIASTOMATIDAE</b>
<i>Diastoma costellatum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.26, 138-1; B.& B. pl.6, fig.4; [ <i>Melania</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.41
<i>Diastoma</i> sp.*

<b>POTAMIDIDAE</b>
<i>Potamides dixonii</i> (Deshayes, 1864); B. & B. pl.6, fig.10; [ <i>Cerithium marginatum</i> ] non Brug. Dixon: pl.6, figs 4,6
<i>Potamides</i> cf. <i>crisatus</i> (Lamarck, 1804); cf. C. & P.2: pl.27, 151-5
<i>Tympanotonos (Eotympanotonus) emarginatus</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Potamides</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.28, 151-17
<i>Tympanotonos (Eotympanotonus) submarginatus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850) C. & P.2: pl.28, 151-17; [ <i>Potamides</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Tympanotonos (Ptychopotamides) praecinctus lamarckianus</i> (Le Renard, 1994) [ <i>Potamides cinctus</i> ] non Brug. C. & P.2: pl.28, 151-14
<i>Pyrazus angulatus</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); C. & P.2: pl.29, 151ter-1; [ <i>Cerithium pyramidale</i> ] J.Sowerby, 1816: pl.127, fig.1
<i>Terebralia bonelli</i> (Deshayes, 1833); [ <i>T. bonellii</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.29, 151quat-17
<i>Batillaria (Vicinocerithium) echidnoides</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Cerithium calcitrapoides</i> , <i>C. cristatum</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.6, figs 7,15
<i>Batillaria (Vicinocerithium) baylei</i> (Vasseur, 1882); Cossmann, 1889b: pl.17, fig.5,8; Vasseur & Cossmann, 1917: pl.6, figs 12-14
<b>CERITHIIDAE</b>
<i>Cerithium globulosum</i> Deshayes, 1833; C. & P.2: pl.24, 137-31; (see Houbrick, 1992)
<i>Cerithium</i> sp.*
<i>Serratocherithium tuberculatum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Cerithium (Serratocherithium)</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.23, 137-5
<i>Serratocherithium maryense</i> (Pezant, 1908); [ <i>Cerithium (S.) mutabile</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.23, 137-6
<i>Serratocherithium serratum</i> (Bruguière, 1792); [ <i>Cerithium (S.)</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.23, 137-1
<i>Semivertagus unisulcatus</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Cerithium</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.4; [ <i>Rhinoclavis (S.)</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.25, 137ter-3
<i>Benoistia muricoides</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C. & P.2: pl.23, 136-1; [ <i>Brachytrema</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Bittium semigranosum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C. & P.2: pl.26, 142-1
<i>Semibittium dulciculum</i> (Deshayes, 1864); C. & P.2: pl.26, 142-16
<i>Hemicerithium imperfectum imperfectum</i> (Deshayes, 1833); C. & P.2: pl.64, 141bis-1
<i>Keilostoma turricula</i> (Bruguière, 1789); [ <i>Paryphostoma</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.15, 102-1
<b>CAMPANILIDAE</b>
<i>Campanile (Campanilopa) giganteum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); Wrigley, 1940: figs 9-11; [ <i>Cerithium</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, figs 10, 18
<i>Campanile (Campanilopa) cornucopiae</i> (J. Sowerby, 1818); C. & C. pl.21, fig.5; B. & B. pl.6, fig.14; [ <i>Cerithium c. &amp; C. incomptum</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.5
<i>Campanile (Campanilopa) paratum</i> (Deshayes, 1864); Wrigley, 1940: fig.7; [ <i>Cerithium (Campanile)</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.25, 137-50
<b>IRAVADIIDAE</b>
<i>Entomope</i> sp.* [ <i>Lacuna loveni</i> ] non Bayan & [ <i>L. fasciata</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Cavilabium bezanconi</i> (Cossmann, 1886); C. & P.2: pl.17, 109-1
<i>Cossmannia expansa</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C. & P.2: pl.15, 98-2
<i>Ceratia</i> sp.
<b>RISSOIDAE</b>
<i>Pusillina</i> aff. <i>nana</i> (Lamarck, 1804) * [ <i>Rissoa nana</i> ] non Lam. Newton, 1891
<i>Alvania</i> aff. <i>barreti</i> (Morlet, 1885) *
<i>Rissoina (R.) punctulata</i> Deshayes, 1861; C. & P.2: pl.15, 100-7
<b>ADEORBIDAE</b>
<i>Teinostoma minutum</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Rotella</i> ] Dixon: pl.9, fig.19
<i>Teinostoma intercallosum</i> (Gougerot, 1968); [ <i>Tinostoma intercallosa</i> ] Gougerot, 1968: 43, fig.2
<i>Teinostoma grignonense</i> Deshayes, 1864; [ <i>T. callistum</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i> ; [ <i>Tinostoma</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.3, 16-7
<i>Adeorbis rota</i> Deshayes, 1862; C. & P.2: pl.9, 59-16
<i>Adeorbis spirorbis</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>A. bicarinatus</i> ] non Lam. C. & P.2: pl.9, 59-13
<i>Solariorbis</i> sp.*
<i>Episcynia</i> sp.*
<b>APORRHAIIDAE</b>
<i>Aporrhais speciosa</i> (Schlotheim, 1820); Wrigley, 1938: pl.6, fig.47
<b>STROMBIDAE</b>
<i>Hippochrenes amplus</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); Gilbert 1938: 63, figs 25,26; C. & C. pl.20, fig.10
<i>Tibia (Eotibia) sublucida</i> (Edwards in Lowry et al., 1866); Wrigley, 1938: pl.4, figs 6-8; <b>Pl.1, fig. 3</b>
" <i>Tibia</i> " <i>enigmatica</i> Wrigley, 1938: pl.4, fig.26; [ <i>Clavalthes conicus</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Rimella (R.) fissurella</i> (Linnaeus, 1767); C. & P.2: pl.30, 156-1; Wrigley, 1938: pl.4, figs 16, 18, 19
<i>Ectinochilus planum</i> (Beyrich, 1854) Wrigley, 1938: pl.4, figs 21, 22; C. & C. pl.20, fig.9; [ <i>Dientomochilus (E.)</i> ] C. & P.2: pl.30, 155-4
<b>SERAPHIDAE</b>
<i>Paraseraphs placitus</i> Jung, 1974; [ <i>Terebellum fusiforme</i> ] non Lam. Gilbert 1938: pl.2, fig.7

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>POTAMIDIDAE</b>													
<i>Potamides dixonii</i> (Deshayes)	•						•	•					
<i>P. cf. cristatus</i> (Lamarck)								•					
<i>Tympanotonos emarginatus</i> (Lamarck)					•			•	•				
<i>T. submarginatus</i> (d'Orbigny)												○	
<i>T. praecinctus lamarckianus</i> (Le Renard)								•					
<i>Pyrazus angulatus</i> (Solander)												○	
<i>Terebralia bonelli</i> (Deshayes)								○		•?			
<i>Batillaria echidnoides</i> (Lamarck)						•		•					
<i>B. baylei</i> (Vasseur)							•						
<b>CERITHIIDAE</b>													
<i>Cerithium globulosum</i> Deshayes												•	
<i>C. sp.*</i>					○								
<i>Serratocerithium tuberculatum</i> (Lamarck)								•					
<i>S. maryense</i> (Pezant)	•	•	•		•	•		•	•				
<i>S. serratum</i> (Bruguière)									•				
<i>Semivertagus unisulcatus</i> (Lamarck)									•				
<i>Benoistia muricoides</i> (Lamarck)								•					
<i>Bittium semigranosum</i> (Lamarck)												•	
<i>Semibittium dulciculum</i> (Deshayes)										•			
<i>Hemicerithium imperfectum</i> (Deshayes)										•?			•
<i>Keilostoma turricula</i> (Bruguière)						•							
<b>CAMPANILIDAE</b>													
<i>Campanile giganteum</i> (Lamarck)		•	•		•		•	•					
<i>C. cornucopiae</i> (J. Sowerby)						•		•					
<i>C. paratum</i> (Deshayes)												•	•?
<b>IRAVADIIDAE</b>													
<i>Entomope sp.*</i>											•	•	•
<i>Cavilabium bezanconi</i> (Cossmann)												•	•
<i>Cossmannia expansa</i> (Deshayes)	•											•	
<i>Ceratia sp.</i>									•	•			
<b>RISSOIDAE</b>													
<i>Pusillina aff. nana</i> (Lamarck) *												•	
<i>Alvania aff. barreti</i> (Morlet) *												•	
<i>Rissoina punctulata</i> Deshayes	•			•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•
<b>ADEORBIDAE</b>													
<i>Teinostoma minutum</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	•				•				•	•		•	•
<i>T. intercallosum</i> (Gougerot)	•						•		•		•	•	•
<i>T. grignonense</i> Deshayes									•		•	•	
<i>Adeorbis rota</i> Deshayes	•				•								
<i>A. spirorbis</i> (Lamarck)	•								•			•	
<i>Solariorbis sp.*</i>	•			•	•				•	•	•	•	•
<i>Episcynia sp.*</i>												○	
<b>APORRHAIIDAE</b>													
<i>Aporrhais speciosa</i> (Schlotheim)												•	
<b>STROMBIDAE</b>													
<i>Hippochrenes amplus</i> (Solander)									•	•			
<i>Tibia sublucida</i> (Edwards)											•	•	•
<i>"T." enigmatica</i> Wrigley											○		
<i>Rimella fissurella</i> (Linnaeus)	•					•		•	•	•			
<i>Ectinochilus planum</i> (Beyrich)												○	
<b>SERAPHIDAE</b>													
<i>Paraseraphs placitus</i> Jung						•			•		•	•	•

<b>VANIKORIDAE</b>
<i>Cymenorytis (Limnoscala) cliona</i> (de Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas, 1863); [ <i>Micreschara (Micromphalina)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 66-8
<i>Macromphalus (M.) aff. similis</i> Gougerot & Le Renard, 1982 *
<i>Macromphalus (Dialytostoma) disjunctus</i> (de Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas, 1863); [ <i>Micreschara (D.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 66-5
<i>Macromphalus (Dialytostoma) cf. fischeri</i> (de Laubrière, 1881); cf. [ <i>Micreschara (D.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 66-4
<b>HIPPONICIDAE</b>
<i>Leptonotis squamaeformis</i> (Lamarck, 1802); [ <i>Capulus</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.12, 70-5; Bouchet & Warén, 1993: 709-710, figs 1672, 1673.
<b>CAPULIDAE (see Ponder &amp; Warén, 1988; Warén &amp; Bouchet, 1991)</b>
<i>Capulus cf. pennatus</i> (Lamarck, 1802) cf. C.& P.2: pl.12, 70-3
<i>Cerithioderma reticulatum reticulatum</i> Wrigley, 1942b: pl.3, fig.5
<b>CALYPTRAEIDAE</b>
<i>Sigapatella cf. aperta</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); [ <i>Calyptraea</i> ] C.& C. pl.17, fig.10
<i>Sigapatella lamellosa</i> (Deshayes, 1824); [ <i>Calyptraea</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.12, 73-4; Gilbert 1938: pl.1, fig.20
<b>XENOPHORIDAE</b>
<i>Xenophora schroeteri</i> (Gmelin, 1791) [ <i>X. agglutinans</i> (Lam.)] C.& P.2: pl.12, 69-3; C.& C. pl.18, fig.11
<i>Xenophora</i> sp. *
<i>Xenophora cf. wemmelensis</i> Gilbert, 1938; cf. Gilbert, 1938: pl.2, fig.1
<b>VERMETIDAE</b>
<i>Serpulorbis cancellatus</i> Deshayes, 1861; [ <i>Vermetus (S.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.22, 131-1; [ <i>Thylacodes</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>AMPULLOSPIRIDAE</b>
<i>Ampullella parisiensis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); [ <i>Ampullina</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.10, 64-6
<i>Ampullella grossa</i> (Deshayes, 1864); [ <i>Ampullina</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 64-12; [ <i>Globularia</i> ] C.& C. pl.18, fig.7
<i>Globularia patula patula</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& C. pl.18, fig.8; [ <i>Ampullina</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.10, 64-3
<i>Globularia solentina</i> Wrigley, 1946: fig.8
<i>Globularia sigaretina</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& C. pl.18, fig.9; [ <i>Ampullina</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.10, 64-1
<i>Pachycrommium scalariforme</i> (Deshayes, 1825); [ <i>Globulus</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.26; [ <i>Ampullospira</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 64bis-3
<i>Crommium acutum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>C. willemetii</i> ] C.& C. pl.18, fig.10; B.& B. pl.4, fig.14; [ <i>Globulus w.</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.33, 29]
<i>Amauropsina canaliculata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); Wrigley, 1946: fig.29; [ <i>Natica (A.)</i> ] C.& P.2: Pl.9, 61-14
<i>Amaurellina paludiniiformis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); Wrigley, 1946: fig.31; [ <i>Amauropsella</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.11, 64ter-4
<b>NATICIDAE</b>
<i>Ampullonatica ambulacrum</i> (J. Sowerby, 1822); C.& C. pl.18, fig.4; [ <i>Natica</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.10, 61-33
<i>Natica epiglottina</i> Lamarck, 1804; C.& P.2: pl.9, 61-1; Gilbert 1938: pl.2, fig.12; Wrigley, 1949: figs 1,2
<i>Natica caillati</i> Deshayes, 1864; C.& P.2: pl.9, 61-7
<i>Natica burtoni</i> Wrigley, 1949: figs 9,10; <b>Pl.1, fig. 4</b>
<i>Sigatica hantoniensis</i> (Pilkington, 1804); B.& B. pl.4, fig.15; [ <i>Natica</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.20
<i>Sigatica obovata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850) Wrigley, 1949: fig.39; [ <i>Natica</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.28
<i>Euspira labellata</i> (Lamarck, 1804) B.& B. pl.4, fig.13; [ <i>Globulus</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, figs 26,27
<i>Euspira conoidea</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); Wrigley, 1949: fig.25; [ <i>Globulus</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.32
<i>Polinices turgidus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); Wrigley, 1949: figs 34-36
<i>Sinum (Sigaretotrema) clathratum</i> (Gmelin, 1791); B.& B. pl.4, fig.16; [ <i>Sigaretus canaliculatus</i> Sby] Dixon: pl.5, fig.9
<i>Cepatia cepacea</i> (Lamarck, 1804); Wrigley, 1949: figs 31,32; [ <i>Natica (C.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.9, 61-20
<b>CYPRAEIDAE</b>
<i>Sphaerocypraea bowerbankii</i> (J.de C.Sowerby,1850); [ <i>Cypraea</i> ] Dixon: pl.8, figs 1,2
<i>Eocypraea globularis globularis</i> (Edwards, 1855); [ <i>Cypraea globosa</i> Sby 1850] non Sby 1832. Dixon: pl.8, fig.3
<i>Eocypraea boadicea boadicea</i> Schilder, 1929; [ <i>Cypraea inflata</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.8, figs 4,5
<i>Proadusta brackleshamensis</i> (Schilder, 1929); Lorenz & Hubert, 1993; [ <i>Conocypraea</i> ] Schilder, 1931: 86, fig.9
<i>Cypraedia</i> sp. *
<b>FICIDAE</b>
<i>Ficus nexilis</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); Wrigley, 1929: pl.16, figs 10, 11; C.& C. pl.21, fig.1
<i>Ficus sindonata</i> Wrigley, 1929: pl.16, figs 12, 13; [ <i>Pyralia</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Ficus greenwoodii</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1825); Wrigley, 1929: pl.16, fig.14; Gilbert 1938: pl.3, fig.4
<i>Priscoficus smithii</i> (J.de C. Sowerby, 1827); C.& C. pl.21, fig.6; [ <i>Ficus smithii</i> ] Wrigley, 1929: pl.16, fig.9; Gilbert 1938: pl.3, fig.2

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>VANIKORIDAE</b>													
<i>Cymenorytis cliona</i> (de Rainc.& Munier-Chalmas)	•			•					•		•		
<i>Macromphalus</i> aff. <i>similis</i> Gougerot & Le Ren.*									•				
<i>M. disjunctus</i> (de Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas)									•	•		•?	
<i>M. cf. fischeri</i> (de Laubrière)													
<b>HIPPONICIDAE</b>													
<i>Leptonotis squamaeformis</i> (Lamarck)	•				•	•		•		•		•	•
<b>CAPULIDAE</b>													
<i>Capulus</i> cf. <i>pennatus</i> (Lamarck)	•												
<i>Cerithioderma reticulatum</i> Wrigley											•	•	•
<b>CALYPTRAEIDAE</b>													
<i>Sigapatella</i> cf. <i>aperta</i> (Solander)	•			•?	•?			•		•?			
<i>S. lamellosa</i> (Deshayes)						•?	•		•	•	•	•	•
<b>XENOPHORIDAE</b>													
<i>Xenophora schroeteri</i> (Gmelin)	•										•	•	•
<i>X. sp. *</i>									•	•			
<i>X. cf. wemmelenis</i> Glibert									•				
<b>VERMETIDAE</b>													
<i>Serpulorbis cancellatus</i> Deshayes									•			•	
<b>AMPULLOSPIRIDAE</b>													
<i>Ampullella parisiensis</i> (d'Orbigny)							•			•	•	•	•
<i>A. grossa</i> (Deshayes)									•			•	•
<i>Globularia patula</i> (Lamarck)												•	
<i>G. solentina</i> Wrigley	•							•?					
<i>G. sigaretina</i> (Lamarck)									•				
<i>Pachycrommium scalariforme</i> (Deshayes)								•					
<i>Crommium acutum</i> (Lamarck)		•			•	•		•			•	•	•
<i>Amauropsina canaliculata</i> (Lamarck)				•		•		•					
<i>Amaurellina paludiformis</i> (d'Orbigny)						•		•	•				
<b>NATICIDAE</b>													
<i>Ampullonatica ambulacrum</i> (J. Sowerby)									•	•	•	•	•
<i>Natica epiglottina</i> Lamarck						•		○	•	•			
<i>N. caillati</i> Deshayes								○	•	•	•		
<i>N. burtoni</i> Wrigley									•	•	•	•	•
<i>Sigatica hantoniensis</i> (Pilkington)	•				•			•	•	•	•	•	
<i>S. obovata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	•	•				•		•		•	•	•	
<i>Euspira labellata</i> (Lamarck)	•							•	•	•			
<i>E. conoidea</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)						•				•			
<i>Polinices turgidus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	○	•?				
<i>Sinum clathratum</i> (Gmelin)	•								•	•	•	○	•
<i>Cepatia cepacea</i> (Lamarck)								○					
<b>CYPRAEIDAE</b>													
<i>Sphaerocypraea bowerbankii</i> (J. de C. Sby)									•	•	•	•	
<i>Eocypraea globularis</i> (Edwards)												•	
<i>E. boadicea</i> Schilder	•								•				
<i>Proadusta brackleshamensis</i> (Schilder)									○				
<i>Cypraedia</i> sp.	•												
<b>FICIDAE</b>													
<i>Ficus nexilis</i> (Solander)	•											○	•
<i>F. sindonata</i> Wrigley									○				
<i>F. greenwoodii</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)												•	
<i>Priscoficus smithii</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									•	•	•		



<b>CASSIDAE</b>
<i>Galeodea coronata</i> (Deshayes, 1835); C.& C. pl.22, fig.7; B.& B. pl.5, fig.8; [ <i>Cassidaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, figs 22,30; C.& P.2: pl.35, 166-10
<i>Mambrinia nodosa retusa</i> (Deshayes, 1865); pl.93, figs 1-3
<i>Mambrinia enodis</i> (Deshayes, 1835); [ <i>Galeodea</i> ] Wrigley, 1934: pl.17, figs 33-35; [ <i>Cassidaria nodosa</i> , <i>C. ambigua</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, figs 43,44
<b>RANELLIDAE</b>
<i>Sassia</i> ( <i>S.</i> ) <i>flandrica</i> (de Koninck, 1838); Wrigley, 1932: pl.10, figs 10, 11; [ <i>Lampusia</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Sassia</i> ( <i>S.</i> ) <i>arguta ytenae</i> Wrigley, 1932: pl.10, fig.14; [ <i>Triton argutus</i> ] non Sol. Dixon: pl.7, fig.12; [ <i>Lampusia ytenensis</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Sassia</i> ( <i>S.</i> ) <i>expansa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); Glibert 1938: 85, fig.30; B.& B. pl.5, fig.5; [ <i>Triton</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.15; [ <i>Lampusia</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Sassia</i> ( <i>S.</i> ) <i>sussexiensis</i> Wrigley, 1932: pl.10, fig.4; [ <i>Lampusia pulchra</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Sassia</i> ( <i>S.</i> ) sp.
<b>OMALAXIDAE</b>
<i>Omalaxis</i> aff. <i>bifrons</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Bifrontia bifrons</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.6, fig.37
<i>Omalaxis</i> aff. <i>laudunensis</i> (Defrance, 1828) *
<i>Omalaxis</i> cf. <i>crenensis</i> (Morlet, 1885); cf. [ <i>Bifrontia</i> ] Morlet, 1888: pl.9, fig.8
<i>Omalaxis</i> aff. <i>disjunctus marginatus</i> (Deshayes, 1832) *; [ <i>Bifrontia marginata</i> ] non Desh. Dixon: pl.6, fig.36
<i>Omalaxis</i> sp.*
<b>CERITHIOPSIDAE</b>
<i>Cerithiopsis alveolata alveolata</i> (Deshayes, 1865); C.& P.2: pl.27, 145-1
<i>Cerithiopsis</i> aff. <i>alveolata</i> (Deshayes, 1865)
<i>Cerithiopsis diozodes</i> (Cossmann, 1889); C.& P.2: pl.27, 145-6
<i>Cerithiopsis</i> sp.
<i>Seila</i> ( <i>Notoseila</i> ) <i>mundula</i> (Deshayes, 1864); [ <i>Newtoniella</i> ( <i>S.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.27, 144-14
<i>Seila</i> ( <i>Notoseila</i> ) cf. <i>variata</i> (Deshayes, 1864); cf. [ <i>Newtoniella</i> ( <i>S.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.27, 144-15; Glibert 1938: 27, fig.11
<i>Seila</i> ( <i>Seila</i> ) aff. <i>praelonga</i> (Deshayes, 1864) *; [ <i>Lovenella praelonga</i> ] non Desh. (in part) Newton, 1891
<i>Seila</i> ( <i>Seila</i> ) sp.
<i>Eocolina difficilis</i> (Deshayes, 1864); [ <i>Colinia</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.27, 147-4; (for genus see Chavan, 1952)
<b>TRIFORIDAE</b> (for nomenclature, see Bouchet & Warén, 1993)
<i>Cerithiella</i> aff. <i>multispirata</i> (Deshayes, 1833) *
<i>Cerithiella fowleri</i> Tracey & Todd, 1996: pl.1, fig.6; [ <i>Cerithium cancellatum</i> Sby,1850] non Lam. Dixon pl.9, fig.22; [ <i>Lovenella c.</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>TRIPHORIDAE</b>
<i>Triphora</i> ( <i>Oriforina</i> ) <i>brevicula lutetiana</i> Gougerot & Le Renard, 1980
<b>EPITONIIDAE</b>
<i>Acirsa heyseana</i> (Philippi, 1846): pl.10a, fig.11; von Koenen, 1891: pl.48, figs 4,5; [ <i>Melania</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Acirsa</i> sp.*
<i>Pliciscala</i> sp.*
<i>Opalia</i> ( <i>Contemnisca</i> ) <i>interrupta</i> (J.de C.Sowerby,1827) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Scalaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.14; [var. <i>simplex</i> Newton 1891] <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Cirsotrema acutum</i> (J. Sowerby, 1813) aggr.; [ <i>Scalaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.15; [ <i>Scala</i> ] B.& B. pl.6, fig.5
<i>Cirsotrema</i> sp. 1 *
<i>Cirsotrema</i> ? sp. 2 *
<i>Crisposcala</i> cf. <i>vatinae</i> (de Boury, 1912); [ <i>Scala</i> ( <i>C.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.64, 52-53
<i>Crisposcala tenuilamella</i> (Deshayes, 1833); [ <i>Scala</i> ( <i>C.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.7, 52-3
<i>Acrilla</i> aff. <i>gallica</i> de Boury, 1887 * aggr.; [ <i>Scala</i> ( <i>A.</i> ) <i>gallica</i> ] non de Boury, Newton, 1891
<i>Acrilla decussata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Scala</i> ( <i>A.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.8, fig.52-34
<i>Acrilla affinis</i> (Deshayes, 1861); [ <i>Scala</i> ( <i>A.</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.7, 52-29
<i>Acrilla reticulata</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); [ <i>Scala</i> ] Newton, 1891; [ <i>Amaea</i> ] C.& C. pl.17, fig.6
<i>Foratiscala newtoni</i> de Boury, 1890; C.& P.2: pl.8, 55-4
<i>Tenuiscala</i> ( <i>T.</i> ) <i>laubrierei</i> de Boury, 1887; C.& P.2: pl.8, 54-1
<i>Tenuiscala</i> ( <i>Cerithiscala</i> ) <i>primula</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C.& P.2: pl.8, 54-5
<i>Tenuiscala</i> ( <i>Cerithiscala</i> ) cf. <i>mesomorpha</i> Cossmann, 1902; cf.Cossmann, 1902: pl.3, fig.19
<i>Tenuiscala</i> ( <i>Cerithiscala</i> ) sp.
<b>EULIMIDAE</b>
<i>Melanella sowerbyi</i> (Newton, 1891); [ <i>Eulima</i> ( <i>Polygyreulima</i> )] Wrigley, 1944: fig.11, 12; [ <i>E. subulata</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.48
<i>Melanella sulculata</i> (Wrigley, 1944); [ <i>Eulima</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i> ; [ <i>E. (Polygyreulima)</i> ] Wrigley, 1944: fig.8



	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>CASSIDAE</b>													
<i>Galeodea coronata</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Mambrinia nodosa retusa</i> (Deshayes)	●								●	●	●	●	●
<i>M. enodis</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	●	●
<b>RANELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Sassia flandrica</i> (de Koninck)											●	●	
<i>S. arguta ytenae</i> Wrigley													○
<i>S. expansa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									●		●	●	●
<i>Sassia sussexiensis</i> Wrigley												○	●
<i>S. sp.</i>	●				●								
<b>OMALAXIDAE</b>													
<i>Omalaxis aff. bifrons</i> (Lamarck)													○
<i>O. aff. laudunensis</i> (Defrance) *	●			●	●	●	●	●	●				
<i>O. cf. crenensis</i> (Morlet) *	●												
<i>O. aff. disjunctus marginatus</i> (Deshayes) *									●	●		●	
<i>O. sp.*</i>				●		●	●	●	●	●	●		
<b>CERITHIOPSIDAE</b>													
<i>Cerithiopsis alveolata</i> (Deshayes)	●										●	●	●
<i>C. aff. alveolata</i> (Deshayes)												●	●
<i>C. diozodes</i> Cossmann												●	
<i>C. sp.</i>												●	
<i>Seila mundula</i> (Deshayes)	●				●		●						
<i>S. cf. variata</i> (Deshayes)								●		●	●		
<i>S. aff. praelonga</i> (Deshayes) *										●?		●	○?
<i>S. sp.</i>											●	●	
<i>Eocolina difficilis</i> (Deshayes)										●	○	●	
<b>TRIFORIDAE</b>													
<i>Cerithiella aff. multispinata</i> (Deshayes) *									●	●			
<i>C. fowleri</i> Tracey & Todd											●?	●	○
<b>TRIPHORIDAE</b>													
<i>Triphora brevicula lutetiana</i> Gougerot & Le Ren.											●		●
<b>EPITONIIDAE</b>													
<i>Acirsa heyseana</i> (Philippi)						●?		○			●?		
<i>A. sp. *</i>			●?			●		○				●	
<i>Pliciscala sp. *</i>										●	●	●	
<i>Opalia interrupta</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									●		●	●	
<i>Cirsotrema acutum</i> (J. Sowerby) aggr.					●				●	●	●	●	●
<i>Cirsotrema sp. 1 *</i>					○								
<i>Cirsotrema ? sp. 2 *</i>									●				
<i>Crisposcala cf. vatinae</i> (de Boury)								○					
<i>C. tenuilamella</i> (Deshayes)	●				○								
<i>Acrilla aff. gallica</i> de Boury *	●			●	●		●	○	●	●			
<i>A. decussata</i> (Lamarck)	●				●			●	●				
<i>A. affinis</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	●	
<i>A. reticulata</i> (Solander)												●	
<i>Foratiscala newtoni</i> de Boury	●								○		●	●	●
<i>Tenuiscala laubrierei</i> de Boury	●				●								
<i>T. primula</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	○	
<i>T. cf. mesomorpha</i> (Cossmann)										●		●	●
<i>T. sp.</i>													●
<b>EULIMIDAE</b>													
<i>Melanella sowerbyi</i> (Newton)	●				●?			●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>M. sulculata</i> (Wrigley)										●	●	●	●

<i>Melanella sororcula</i> (Wrigley, 1944); [ <i>Eulima</i> Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i> ; [ <i>E. (Polygyreulima)</i> ] Wrigley, 1944: figs 13, 14
<i>Melanella</i> cf. <i>convexuscula</i> (Wrigley, 1944); cf. [ <i>Eulima</i> Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i> ; cf. [ <i>E. (Polygyreulima)</i> ] Wrigley, 1944: fig.10
<i>Rectilabrum mundum</i> (Deshayes, 1862); [ <i>Eulima</i> ] Wrigley, 1944: fig.1, 2; [ <i>E. (Subularia)</i> ] C.& P. 2: pl.7, fig. 49-6
<i>Ophioarachnicola</i> sp. * [ <i>Eulima incerta</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Rostreulima</i> aff. <i>eocenica</i> (Wrigley, 1944) aggr.
<i>Niso micromphala</i> Edwards in Lowry <i>et al.</i> , 1866; Wrigley, 1944: figs 23, 26 incl. [ <i>N. micans</i> ] non Vincent
<i>Niso terebellata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.7, 51-1; Wrigley, 1944: fig.25
<i>Niso subumbilicata</i> Wrigley, 1944: fig.24
<b>ACLIDIDAE?</b>
<i>Graphis</i> cf. <i>bouryi</i> (Cossmann, 1888); cf. [ <i>Aclis</i> (G.)] C.& P.2: pl.8, 58-4
<b>MURICIDAE</b>
<i>Pterynotus tricarinatus tricarinatus</i> (Lamarck, 1803); C.& C. pl.23, fig.2; [ <i>Murex</i> t.] C.& P.2: pl.35, 169-5
<i>Pterynotus tricarinatus tricuspидatus</i> (Deshayes, 1835); [ <i>Murex</i> ] Wrigley, 1930: pl.9, fig.2; [ <i>M. asper</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.35, 169-8; (see Vokes, 1971: 109)
<i>Ponderia caillati</i> (Deshayes, 1865); [ <i>Murex</i> ] Wrigley, 1930: pl.9, fig.6; [ <i>M. bispinosus</i> ] non Sby, C.& P.2: pl.35, 169-6
<i>Pterochelus subplicatilis</i> (Wrigley, 1930); [ <i>Murex</i> ] Wrigley, 1930: pl.9, fig.12;
<i>Murexiella frondosa</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>Murex</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.36, 169-15
<i>Typhis</i> (T.) <i>pungens</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); C.& C. pl.23, fig.3
<b>BUCCINIDAE (Family enlarged - see Ponder &amp; Warén, 1988)</b>
<i>Pseudoneptunea</i> sp.
<i>Cantharus vasseuri copolygonus</i> Pezant, 1908; [ <i>Tritonidea</i> (C.) <i>polygona</i> (Lam.)] C.& P.2: pl.37, 179-15
<i>Eocantharus subandrei</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); [ <i>Tritonidea</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.37, 179-1
<i>Eocantharus</i> sp.1; [ <i>Pisania selseiensis</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Eocantharus</i> sp. 2
<i>Janiopsis</i> cf. <i>herouvalensis</i> (Deshayes, 1865); cf. [ <i>J. herouvalensis</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.39, 195bis-4
<i>Daphnobela juncea juncea</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); B.& B. pl.6, fig.3; [ <i>Buccinum</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.47
<i>Fusinus anglorum</i> Wrigley, 1927: pl.33, fig.6; [ <i>Fusus rotundatus</i> ] in part, Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Fusinus regnorum</i> Wrigley, 1927: pl.33, fig.3
<i>Fusinus uncarinatus ytenae</i> Wrigley, 1927: pl.33, fig.4
<i>Clavilithes maximus</i> (Deshayes, 1835) C.& P.2: pl.40, 198-3
<i>Clavilithes clavellatus</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>C. conjunctus</i> (Desh.)] C.& P.2: pl.40, 198-5
<i>Clavilithes parisiensis</i> (Mayer-Eymar, 1877); C.& P.2: pl.40, 198-2; Glibert 1938: pl.3, fig.16
<i>Clavilithes scalaris</i> (Lamarck, 1816); [ <i>C. longaevus</i> ] non Solander. C.& P.2: pl.40, 198-1
<i>Clavilithes</i> cf. <i>contabulatus</i> Wrigley, 1927: cf. pl.34, fig.11
<i>Clavilithes</i> cf. <i>hantoniensis</i> Wrigley, 1927: cf. pl.33, fig.10
<i>Clavilithes britannicus</i> Wrigley, 1927: pl.34, fig.15
<i>Rhopalithes noae</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>Clavilithes</i> (R.)] C.& P.2: pl.40, 198-7
<i>Rhopalithes</i> cf. <i>rugoides</i> (Grabau, 1904); cf. Wrigley, 1927: pl.34, fig.18
<i>Cosmolithes uniplicatus</i> (Lamarck, 1803); Glibert 1938: pl.3, fig.17; [ <i>Fasciolaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.11; C.& P.2: pl.41, 198-12
<i>Streptochetus obesus</i> Wrigley, 1927; B.& B. pl.4, fig.8; [ <i>Fusus rugosus</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.5, fig.8; [ <i>Fusus</i> n.sp.] Newton, 1891
<i>Streptolathyrus undosus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); B.& B. pl.4, fig.10; [ <i>Fusus</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.39; [ <i>Trophon</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Wrigleya ytenae</i> (Wrigley, 1927) <i>s.s. c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Euthriofusus regularis</i> y.] Wrigley, 1927: pl.35, fig.24; [ <i>Chrysodomus ytenensis</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Wrigleya ytenae angulata</i> (Wrigley, 1927) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Euthriofusus regularis</i> mut. <i>angulatus</i> ]: pl.35, fig.25
<i>Coptochetus scalaroides</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.38, 187-1
<i>Surculites errans</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); Wrigley, 1939: pl.18, figs 1-4; C.& C. pl.24, fig.10; B.& B. pl.5, fig.12; [ <i>Fusus</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.31
<i>Strepsidura</i> (S.) <i>turgida</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); C.& C. pl.24, fig.7; B.& B. pl.5, fig.13; Dixon: pl.6, figs 12,13
<i>Sycostoma bulbiforme</i> (Lamarck, 1803); Glibert 1938: pl.3, fig.12; [ <i>Sycum</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.39, 194-3
<i>Sycostoma subcarinatum</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>Sycum pirus</i> ] non <i>pyrus</i> Solander. C.& P.2: pl.39, 194-2
<i>Sycostoma</i> sp. *; [ <i>Leiostoma attenuatum</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Cornulina</i> (C.) <i>minax</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); C.& C. pl.24, fig.13; B.& B. pl.5, fig.6; [ <i>Murex</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.13
<i>Pseudocominella armata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); Nuttall & Cooper, 1973: pl.3, figs 1-6; [ <i>Strepsidura</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.11
<i>Ancillopsis patula</i> (Deshayes, 1835); [ <i>Buccinanops</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.36, 175-1; [ <i>Pseudoliva ovalis</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.13
<i>Pseudoliva nodulosa</i> (Beyrich, 1854); von Koenen, 1889: pl.23, fig.13; Wrigley, 1941: 167, fig.3

<b>TURBINELLIDAE</b>
<i>Ptychotractus interruptus</i> (Pilkington, 1804); [ <i>Fusus laeviusculus</i> J.de C. Sowerby, 1850] Dixon: pl.7, fig.34
<i>Coluzea ? gothica</i> (Deshayes, 1835); [ <i>Fusus</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.41, 201-5; [ <i>Chrysodomus</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Coluzea serrata</i> (Deshayes, 1824); [ <i>Fusus</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.41, 201-4; [ <i>F. uncarinatus</i> ] non Desh. Dixon: pl.7, fig.25
<b>OLIVIDAE</b>
<i>Olivula canalifera</i> (Lamarck, 1802) c.n.; [ <i>Ancilla</i> ] C.& C. pl.26, fig.1; C.& P.2: pl.47, 211-9; Glibert 1938: pl.4, fig.7; [ <i>A. brachystoma</i> ] Newton, 1891 n.nud
<i>Ancillus buccinoides</i> (Lamarck, 1802); [ <i>Ancillaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.8, fig.14; [ <i>Ancilla</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.47, 211-1; B.& B. pl.4, fig.6
<i>Ancillus fusiformis</i> (J.de C.Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Ancillaria</i> ],[ <i>A. obtusa</i> ] non Swainson. Dixon: pl.8, figs 16,15; [=A. dixonii Chavan]; <b>Pl.1, figs 8,9</b>
<i>Amalda</i> aff. <i>arenaria</i> (Cossmann, 1889) *
<i>Amalda olivula</i> (Lamarck, 1802); [ <i>Ancilla</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.47, 211-6
<i>Pseudolivella</i> cf. <i>mitreola</i> (Lamarck, 1802); cf. [ <i>Olivella</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.47, 210-7; [ <i>Ancilla acicula</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud
<b>COSTELLARIIDAE</b>
<i>Vexillum</i> aff. <i>terebellum</i> (Lamarck, 1803) *
<b>VOLUTOMITRIDAE</b>
<i>Conomitra</i> aff. <i>fusellina</i> (Lamarck, 1803) *; [ <i>Mitra parva</i> var. <i>glabra</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud.
<i>Conomitra porrecta</i> (Edwards, 1857); [ <i>Mitra</i> ] Edwards, 1857: pl.24, fig.7
<b>VOLUTIDAE</b>
<i>Voluta mitrata</i> Deshayes, 1835; C.& P.2: pl.45, 206-2; (see Weaver & Dupont, 1970); <b>Pl.1, figs 5-6</b>
<i>Volutocorbis digitalina</i> (Lamarck, 1811); [ <i>Voluta crenulata</i> non Lam.] Dixon: pl.5, fig.22; B.& B. pl.5, fig.11
<i>Volutospina pugil</i> (Edwards, 1855); [ <i>Voluta spinosa</i> ] non Linn. Dixon: pl.5, fig.16
<i>Volutospina spinosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758); B.& B. pl.5, fig.9; [ <i>Athleta</i> (V.)] C.& P.2: pl.44, 205-8; C.& C. pl.25, fig.2
<i>Volutospina nodosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1823); [ <i>Voluta n.</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, fig.23
<i>Volutospina calva</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Voluta</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.28
<i>Volutospina horrida</i> (Edwards, 1855): pl.21, fig.2; <b>Pl.1, fig. 7 a-b</b>
<i>Eopsephaea costaria</i> (Lamarck, 1802); [ <i>Volutilithes mixtus</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.43, 204-5; [ <i>Voluta angusta</i> non Desh.] Dixon: pl.5, fig.19
<i>Eopsephaea uniplicata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Voluta</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, figs 45,46
<i>Eopsephaea</i> cf. <i>relicta</i> (Bayan, 1870); [ <i>Voluta angusta</i> ] non Desh. Dixon: pl.7, fig.37;
<i>Neoathleta listerorum</i> (Le Renard, 1994); [ <i>Voluta cithara</i> Lam.] Edwards, 1855: pl.23, fig.6; [ <i>Athleta</i> (N.) c.] C.& P.2: pl.44, 205-13
<i>Neoathleta selseiensis</i> (Edwards, 1855); [ <i>Athleta</i> ] C.& C. pl.25, fig.4; B.& B. pl.5, fig.1; [ <i>Voluta labrella, bulbula</i> ] Dixon: pl.5, figs 12,14; pl.7, fig.35
<i>Neoathleta mutatus</i> (Deshayes, 1835); [ <i>Athleta</i> ( <i>Volutospina</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.44, 205-14
<i>Lyria branderi</i> (Defrance, 1829); C.& P.2: pl.45, 207-3; [ <i>Voluta</i> ] Edwards, 1855, pl.22, fig.4
<i>Lyria decora</i> (Beyrich, 1853); C.& C. pl.25, fig.3; [ <i>L. maga</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.46, 207-5; [ <i>Voluta costata</i> ] non Sol. Dixon: pl.5, fig.24; [ <i>L. c.</i> ] B.& B. pl.5, fig.7
<i>Mitreola</i> cf. <i>monodonta</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>Mitra</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, figs 20,21; [ <i>Mitreola labratula</i> ] non Lam. B.& B. pl.6, fig.12
<i>Cryptochorda stromboides</i> (Hermann, 1781); C.& P.2: pl.42, 203-1; B.& B. pl.4, fig.17; [ <i>Buccinum</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.33; [ <i>Harpopsis</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>MARGINELLIDAE</b>
<i>Volvarinella contabulata</i> (Deshayes, 1865); [ <i>Marginella</i> ( <i>Stazzania</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.46, 208-11
<i>Volvarinella columbellina</i> (Deshayes, 1865); [ <i>Marginella</i> ( <i>Stazzania</i> ) <i>bifidoplicata</i> ] non Edw. C.& P.2: pl.46, 208-12,12'
<i>Volvarinella eburnea</i> (Lamarck, 1803); [ <i>Marginella</i> ( <i>Stazzania</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.46, 208-1
<b>CANCELLARIIDAE</b>
<i>Coptostoma breve</i> Wrigley, 1935: pl.32, fig.4; [ <i>Cancellaria globularis</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud.
<i>Sveltella microstoma</i> (Newton, 1895); Wrigley, 1935: pl.32, fig.7; C.& C. pl.26, fig.6
<i>Sveltella nana</i> (Deshayes, 1864); C.& P.2: pl.47, 212bis-4
<i>Sveltella</i> aff. <i>nana</i> (Deshayes, 1864) *; [ <i>S. nana</i> ] non Desh. Wrigley, 1935: pl.35, fig.40
<i>Unitas beui</i> Le Renard, 1994; [ <i>Uxia fusiformis</i> (Desh.)] non Cantraine. C.& P.2: pl.47, 212-16
<i>Unitas granulata</i> (Nyst, 1843); [ <i>Uxia</i> ] Wrigley, 1935: pl.34, fig.35; [ <i>Cancellaria nodigera</i> , <i>C. suturalis</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom.nud.
<i>Unitas nassaeformis</i> (Wrigley, 1925): 240, fig.12 C.& C. pl.26, fig.12; [ <i>Uxia</i> ] Wrigley, 1935: pl.34, fig.32; [ <i>Cancellaria</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Unitas</i> aff. <i>labratula</i> (von Koenen, 1889) *
<i>Plesiocerithium</i> sp. *
<i>Bonellitia bilineata</i> Wrigley, 1935: pl.33, fig.15; [ <i>B. sp.</i> ] B.& B. pl.4, fig.1; [ <i>Cancellaria evulsa</i> ] non Sol. Dixon: pl.7, fig.40
<i>Bonellitia</i> cf. <i>ytensis</i> Wrigley, 1935: cf. pl.33, fig.18; [ <i>Cancellaria</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>TURRIDAE</b>
<i>Cochlespira terebralis</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Surcula</i> ( <i>Ancistrosyrinx</i> )] C.& P.2: pl.50, 223bis-6
<i>Turricula</i> ( <i>Orthosurcula</i> ) <i>goniaea</i> (Edwards, 1857); [ <i>Pleurotoma</i> ] Edwards, 1857: pl.25, fig.10





	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>TURBINELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Ptychotractus interruptus</i> (Pilkington)											●	●	●
<i>Coluzea? gothica</i> (Deshayes)								●					
<i>Coluzea serrata</i> (Deshayes)	●												
<b>OLIVIDAE</b>													
<i>Olivula canalifera</i> (Lamarck)	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Ancillus buccinoides</i> (Lamarck)	●			●?	●	●	●	●	●	●			
<i>A. fusiformis</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)								●					
<i>Amalda</i> aff. <i>arenaria</i> (Cossmann) *	●												
<i>A. olivula</i> (Lamarck)						●		●	●				
<i>Pseudolivella</i> cf. <i>mitreola</i> (Lamarck)						●		○					
<b>COSTELLARIIDAE</b>													
<i>Vexillum</i> aff. <i>terebellum</i> (Lamarck) *											●	●	●
<b>VOLUTOMITRIDAE</b>													
<i>Conomitra</i> aff. <i>fusellina</i> (Lamarck) *												●	●
<i>C. porrecta</i> (Edwards)								●?			●	●	●?
<b>VOLUTIDAE</b>													
<i>Voluta mitrata</i> Deshayes												●	
<i>Volutocorbis digitalina</i> (Lamarck)	●			●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
<i>Volutospina pugil</i> (Edwards)	●	●			●		●	●					
<i>V. spinosa</i> (Linnaeus)	●		●			●	●	●	●	●			○
<i>V. nodosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											●	●	●
<i>V. calva</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											○		
<i>V. horrida</i> (Edwards)									●	●	●	●	
<i>Eopsephaea costaria</i> (Lamarck)	●				●			●?	●	●			
<i>E. uniplicata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)								●?	●	●		●	
<i>E.</i> cf. <i>relicta</i> (Bayan)											●		
<i>Neoathleta listerarum</i> (Le Renard)	●											○	
<i>N. selseiensis</i> (Edwards)	●				●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>N. mutatus</i> (Deshayes)												●	
<i>Lyria branderi</i> (Defrance)													○
<i>L. decora</i> (Beyrich)											○		○
<i>Mitreola</i> cf. <i>monodonta</i> (Lamarck)	○?					●			●				●
<i>Cryptochorda stromboides</i> (Hermann)					●	●			●		●	●	●
<b>MARGINELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Volvarinella contabulata</i> (Deshayes)	●				●	●		●					
<i>V. columbellina</i> (Deshayes)									●?	●?	●	●	●
<i>V. eburnea</i> (Lamarck)	●?												
<b>CANCELLARIIDAE</b>													
<i>Coptostoma breve</i> Wrigley												○	
<i>Sveltella microstoma</i> (Newton)										●	●	●	●
<i>S. nana</i> (Deshayes)	●												
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>nana</i> (Deshayes) *											●	●	
<i>Unitas beui</i> Le Renard	●				●								
<i>U. granulata</i> (Nyst)									○				
<i>U. nassaeformis</i> (Wrigley)												●	
<i>U.</i> aff. <i>labratula</i> (von Koenen) *												○	
<i>Plesiocerithium</i> sp. *												●	
<i>Bonellitia bilineata</i> Wrigley												○	
<i>B.</i> cf. <i>ytensis</i> Wrigley					●				●			○	●
<b>TURRIDAE</b>													
<i>Cochlespira terebralis</i> (Lamarck)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Turricula goniaea</i> (Edwards)	●		●						●				



	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<i>Turricula inarata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>T. planetica</i> (Edwards)													●
<i>Crenaturricula crassica</i> (Edwards)	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●?		
<i>C. aff. crassica</i> (Edwards) *											●	●	●
<i>C. attenuata</i> (J. Sowerby)												●	
" <i>Drillia</i> " <i>aff. brevicauda</i> (Deshayes) *	●				●			●?					
" <i>Drillia</i> " <i>suffecta</i> (Pezant)					●		●	●	○	●	●		
<i>Eopleurotoma comma</i> (J. Sowerby)	●				●			●					
<i>E. hollowayi</i> Tracey					●?			●?					
<i>E. gentilis</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											●	●	●
<i>E. fowleri</i> Tracey												○	
<i>E. fusellina</i> Tracey											●		
<i>E. obscurata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									●	●		●	●
<i>E. inculta</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)					●			●					
<i>Gemmula plebeia</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)								○		●	●	●	●
<i>G. pastoralis</i> Tracey									●?		●	●	●
<i>G. veteratoris</i> Tracey													●
<i>G. traceyi</i> Tucker & Le Renard	●?				●?			●		●	●	●	●
<i>G. wrightleyi</i> Tracey	●				●			●					
<i>G. conifera</i> (Edwards)										●	●	○	●
<i>Crassispira semicolon</i> (J. Sowerby)						●		●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Oxyacrum oblitteratum</i> (Deshayes)	●				●			●		●?			
<i>O. leptum</i> (Edwards)						●		●	●	●	●		
<i>O. aff. leptum</i> (Edwards)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Tripia fisheri</i> (Edwards)									●	●?	●	●	●
<i>T. aff. sulcata</i> (Lamarck) *						●							
<i>T. aff. granulata</i> (Lamarck) *	●		●		●	●		●			●		
<i>Microdrillia helicoides</i> (Edwards)								●	●	●		○	
<i>M. elegantula</i> (de Boury)	●				●			●			●	●	●
<i>M. aff. subturrella</i> (de Boury) *	●												
" <i>Asthenotoma</i> " <i>aff. pupa</i> (Edwards) *								●	●	●	●	●	●
" <i>A.</i> " <i>newtoni</i> (Tucker & Le Renard)								●		●		●	●
" <i>Asthenotoma</i> " sp. *	●				●			●	●				
<i>Domenginella pyrgota</i> (Edwards)										●			●
<i>Cordieria biplicata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)										●	●	●	●
<i>Acamptogenotia loustauae</i> (Deshayes)	●							●					
<i>Cytharella labratula</i> (Cossmann)	●												
<i>Amblyacrum aff. rugosum</i> (Deshayes) *												●?	●
<i>A. costellatum aff. quantulum</i> (Deshayes) *													●
<i>A. sp.1</i> *	●				●					●			
<i>A. sp.2</i> aggr.										●	●		
<i>Etrema</i> ? sp. *												●	●
<b>CONIDAE</b>													
<i>Conorbis aliger</i> Tracey & Todd									●		●		
<i>C. marginatus</i> (Lamarck)												●	●
<i>Cryptoconus amphiconus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>C. glabratus</i> (Lamarck)												○	
<i>C. priscus</i> (Solander)										●	●	●	
<i>Leptoconus edwardsi</i> (Cossmann)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Conilithes filifer</i> (Edwards)								○?				●	●
<b>TEREBRIDAE</b>													
<i>Mirula cf. plicatula</i> (Lamarck) *	●				●	●	●		●				

<b>ARCHITECTONICIDAE</b>
<i>Granosolarium pulchrum</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Solarium</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.3b; [ <i>Stellaxis</i> ] C.& C. pl.17, fig.7; B.& B. pl.4, fig.11
<i>Granosolarium</i> cf. <i>spectabile</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); cf. [ <i>Solarium</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.2
<i>Granosolarium canaliculatum</i> (Lamarck, 1804); [ <i>Solarium</i> ] Dixon: pl.6, fig.3a; C.& P.2: pl.16, 104-6
<i>Granosolarium</i> aff. <i>canaliculatum</i> (Lamarck, 1804)*; [ <i>Solarium selsiense</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Nipteraxis</i> cf. <i>lebescontei</i> (Vasseur, 1882) cf. [ <i>Solarium</i> ] Vasseur, 1882: pl.10, fig.14; Cossmann, 1899: pl.3, figs 19-20
<i>Nipteraxis</i> sp.*
<b>MATHILDIDAE</b>
<i>Mathilda crossei</i> de Boury, 1883; [ <i>Mathildia</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.22, 128-4
<i>Mathilda</i> aff. <i>crossei</i> de Boury, 1883*
<i>Mathilda abbreviata</i> Gougerot & Le Renard, 1981
<i>Mathilda baylei</i> de Boury, 1883; [ <i>Mathildia</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.22, 128-1
<i>Mathilda</i> aff. <i>bourdoti</i> de Boury, 1883*
<i>Clathrobaculus</i> aff. <i>raincourti</i> (de Boury, 1883)*
<i>Acrocoelum bouryi</i> (Cossmann, 1888); [ <i>Mathildia</i> (A.)] C.& P.2: pl.22, 128-13
<i>Tuba sculpta</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1823); [ <i>Littorina sulcata</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.27; [ <i>T. sulcata</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>PYRAMIDELLIDAE</b>
<i>Cossmannica emarginata</i> (Cossmann, 1888); Gilbert 1938: 51, fig.23; [ <i>Syrnola</i> (C.)] C.& P.2: pl.6, 43-3
<i>Cossmannica speciosa</i> (Deshayes, 1861); [ <i>Syrnola</i> (C.)] C.& P.2: pl.6, 43-6; [ <i>Obeliscus microstoma</i> ] <i>non</i> Desh. Newton, 1891
<i>Ptycheulimella</i> sp. 1*
<i>Ptycheulimella</i> sp. 2*
<i>Syrnola angusta</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C.& P.2: pl.6, 43-15; [ <i>Obeliscus a.</i> & <i>O. subquadratus</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>S.</i> aff. <i>angusta</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Syrnola spina</i> (Deshayes, 1824); Gilbert 1938: 47, fig.20
<i>Syrnola acicula</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.6, 43-18
<i>Syrnola</i> cf. <i>nitida</i> (Melleville, 1843); cf. C.& P.2: pl.6, 43-9
<i>Syrnola</i> aff. <i>parva</i> (Deshayes, 1861) sp.1*
<i>Syrnola</i> aff. <i>parva</i> (Deshayes, 1861) sp.2*
<i>Syrnola</i> sp.
<i>Eulimella inornata</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C.& P.2: pl.7, 45-1
<i>Odostomia</i> aff. <i>turbonilloides</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Odostomia</i> sp.*
<i>Brachystomia</i> aff. <i>lapparenti</i> (de Raincourt, 1885)
<i>Brachystomia</i> cf. <i>lubrica</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C.& P.2: pl.6, 44-21
<i>Brachystomia</i> sp. 1
<i>Brachystomia</i> sp. 2
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>deshayesi</i> (Briart & Cornet, 1873)*
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>hordeola</i> (Lamarck, 1804)
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>minor</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>modesta</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>nana</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>pervicina</i> (Cossmann, 1899)*
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>pyramidellata</i> (Deshayes, 1861)
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) aff. <i>wetherelli</i> (Le Renard, 1994)*
<i>Megastomia</i> (M.) sp. 1*
<i>Megastomia</i> ( <i>Evelynella</i> ) sp. 2*
<i>Evalea</i> ( <i>Nisostomia</i> ) <i>basilirata</i> (Gougerot, 1968)
<i>Noemiamea</i> sp.*
<i>Belonidium rouaulti</i> (Le Renard, 1994); [ <i>B. fragile</i> (Desh.)] <i>non</i> Adams. C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-4
<i>Belonidium gracile</i> (Deshayes, 1861); C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-1
<i>Belonidium morleti</i> (Cossmann, 1888); C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-5
<i>Belonidium suturale</i> (Cossmann, 1888); C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-6
<i>Belonidium</i> cf. <i>polygyrata</i> (Deshayes, 1861); cf. C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-2

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>ARCHITECTONICIDAE</b>													
<i>Granosolarium pulchrum</i> (J.de C. Sowerby)												•	●
<i>G. cf. spectabile</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)										•			
<i>G. canaliculatum</i> (Lamarck)	●	•	•	•	•			●	•?	•			
<i>G. aff. canaliculatum</i> (Lamarck) *										•	•	•	
<i>Nipteraxis cf. lebescontei</i> (Vasseur)	•								●	●	●	●	●
<i>N. sp. *</i>								•					
<b>MATHILDIDAE</b>													
<i>Mathilda crosseii</i> de Boury												●	○
<i>M. aff. crosseii</i> de Boury *	●			●	●								
<i>M. abbreviata</i> Gougerot & Le Renard									•	●			
<i>M. baylei</i> de Boury									•	●	•	●	●
<i>M. aff. bourdoti</i> de Boury *									•		•	○	
<i>Clathrobaculus aff. raincourti</i> (de Boury) *									•		●	•	●
<i>Acrocoelum bouryi</i> (Cossmann)												•	●
<i>Tuba sculpta</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	●			•	•	•		•	●	•	•	●	●
<b>PYRAMIDELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Cossmannica emarginata</i> (Cossmann)	●			•	•			•	●	●	•	●	•
<i>C. speciosa</i> (Deshayes)											●	○?	
<i>Ptycheulimella sp.1 *</i>									•		●		
<i>P. sp.2 *</i>												•	
<i>Syrnola angusta</i> (Deshayes)									●	•	●	●	•
<i>S. aff. angusta</i> (Deshayes)	●											•	
<i>S. spina</i> (Deshayes)									•	•	•	●	•
<i>S. acicula</i> (Lamarck)								●					
<i>S. cf. nitida</i> (Melleville)	•				•				●	●			
<i>S. aff. parva</i> (Deshayes) sp.1 *									•	•	•	•	
<i>S. aff. parva</i> (Deshayes) sp.2 *								•		●	•	•	•?
<i>S. sp. *</i>									•	•			
<i>Eulimella inornata</i> (Deshayes)	•?								•?				
<i>Odostomia aff. turbonilloides</i> (Deshayes)	●			•	●			●	●			•	
<i>O. sp. *</i>											•		
<i>Brachystomia aff. lapparenti</i> (de Raincourt)							•						
<i>B. cf. lubrica</i> (Deshayes)												•	
<i>B. sp.1</i>					•								
<i>B. sp.2</i>				•									
<i>Megastomia aff. deshayesi</i> (Briart & Cornet) *												•	
<i>M. aff. hordeola</i> (Lamarck)												●	●
<i>M. aff. minor</i> (Deshayes)									•			•	
<i>M. aff. modesta</i> (Deshayes)	●				•								
<i>M. aff. nana</i> (Deshayes)												●	•
<i>M. aff. pervicina</i> (Cossmann) *								•	●	●	•		
<i>M. aff. pyramidellata</i> (Deshayes)	●												
<i>M. aff. wetherelli</i> (Le Renard) *												●	●
<i>M. sp.1 *</i>												•	
<i>M. sp. 2 *</i>	●			•	●			•				●	●
<i>Evalea basilirata</i> (Gougerot)	•											•	
<i>Noemiamea sp. *</i>			●	•			•		•	•?			
<i>Belonidium rouaulti</i> (Le Renard)	●				•							•	
<i>B. gracile</i> (Deshayes)												•	
<i>B. morleti</i> (Cossmann)									•		•	•	
<i>B. suturale</i> (Cossmann, )											●	•	
<i>B. cf. polygyrata</i> (Deshayes)									•				

<i>Turbonilla</i> aff. <i>notata</i> (Deshayes, 1861) * aggr. incl. [ <i>T. semiplicata</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Turbonilla</i> cf. <i>obliquata</i> (Deshayes, 1861); [ <i>T. compta</i> Desh.] C.& P.2: pl.7, 48-1; Glibert 1938: 50, fig.22
<i>Pyrgiscus</i> sp.* aggr.
<i>Pseudorissoina parisiensis</i> Gougerot & Le Renard, 1977; [ <i>Rissoa globulus</i> ] in part. Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<b>EBALIDAE</b>
<i>Ebala scalarina</i> (Deshayes, 1861) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Belonidium</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.7, 45bis-3
<b>ACTEONIDAE</b>
<i>Acteon procerus</i> (Deshayes, 1862); [ <i>Actaeon</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.54, 233-12; [ <i>A. sulcatus</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.5, fig.8
<i>Acteon subinflatus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); C.& P.2: pl.53, 233-1
<i>Acteon turgidus lutetianus</i> Gougerot & Le Renard, 1984: 82, fig.7
<i>Acteon</i> aff. <i>curtus</i> (von Koenen, 1892) *
<i>Acteon bevaletii</i> (Baudon, 1853); C.& P.2: pl.54, 233-15
<i>Semiactaeon sphaericulus</i> (Deshayes, 1862); [ <i>Actaeon</i> (S.)] C.& P.2: pl.54, 233-16
<i>Rictaxis munieri</i> (Deshayes, 1862); [ <i>Actaeonidea</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.54, 234bis-2
<i>Tornatellaea simulata</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); Glibert 1938: pl.4, fig.21; C.& C. pl.27, fig.5; [ <i>Solidula</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Crenilabium suturatum</i> Cossmann, 1895: pl.7, fig.14, 15
<i>Volvaria bulloides</i> (Lamarck, 1804) C.& P.2: pl.43, 205ter-1
<b>RINGICULIDAE</b>
<i>Ringicula</i> (R.) <i>ringens</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.55, 245-1; Glibert 1938: 142, fig.43
<b>CYLICHNIDAE</b>
<i>Scaphander altavillensis</i> (Deshayes, 1863); [ <i>Atys aperta</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Scaphander</i> ? sp. - gizzard plates: [as attributed to <i>Scaphander conicus</i> ] Glibert 1938: 148, fig.49
<i>Roxania ovulata</i> (Lamarck, 1804); C.& P.2: pl.55, 242-1; [ <i>Atys ventricosa</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Cylichna sowerbyi</i> (Nyst, 1845); [ <i>Bulla acuminata</i> ] non Brug. J. Sowerby, 1824: pl.464, fig.5; [ <i>C. ambigena</i> (Desh.)] Glibert 1938: 144, fig.45
<i>Cylichna elliptica</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1824); Glibert 1938: 145, fig.46
<i>Cylichna bruguieri</i> (Deshayes & Milne-Edwards, 1836); [ <i>Bullinella</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.54, 241-1; [ <i>B. uniplicata</i> ] B.& B. pl.4, fig.7; [ <i>Bulla</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.8
<i>Cylichna goniophora</i> (Deshayes, 1862); C.& P.2: pl.55, 241-4
<i>Cylichna</i> aff. <i>goniophora</i> (Deshayes, 1862) aggr.
<i>Cylichna</i> sp.1 *
<i>Cylichna</i> sp.2 *
<b>PHILINIDAE</b>
<i>Philina</i> ( <i>Megistostoma</i> ) <i>expansa</i> (J.de C.Sby, 1850); Glibert 1938: pl.3, fig.19; [ <i>Bulla</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.18
<b>HAMINOEIDAE</b>
<i>Aliculastrum extensum</i> (J.de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Bulla</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.6; [ <i>Volvulella</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Aliculastrum attenuatum</i> (J.de C. Sowerby, 1824): pl.464, fig.3; [ <i>Bullinella</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>RETUSIDAE</b>
<i>Cylichnina conulus</i> (Deshayes, 1824); [ <i>Bullinella</i> (C.)] C.& P.2: pl.54, 241-13
<i>Cylichnina caillati</i> (Deshayes, 1862); [ <i>Bullinella</i> (C.)] C.& P.2: pl.54, 241-14
<i>Volvulella</i> (V.) <i>radius</i> (Deshayes, 1862); C.& P.2: pl.54, 238-4
<i>Volvulella</i> (V.) aff. <i>charlesworthi</i> Newton, 1895
" <i>Volvulella</i> " <i>lanceolata</i> (J.de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); B.& B. pl.4, fig.12; [ <i>Bulla</i> ] Dixon: pl.7, fig.7
<b>SPIRATELLIDAE</b>
<i>Limacina nemoris</i> (Curry, 1965b): 365, fig.17
<i>Skaptotium nitens</i> (Lea, 1833); [ <i>S. bartonense</i> ] Curry, 1965b: 365, figs 11,13,14; (see Hodgkinson <i>et al.</i> , 1992)
<b>UMBRACULIDAE</b>
<i>Umbraculum brabanticum</i> Glibert, 1938: 151, fig.50; [ <i>Umbrella laudunensis</i> ] non Melleville, Newton, 1891
<b>Bivalvia</b>
<b>NUCULIDAE</b>
<i>Nucula dixoni</i> Wood, 1864; Glibert 1936: 12, fig.6; B.& B. pl.3, fig.2; [ <i>N. similis</i> ] non Sowerby. Dixon pl.2, fig.7
<i>Nucula</i> aff. <i>dixoni</i> Wood, 1864 *
<i>Nucula praelongata</i> Wood, 1864: pl.19, fig.1
<i>Nucula</i> aff. <i>praelongata</i> Wood, 1864 *

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<i>Turbonilla</i> aff. <i>notata</i> (Deshayes) * aggr.	●			•	•			●	●	●	●	●	•
<i>T.</i> cf. <i>obliquata</i> (Deshayes)												●	•
<i>Pyrgiscus</i> sp. * aggr.					•				•	●	●	●	•
<i>Pseudorissoina parisiensis</i> Gougerot & Le Ren.									●	●	•	●	•
<b>EBALIDAE</b>													
<i>Ebala scalarina</i> (Deshayes)									•	•			
<b>ACTEONIDAE</b>													
<i>Acteon procerus</i> (Deshayes)	●							•	●	•			
<i>A. subinflatus</i> (d'Orbigny)	•			•	•			•	•		●	●	•
<i>A. turgidus lutetianus</i> Gougerot & Le Renard											○	○	
<i>A.</i> aff. <i>curtus</i> (von Koenen) *									•	•	•	●	●
<i>A. bevaletii</i> (Baudon)	•			●				•	●			O?	
<i>Semiactaeon sphaericulus</i> (Deshayes)									•			●	
<i>Rictaxis muniere</i> (Deshayes)												○	
<i>Tornatellaea simulata</i> (Solander)									●			○	
<i>Crenilabium suturatum</i> (Cossmann)										•	●	●	
<i>Volvaria bulloides</i> (Lamarck)	•												
<b>RINGICULIDAE</b>													
<i>Ringicula ringens</i> (Lamarck)	●		•	•	•	●	•	•	●	•	•	•	
<b>CYLICHNIDAE</b>													
<i>Scaphander altavillensis</i> (Deshayes)						•		•	●	●			
<i>Scaphander</i> ? sp. [gizzard plates]				•	•			●	●	●	●	●	•
<i>Roxania ovulata</i> (Lamarck)								•	●	•		•	•
<i>Cylichna sowerbyi</i> (Nyst)								•	●	•		●	
<i>C. elliptica</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)				•?				•	●	•		●	
<i>C. bruguieri</i> (Deshayes & Milne-Edwards)	●				•	•		●	•				
<i>C. goniophora</i> (Deshayes)	●								●	●	•		
<i>C.</i> aff. <i>goniophora</i> (Deshayes) aggr.	•											●	
<i>C.</i> sp.1 *	●			•	•		•		•	•	•		
<i>C.</i> sp.2 *								•					
<b>PHILINIDAE</b>													
<i>Philine expansa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)									•		•		
<b>HAMINOEIDAE</b>													
<i>Aliculastrum extensum</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)						•							
<i>A. attenuatum</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											•	○	
<b>RETUSIDAE</b>													
<i>Cylichnina conulus</i> (Deshayes)	•							O?	●			●	
<i>C. caillati</i> (Deshayes)									•		●	•	
<i>Volvulella radius</i> (Deshayes)	•?				•			•	●	•	•		
<i>V.</i> aff. <i>charlesworthi</i> Newton	●							•	•				
" <i>V.</i> " <i>lanceolata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	•							•	•	•		•	•
<b>SPIRATELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Limacina nemoris</i> (Curry)												•	
<i>Skaptotion nitens</i> (Lea)									•	•		●	•
<b>UMBRACULIDAE</b>													
<i>Umbraculum brabanticum</i> Glibert												•	
<b>Bivalvia</b>													
<b>NUCULIDAE</b>													
<i>Nucula dixoni</i> Wood	●			•	•		•		●	•			
<i>N.</i> aff. <i>dixoni</i> Wood *					•								
<i>N. praelongata</i> Wood											●		
<i>N.</i> aff. <i>praelongata</i> Wood *	●				●		•		•				

<i>Nucula contigua</i> Wood, 1864: pl.18, fig.6
<i>Nucula protracta</i> Wood, 1864: pl.18, fig.15
<i>Lamellinucula nystana</i> (Le Hon, 1863); Glibert 1936: 13, fig.7
<i>Leionucula bisulcata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Nucula</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.13; B.& B. pl.3, fig.7
<b>NUCULANIDAE</b>
<i>Saccella costulata</i> (Deshayes, 1860); [ <i>Leda</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.17, fig.3; [ <i>Nuculana</i> ] Glibert 1936: 18, fig.11
<i>Saccella galeottiana</i> (Nyst, 1843) aggr.; [ <i>Nuculana</i> ] Glibert 1936: 16, fig.8; [ <i>Parvilucina</i> ] B.& B. pl.1, fig.9; [ <i>Nucula serrata</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.9;
<i>Saccella</i> aff. <i>communis</i> (Wood, 1864) *
<b>LIMOPSISIDAE</b>
<i>Pectunculina granulata</i> (Lamarck, 1805); [ <i>Limopsis</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.19
<i>Nucunella granulatoidea granulatoidea</i> (Galeotti, 1837); [ <i>N. nystii</i> (Gal.)] Glibert 1936: 29, fig.16 (see Dolin et al., 1980)
<b>NUCINELLIDAE</b>
<i>Nucinella miliaris</i> (Deshayes, 1829); [ <i>Nuculina</i> ] C.& P.1: pl.33, 106-1
<b>GLYCYMERIDIDAE</b>
<i>Glycymeris</i> (G.) cf. <i>quasipulvinata</i> (Wood, 1864); [ <i>Pectunculus</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.16, fig.1
<i>Glycymeris</i> (G.) <i>pulvinata</i> (Lamarck, 1805); B.& B. pl.3, fig.1; [ <i>Pectunculus</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.25
<i>Glycymeris</i> (G.) <i>globosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Pectunculus</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.20
<i>Glycymeris</i> (G.) aff. <i>globosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850) *; [ <i>Axinaea pulvinata</i> var. <i>obliquata</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i> (in part)
<b>ARCIDAE</b>
<i>Arca</i> (A.) <i>biangula</i> Lamarck, 1805; C.& P.1: pl.35, 110-1; C.& C. pl.6, fig.10; B.& B. pl.2, fig.9; [ <i>Byssarca branderi</i> ] non Sby 1821. Dixon: pl.3, fig.23
<i>Barbatia</i> (B.) <i>appendiculata</i> (J. Sowerby, 1821); B.& B. pl.2, fig.8; [ <i>Byssarca duplicata</i> ] Dixon pl.3, fig.22; [ <i>Arca d., A. planicosta</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Barbatia</i> (B.) <i>irregularis</i> (Deshayes, 1829); [ <i>Arca</i> (B.)] C.& P.1: pl.36, 110-17
<i>Barbatia</i> ( <i>Obliquarca</i> ) <i>interrupta</i> (Lamarck, 1805); [ <i>Arca</i> (B.)] C.& P.1: pl.36, 110-29; [ <i>Byssarca</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.21
<i>Barbatia</i> ( <i>Obliquarca</i> ) <i>laekeniana</i> (Le Hon, 1863); [ <i>Arca</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.15, fig.7; [ <i>Arca</i> (O.)] Glibert 1936: 23, figs 12, 13
<i>Barbatia</i> ( <i>Obliquarca</i> ) <i>modioliformis</i> (Deshayes, 1830); [ <i>Arca</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.14, fig.5; [ <i>A. (Barbatia)</i> ] C.& P.1: pl.36, 110-38
<i>Rostarca tegulata</i> (Wood, 1864) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Arca</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.15, fig.10
<b>NOETIIDAE</b>
<i>Trinacria media</i> (Deshayes, 1858); C.& P.1: pl.34, 107-6
<i>Trigonodesma lissa</i> (Bayan, 1873); Glibert 1936: 26, fig.14; [ <i>Arca laevigata</i> Caillat] Wood, 1864: pl.15, fig.8
<i>Scapularca globulosa</i> (Deshayes, 1829); [ <i>Arca (Anadara)</i> ] C.& P.1: pl.36, 110-46
<b>MYTILIDAE</b>
<i>Semimodiola</i> cf. <i>hastata</i> (Deshayes, 1830); cf. [ <i>Modiola</i> ] Wood, 1861: pl.12, fig.6
<i>Semimodiola crassistriata</i> (Wood, 1864) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Modiola</i> ] Wood, 1864: pl.19, fig.16
" <i>Modiola</i> " cf. <i>tubicola</i> Wood, 1861: cf. pl.13, fig.12
<b>PTERIIDAE</b>
<i>Pteria</i> sp. [ <i>Avicula media</i> ] in part, Newton, 1891
<b>PINNIDAE</b>
<i>Pinna margaritacea</i> Lamarck, 1805; Wood, 1861: pl.11, fig.9; C.& P.1: pl.39, 120-1
<b>GRYPHAEIDAE</b>
<i>Pycnodonte gigantea</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); [ <i>Ostrea elephantopus</i> & <i>O. picta</i> J.de C. Sowerby, 1850] Dixon: pl.4, fig.1
<b>OSTREIDAE</b>
<i>Cubitostrea elegans</i> (Deshayes, 1832); [ <i>Ostrea</i> ] Wood, 1861: pl.7, fig.4; [ <i>O. flabellula</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.4, fig.5
<i>Cubitostrea flabellula</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>Ostrea wemmelensis</i> ] Glibert 1936:13, fig.7; <b>Pl.1, figs 10-11</b>
<i>Striostrea zonulata</i> (Wood, 1861) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Ostrea z. &amp; O. aliena</i> ] Wood, 1861: pl.8, fig.4, 2; [ <i>O. inflata</i> ] non Desh. Dixon: pl.4, fig.7
<i>Striostrea dorsata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1825); [ <i>Ostrea</i> ] Wood, 1861: pl.6, fig.2
<i>Saccostrea</i> ? sp. [ <i>Ostrea longirostris</i> ] non Lam. Dixon: pl.4, fig.4
<b>PECTINIDAE</b>
<i>Lentipecten corneus</i> (J. Sowerby, 1812); C.& C. pl.7, fig.5; B.& B. pl.3, fig.3; [ <i>Pecten</i> ] Dixon: pl.4, fig.6; [ <i>Amusium</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl.2, fig.2
<i>Mimachlamys</i> aff. <i>trigintaradiatus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1850)
<i>Eburneopecten</i> sp. *
<b>ANOMIIDAE</b>
<i>Anomia anomialis</i> (Lamarck, 1819); [ <i>A. tenuistriata</i> Desh.] Dixon: pl.4, fig.8; C.& P.1: pl.44, 136-1
<i>Heteranomia tubifera</i> (Vincent, 1894) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Anomia</i> ] Glibert 1936: 59, fig.28



	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<i>Nucula contigua</i> Wood			●									○	
<i>N. protracta</i> Wood									○				
<i>Lamellinucula nystana</i> (Le Hon)							●?			●	●	●	
<i>Leionucula bisulcata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)		●		●	○		●				●		
<b>NUCULANIDAE</b>													
<i>Saccella costulata</i> (Deshayes)									●	●			
<i>S. galeottiana</i> (Nyst) aggr.							●		●	●	●	●	●
<i>S. aff. communis</i> (Wood) *	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>LIMOPSIDAE</b>													
<i>Pectunculina granulata</i> (Lamarck)			●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
<i>Nucunella granulatoidea</i> (Galeotti)									●				
<b>NUCINELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Nucinella miliaris</i> (Deshayes)									●				
<b>GLYCYMERIDAE</b>													
<i>Glycymeris cf. quasipulvinata</i> (Wood)	●												
<i>G. pulvinata</i> (Lamarck)				●?		●	●		●	●	●		
<i>G. globosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)		●		●			●	●					
<i>G. aff. globosa</i> (J. de C. Sowerby) *												●	●
<b>ARCIDAE</b>													
<i>Arca biangula</i> Lamarck	●												
<i>Barbatia appendiculata</i> (J. Sowerby)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>B. irregularis</i> (Deshayes)							●						
<i>B. interrupta</i> (Lamarck)	●		●	●			●?	●?					
<i>B. laekeniana</i> (Le Hon)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>B. modioliformis</i> (Deshayes)									●	●			
<i>Rostarca tegulata</i> (Wood)												○	
<b>NOETIIDAE</b>													
<i>Trinacria media</i> (Deshayes)	●			●									
<i>Trigonodesma lissa</i> (Bayan)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	●
<i>Scapularca globulosa</i> (Deshayes)												●	
<b>MYTILIDAE</b>													
<i>Semimodiola cf. hastata</i> (Deshayes)	●			●	●				●	●		●	
<i>S. crassistriata</i> (Wood)												●	
" <i>Modiola</i> " cf. <i>tubicola</i> Wood												●	
<b>PTERIIDAE</b>													
<i>Pteria</i> sp.									●			●	
<b>PINNIDAE</b>													
<i>Pinna margaritacea</i> Lamarck	●								●		●	●	●
<b>GRYPHAEIDAE</b>													
<i>Pycnodonte gigantea</i> (Solander)									●	●		●	●
<b>OSTREIDAE</b>													
<i>Cubitostrea elegans</i> (Deshayes)	●	●		●	●			●					
<i>C. flabellula</i> (Lamarck)							●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Striostrea zonulata</i> (Wood)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
<i>S. dorsata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)												●	●
<i>Saccostrea</i> ? sp.					○								
<b>PECTINIDAE</b>													
<i>Lentipecten corneus</i> (J. Sowerby)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Mimachlamys aff. trigintaradiatus</i> (J.de C.Sby)	●			●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Eburneopecten</i> sp. *											●	●	
<b>ANOMIIDAE</b>													
<i>Anomia anomialis</i> (Lamarck)	●						●		●	●	●	●	●
<i>Heteranomia tubifera</i> (Vincent)									●	●	●	●	●

<b>SPONDYLIDAE</b>
<i>Spondylus rarispina</i> Deshayes, 1830; Wood, 1861: pl.8, fig.1; C.& P.1: pl.41, 134-2
<b>LUCINIDAE</b>
<i>Saxolucina</i> cf. <i>proxima</i> (Deshayes, 1857); cf. C.& P.1: pl.25, 82-24
<i>Monitilora</i> ( <i>M. elegans</i> ) (Defrance, 1823); [ <i>Phacoides</i> ( <i>Cavilucina</i> )] C.& P.1: pl.24, 82-17; [ <i>Miltha</i> ( <i>C.</i> )] Glibert 1936: pl.4, fig.3
<i>Gonimyrtea galeottiana</i> (Nyst, 1845); [ <i>Anodontia</i> ( <i>Parvilucina</i> )] Glibert 1936:116, figs 49,50
<i>Gonimyrtea spinulosa</i> (Edwards in Lowry et al., 1866); [ <i>Lucina</i> ] Newton, 1891; <b>Pl.2, fig.12</b>
<i>Parvilucina pusilla</i> (Deshayes, 1857); C.& P.1: pl.26, 82-64; [var. <i>striatella</i> ] Deshayes, 1857: pl.43, figs 27-29
<i>Pseudomiltha</i> sp.
<i>Divalinga</i> ( <i>Stchepinskya</i> ) <i>serrata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Lucina</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.7
<b>UNGULINIDAE</b>
<i>Phlyctiderma</i> sp.1 * [ <i>Diplodonta compressa</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Phlyctiderma</i> sp.2 * cf. [ <i>Diplodonta transversa</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Phlyctiderma</i> sp.3 * [ <i>Diplodonta subrotundata</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Phlyctiderma puncturata</i> (Glibert, 1936); [ <i>Taras</i> ( <i>P.</i> )] Glibert 1936: pl.3, fig.10; [ <i>Diplodonta obesa</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Felaniella</i> ( <i>Zemysia</i> ) <i>elliptica</i> (Lamarck, 1805); [ <i>Diplodonta</i> ( <i>F.</i> )] C.& P.1: pl.23, 80-20
<i>Felaniella</i> ( <i>Zemysia</i> ) sp.
<i>Microstagon miliaria</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>M. miliare</i> ] C.& P.1: pl.32, 99-1
<i>Microstagon obliqua</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>M. terminale</i> (Desh.)] C.& P.1: pl.32, 99-6
<b>THYASIRIDAE</b>
<i>Thyasira</i> sp.
<b>ERYCINIDAE</b>
<i>Erycina brabantica</i> Vincent, 1930; Glibert 1936: 127, fig.55
<i>Erycina ruellensis</i> Cossmann, 1887; C.& P.1: pl.28, 88-11; Glibert 1936: 127, fig.54
<i>Erycina</i> aff. <i>grignonensis</i> Deshayes, 1858
<i>Erycina</i> aff. <i>tenuicula</i> Deshayes, 1858
<i>Erycina</i> aff. <i>trigonalis</i> Deshayes, 1858
<i>Erycina</i> sp.
<b>MONTACUTIDAE</b>
<i>Laubrierea</i> cf. <i>goodallina</i> Cossmann, 1887; cf. C.& P.1: pl.29, 90-4
<b>SPORTELLIDAE</b> *
<i>Sportella dubia</i> (Deshayes, 1824); C.& P.1: pl.21, 77-1; Glibert 1936: 101, figs 40,41
<i>Sportella</i> sp.
<i>Anisodonta</i> cf. <i>rugulosa</i> (Deshayes, 1857); cf. [ <i>Basterotia</i> ( <i>A.</i> )] C.& P.1: pl.15, 65-2
<i>Fulcrella sulcatina</i> (Cossmann, 1886); [ <i>Basterotia</i> ( <i>F.</i> )] C.& P.1: pl.16, 65-9
<i>Hindsiella</i> sp.
<b>CHAMIDAE</b>
<i>Chama selseyensis</i> Wood, 1871: pl.25, fig.5; [ <i>C. selseiensis</i> ] Newton, 1891
<i>Chama subgigas</i> d'Orbigny, 1850; C.& P.1: pl.20, 76-1; [ <i>C. gigas</i> Desh.] Dixon: pl.3, fig.26; Wood, 1871: pl.25, fig.2
<i>Chama calcarata</i> Lamarck, 1806; Wood, 1871: pl.25, fig.1; C.& P.1: pl.20, 76-5
<i>Chama papyracea</i> Deshayes, 1830; Wood, 1871: pl.25, fig.3; C.& P.1: pl.20, 76-3
<b>CARDITIDAE</b>
<i>Miodomeris modica</i> (Deshayes, 1858); [ <i>Cardita</i> ( <i>Miodon</i> )] C.& P.1: pl.32, 97-32;
" <i>Pleuromeris</i> " aff. <i>cuneata</i> (Cossmann, 1882) *
" <i>Pleuromeris</i> " aff. <i>decussata</i> (Lamarck, 1806) *
<i>Glans</i> sp.
<i>Claibornicardia obovata</i> (Wood, 1871) <i>c.n.</i> ; [ <i>Cardita</i> ] Wood, 1871: pl.22, fig.13
<i>Venericardia</i> aff. <i>elegans</i> (Lamarck, 1806) *
<i>Venericardia subelegans</i> (Wood, 1871); [ <i>Cardita</i> ] Wood, 1871: 146; <b>Pl.3, figs 23, 24</b>
<i>Venericor planicosta planicosta</i> (Lamarck, 1806); C.& C. pl.10, figs 9,10; B.& B. pl.2, fig.2; [ <i>Cardita</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, figs 14,18
<b>CRASSATELLIDAE</b>
<i>Crassatella</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) <i>sowerbyi</i> Wood, 1871; C.& C. pl.9, fig.16; B.& B. pl.2, fig.4; [ <i>C. compressa</i> ] <i>non</i> . Lam. Dixon: pl.2, fig.2
<i>Crassatella</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) <i>semilaevis</i> Wood, 1871: pl.24, fig.15

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>SPONDYLIDAE</b>													
<i>Spondylus rarispina</i> Deshayes	•												
<b>LUCINIDAE</b>													
<i>Saxolucina</i> cf. <i>proxima</i> (Deshayes)								●					
<i>Monitora elegans</i> (Defrance)					•			●	●	●			
<i>Gonimyrtia galeottiana</i> (Nyst)	●				•			●	●	●			
<i>G. spinulosa</i> (Edwards)											•	•	
<i>Parvilucina pusilla</i> (Deshayes)									•	•			
<i>Pseudomiltha</i> sp.						•?		•					
<i>Divalinga serrata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	●		•			●			●	•			
<b>UNGULINIDAE</b>													
<i>Phlyctiderma</i> sp.1 *									●			●	
<i>P. sp.2</i> *	●												
<i>P. sp.3</i> *										•			
<i>P. puncturata</i> (Glibert)											●	○	
<i>Felaniella elliptica</i> (Lamarck)			•					●	•	•			
<i>F. sp.</i>									•				
<i>Microstagon miliaria</i> (Lamarck)	•												
<i>M. obliqua</i> (Lamarck)	●												
<b>THYASIRIDAE</b>													
<i>Thyasira</i> sp.										•			
<b>ERYCINIDAE</b>													
<i>Erycina brabantica</i> Vincent									•				
<i>E. ruellensis</i> Cossmann	•								●	•			
<i>E. aff. grignonensis</i> Deshayes	•												
<i>E. aff. tenuicula</i> Deshayes							•						
<i>E. aff. trigonularis</i> Deshayes	•												
<i>E. sp.</i>										•			
<b>MONTACUTIDAE</b>													
<i>Laubriereia</i> cf. <i>goodallina</i> Cossmann												•	
<b>SPORTELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Sportella dubia</i> (Deshayes)									●	•			
<i>S. sp.</i>	•												
<i>Anisodonta</i> cf. <i>rugulosa</i> (Deshayes)									•				
<i>Fulcrella sulcatina</i> (Cossmann)	●												
<i>Hindsiella</i> sp.			•										
<b>CHAMIDAE</b>													
<i>Chama selseyensis</i> (Wood)	●	•	•	•	•	●	●	●?					
<i>C. subgigas</i> (d'Orbigny)					•			○					
<i>C. calcarata</i> Lamarck									●	•			
<i>C. papyracea</i> Deshayes,									○				
<b>CARDITIDAE</b>													
<i>Miodomeris modica</i> (Deshayes)	•												
" <i>Pleuromeris</i> " aff. <i>cuneata</i> (Cossmann) *									•	●		●	
" <i>P.</i> " aff. <i>decussata</i> (Lamarck) *												•	
<i>Glans</i> sp.												•	
<i>Claibornicardia obovata</i> (Wood)	●			●	•		●	•	•?				
<i>Venericardia</i> aff. <i>elegans</i> (Lamarck) *	●		•	●	●		•	●	●	●	●	•	
<i>V. subelegans</i> (Wood)													•
<i>Venericor planicosta</i> (Lamarck)	●	•	•	●	●		•	●	•	●	•?		○
<b>CRASSATELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Crassatella sowerbyi</i> Wood	●		●	•	•	•	•	●					
<i>C. semilaevis</i> Wood	•	•	●					●					

<i>Crassatella (C.) thalavignesi</i> Deshayes, 1857; C. & P.1: pl.29, 96-2
<i>Crassatella (C.)</i> aff. <i>sinuosa</i> Deshayes, 1824*; [ <i>C. sinuosa</i> ] non Desh. Wood, 1871: pl.23, fig.3
<i>Bathytormus hemileius</i> (Wood, 1871); [ <i>Crassatella grignonensis</i> ] non Desh. Wood, 1871: pl.23, fig.8; [ <i>C. compressa</i> ] non Lam. C. & C. pl.9, figs 9,10
<i>Crassatina (Chattonia)</i> aff. <i>aequalis</i> (Wood, 1871)*
<b>CARDIIDAE</b>
<i>Nemocardium (N.) parile</i> (Deshayes, 1858); C. & P.1: pl.19, 72-6; Glibert 1936: pl.4, fig.13; Tremlett, 1950: pl.15, fig.6
<i>Nemocardium (N.) brabanticum brabanticum</i> Glibert, 1933
<i>Nemocardium (N.) brabanticum superbum</i> Tremlett, 1950: pl.17, fig.10,11; B. & B. pl.2, fig.3; [ <i>Cardium semigranulatum</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.20
<i>Nemocardium (N.)</i> aff. <i>honi</i> (Nyst, 1862)*; [ <i>Protocardium selseiense</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Vepricardium asperulum</i> (Lamarck, 1805); [ <i>Cardium</i> ] Tremlett, 1950: pl.18, fig.18; [ <i>C. alternatum</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.14; cf. [ <i>C. cossmanni</i> ] Vincent, 1882]
<i>Orthocardium porulosum porulosum</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); C. & C. pl.12, fig.13; [ <i>Cardium (O.)</i> ] Tremlett, 1950: pl.19, fig.22
<i>Orthocardium porulosum keeni</i> (Glibert, 1936); [ <i>Laevicardium (Trachycardium)</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl.4, fig.12
<b>MACTRIDAE</b>
<i>Spisula (Eomactra) semisulcata</i> (Lamarck, 1805); Glibert 1936: pl.5, fig.8; [ <i>Mactra</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.10; C. & P.1: pl.4, 29-1
<i>Spisula (Eomactra) compressa</i> (Deshayes, 1830); [ <i>Mactra</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.3; C. & P.1: pl.5, 29-7
<b>SOLENIIDAE</b>
<i>Solena (Eosolen) plagiaulax</i> (Cossmann, 1886); B. & B. pl.1, fig.12; [ <i>Solen (Solena)</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.2, 11-5; [ <i>Solen obliquus</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.1;
<i>Solena (Eosolen) dixonii</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1844); [ <i>Solen</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.23
<b>CULTELLIDAE</b>
<i>Cultellus</i> cf. <i>affinis</i> (J. Sowerby, 1812) cf. C. & C. pl.14, fig.2
<b>TELLINIDAE</b>
<i>Tellina (Tellinella) canaliculata</i> Edwards, 1847: pl.22, fig.5; Dixon: pl.2, fig.22; C. & P.1: pl.5, 35-4
<i>Cyclotellina lamellosa</i> (Deshayes, 1825); [ <i>Tellina (C.)</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.7, 35-40; Edwards, 1847: pl.23, fig.4
<i>Arcopagia (A.) plagia</i> (Edwards, 1847): pl.23, fig.3; [ <i>Tellina</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.5; B. & B. pl.2, fig.6
<i>Arcopagia (A.)</i> cf. <i>parisiensis</i> (Salisbury, 1934); cf. [ <i>A. nitidula</i> (Desh.)] non Dunker. C. & P.1: pl.7, 36-7
<i>Arcopagia (A.)</i> sp. *; [ <i>Tellina obliquata</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Arcopagia (Macallopsis) craticula</i> (J. de C. Sowerby in Dixon, 1850); [ <i>Tellina</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.4; [ <i>T. scalaroides</i> ] non Lam. Newton, 1891
<i>Arcopagia (Bertinella) pseudodonacialis</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); [ <i>Tellina donacialis</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, figs 8,9; C. & P.1: pl.6, 35-18; B. & B. pl.2, fig.5
<i>Arcopagia (Bertinella) textilis</i> (Edwards, 1847); [ <i>Tellina</i> ] Edwards, 1847: pl.22, fig.3; Dixon: pl.3, fig.1; [ <i>Angulus</i> ] Glibert 1936: 162, fig.67, pl.6, fig.2
<i>Arcopagia (Bertinella)</i> cf. <i>corneola</i> Lamarck, (1806); cf. [ <i>T. (Peronidia)</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.6, 35-11
" <i>Arcopagia</i> " <i>rhomboidalis</i> (Edwards, 1847); [ <i>Tellina</i> ] Edwards, 1847: pl.10, fig.3 [ <i>T. (Macallopsis)</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl.6, fig.5
<i>Elliptotellina tellinella</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>Tellina (E.)</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.5, 35-7
<i>Oudardia reflexa</i> (Edwards, 1847); [ <i>Tellina</i> ] Edwards, 1847: pl.10, fig.3
<b>PSAMMOBIIDAE</b>
<i>Macrosolen hollowaysii</i> (J. Sowerby, 1817); C. & C. pl.15, fig.6-8; B. & B. pl.3, fig.9; [ <i>Sanguinolaria</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.6
<i>Psammotoena</i> aff. <i>constrictiuscula</i> (Vincent, 1929)*
<b>SEMELIDAE</b>
<i>Abra</i> cf. <i>deshayesi</i> (Bosquet, 1864); cf. C. & P.1: pl.5, 31-9; Glibert 1936:158, fig.65; [ <i>Syndosmya soror</i> ] Newton, 1891 <i>nom.nud.</i>
<i>Abra</i> cf. <i>recluzii</i> (Deshayes, 1857); cf. C. & P.1: pl.5, 31-2; Glibert 1936:159, fig.66
<b>SOLECURTIDAE</b>
<i>Solecurtus deshayesi</i> des Moulins, 1832; [ <i>Solenocurtus deshayesi</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.2, 14-1; [ <i>Solenocurtus parisiensis</i> ] Dixon: pl.2, fig.24
<b>ARCTICIDAE</b>
<i>Petalocardia pectinifera</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1823); [ <i>Miocardia pectinifera</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.16, 66-1; [ <i>Veniella</i> ] Glibert, 1936: pl.3, fig.8; <b>Pl.2, figs 13-17</b>
<b>KELLIPELLIDAE</b>
<i>Lutetia parisiensis</i> Deshayes, 1857; C. & P.1: pl.33, 100-2; Glibert 1936: 93, fig.36
<i>Lutetia deficiens</i> Cossmann, 1885; C. & P.1: pl.33, 100-3
<b>TRAPEZIIDAE</b>
<i>Straelenotrapezium brochii</i> (DeFrance, 1828); [ <i>Cypricardia oblonga</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.18; [ <i>Trapezium parisiense</i> (Desh.)] Newton, 1891
<b>CORBICULIDAE</b>
<i>Polymesoda compressa</i> (Deshayes & Milne-Edwards, 1835); [ <i>Cyrena</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.13, 57-6; [ <i>C. charpentieri</i> ] Newton, 1891
<b>VENERIDAE</b>
<i>Callocardia (Nitidavenus) nitidula</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>Meretrix</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.11, 50-21; [ <i>Aphrodina</i> ] B. & B. pl.3, fig.4; [ <i>Cytherea lucida</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.6
<i>Meroena polita</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>Sunetta</i> ] C. & P.1: pl.12, 51-2; [ <i>Cytherea trigonula</i> ] Dixon: pl.3, fig.2

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<i>Crassatella thalavignesi</i> Deshayes	•				•								
<i>C. aff. sinuosa</i> Deshayes		•	•					o					
<i>Bathytormus hemileius</i> (Wood)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Crassatina aff. aequalis</i> (Wood) *					•			●	●	●	●		
<b>CARDIIDAE</b>													
<i>Nemocardium parile</i> (Deshayes)									●	●	●	•	•
<i>N. brabanticum brabanticum</i> Glibert	●												
<i>N. brabanticum superbum</i> Tremlett				•?	●	•		●					
<i>N. aff. honi</i> (Nyst) *									●	●	•		
<i>Vepricardium asperulum</i> (Lamarck)	•				•			●	●	●	●	•	•
<i>Orthocardium porulosum</i> (Solander) s.s.	●			•	•	●		●	●	●	●		
<i>O. porulosum keeni</i> (Glibert)									•				
<b>MACTRIDAE</b>													
<i>Spisula semisulcata</i> (Lamarck)	•		•		•			●?					
<i>S. compressa</i> (Deshayes)									•				
<b>SOLENIIDAE</b>													
<i>Solena plagiulax</i> (Cossmann)	●	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	●	●	•	•	
<i>S. dixonii</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)	•								●	●			
<b>CULTELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Cultellus cf. affinis</i> (J. Sowerby)											●	●	
<b>TELLINIDAE</b>													
<i>Tellina canaliculata</i> Edwards	●				•			●	●	●			
<i>Cyclotellina lamellosa</i> (Deshayes)			•										
<i>Arcopagia plagia</i> (Edwards)	●	•	•	●	●		●	●	●	●			•
<i>A. cf. parisiensis</i> (Salisbury)	●						•						
<i>A. sp. *</i>									o			o	
<i>A. craticula</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)						•		●?	●	●			
<i>A. pseudodonacialis</i> (d'Orbigny)	●				•				•				
<i>A. textilis</i> (Edwards)											●		•
<i>A. cf. corneola</i> (Lamarck)	•		•										
" <i>A.</i> " <i>rhomboidalis</i> (Edwards)									●	●			
<i>Elliplotellina tellinella</i> (Lamarck)	●			•									
<i>Oudardia reflexa</i> (Edwards)	●?								•	●			
<b>PSAMMOBIIDAE</b>													
<i>Macrosolen hollowaysii</i> (J. Sowerby)	●			•			•		●	●			
<i>Psammotoena aff. constrictuscula</i> (Vincent) *									●	●			
<b>SEMELIDAE</b>													
<i>Abra cf. deshayesi</i> (Bosquet)					•		•		●	●			
<i>A. cf. reclusii</i> (Deshayes)				•									
<b>SOLECURTIDAE</b>													
<i>Solecortus deshayesii</i> des Moulins											•		
<b>ARCTICIDAE</b>													
<i>Petalocardia pectenifera</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)								•	●	●			
<b>KELLIPELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Lutetia parisiensis</i> Deshayes			•				•						
<i>L. deficiens</i> Cossmann							●	●	●	●	●	●	
<b>TRAPEZIIDAE</b>													
<i>Straelenotrapezium brochii</i> (Defrance)	•												
<b>CORBICULIDAE</b>													
<i>Polymesoda compressa</i> (Desh. & Milne-Edwards)	•						•						
<b>VENERIDAE</b>													
<i>Callocardia nitidula</i> (Lamarck)	●	•		•			•						
<i>Meroena polita</i> (Lamarck)	•	•	●	•	●	•		●					



<i>Tivelina striatula</i> (Deshayes, 1824); [ <i>Meretrix</i> (T.)] C. & P. 1: pl. 11, 50-30; [ <i>Cytherea</i> ] Dixon: pl. 2, fig. 16
<i>Pitar</i> ( <i>Calpitaria</i> ) <i>parisiensis</i> (Deshayes, 1858); Tremlett, 1953: pl. 9, figs 34, 35; [ <i>Meretrix</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 10, 50-7; [ <i>Cytherea nitidula</i> ] Dixon: pl. 3, fig. 13
<i>Pitar</i> ( <i>Calpitaria</i> ) <i>sulcatarius</i> (Deshayes, 1825); [ <i>Meretrix</i> ( <i>Pitaria</i> )] C. & P. 1: pl. 10, 50-6; [ <i>Calpitaria</i> ] C. & C. pl. 13, fig. 1-3
<i>Pitar</i> ( <i>Calpitaria</i> ) <i>praelongus</i> Tremlett, 1953: pl. 10, fig. 42
<i>Pitar</i> ( <i>Calpitaria</i> ) <i>transversus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby, 1823); Tremlett, 1953: pl. 11, fig. 47
<i>Pitar</i> ( <i>Calpitaria</i> ) <i>selseiensis</i> Tremlett, 1953: pl. 10, fig. 44
<i>Macrocallista laevigata</i> (Lamarck, 1806); C. & C. pl. 12, fig. 1-3; [ <i>Pitaria</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl. 5, fig. 4; [ <i>Costacallista</i> ] Tremlett, 1953: pl. 2, figs 16-17
<i>Macrocallista</i> cf. <i>suberycinoides</i> (Deshayes, 1825); [ <i>Cytherea</i> ] Dixon: pl. 2, fig. 15; [ <i>Costacallista</i> ] Tremlett, 1953: pl. 3, fig. 18; B. & B. pl. 1, fig. 11
<i>Clementia</i> cf. <i>deshayesi</i> Cossmann, 1886; cf. C. & P. 1: pl. 12, 54-1
<i>Psathura fragilis</i> (Lamarck, 1805); C. & P. 1: pl. 12, 56-1
<b>MYIDAE</b>
<i>Sphenia passyana</i> Deshayes, 1857; C. & P. 1: pl. 2, 18-1
<i>Sphenia radiatula</i> Cossmann, 1882; C. & P. 1: pl. 2, 18-6
<b>CORBULIDAE</b>
<i>Corbula</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) <i>rugosella</i> Glibert & Van de Poel, 1966; Glibert & Van de Poel, 1971: pl. 3, fig. 5; [ <i>C. rugosa</i> ] non Lam. Lowry et al., 1866: pl. 2
<i>Corbula</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) <i>brabantica</i> Vincent, 1922: 100, figs 11-12; Glibert, 1985: pl. 4, fig. 1; <b>Pl. 2, figs 21, 22</b>
<i>Corbula</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) cf. <i>rugosa</i> (Lamarck, 1806); cf. C. & P. 1: pl. 3, 20-17
<i>Bicorbula gallica</i> (Lamarck, 1806); C. & C. pl. 14, figs 16-18; B. & B. pl. 3, fig. 5; [ <i>Corbula</i> ] Dixon: pl. 2, fig. 11; [ <i>Aloidis</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl. 7, fig. 6
<i>Varicorbula</i> cf. <i>wemmelensis</i> (Vincent, 1922); [ <i>Corbula</i> ] Vincent, 1922: 99, figs 8-10; <b>Pl. 2, figs 18-20</b>
<i>Caryocorbula striatina</i> (Deshayes, 1857); [ <i>Corbula</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 3, 20-13
<i>Caryocorbula pixidicula</i> (Deshayes, 1857); [ <i>Corbula</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 3, 20-14; [ <i>Aloidis</i> ] Glibert, 1936: pl. 7, fig. 4
<i>Caryocorbula plicata</i> (Wrigley, 1925); C. & C. pl. 14, figs 7-9
<i>Caestocorbula</i> ( <i>C.</i> ) aff. <i>costata</i> (J. Sowerby, 1818) *
<i>Caestocorbula</i> ( <i>Ficusocorbula</i> ) <i>ficus</i> (Solander in Brander, 1766); [ <i>Aloidis</i> ] Glibert 1936: pl. 7, fig. 3; [ <i>Corbula</i> ] C. & C. pl. 14, fig. 15
<b>GASTROCHAENIDAE</b>
<i>Gastrochaena</i> ( <i>G.</i> ) <i>ampullaria</i> (Lamarck, 1806); [ <i>Gastrochoena</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 1, 3-4; [ <i>G. corallium</i> ] J. de C. Sowerby, 1850] Dixon: pl. 2, fig. 27
<i>Gastrochaena</i> ( <i>G.</i> ) <i>bipartita</i> (Watelet, 1853); [ <i>Gastrochoena</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 1, 3-3
<b>HIATELLIDAE</b>
<i>Panopea intermedia</i> (J. Sowerby, 1814); C. & C. pl. 16, fig. 5; B. & B. pl. 3, fig. 8; [ <i>Panopaea corrugata</i> ] Dixon: pl. 2, fig. 12
<b>PHOLADIDAE</b>
<i>Cyrtopleura levesquei</i> (Watelet, 1851); [ <i>Barnea</i> ] C. & P. 1: pl. 1, 7-1; [ <i>B. cingulata</i> ] Stinton, 1963: pl. 8, fig. 6; [ <i>Pholas orbignyana</i> ] Levesque nom. nud.
<b>TEREDINIDAE</b>
<i>Teredo</i> ( <i>Nausitora</i> ) sp. * [pallets]
<i>Bankia</i> sp. * [pallets & tubes]
teredinid spp. indet. [valves & tubes]
<b>LYONSIIDAE</b>
<i>Neaeroporomya argentea</i> (Lamarck, 1806); C. & P. 1: pl. 4, 26-1; Glibert 1936: 201, fig. 71
<b>THRACIDAE</b>
<i>Thracia sulcata</i> J. de C. Sowerby, 1844; Glibert 1936: pl. 7, fig. 9
<i>Thracia</i> sp. *
<b>CLAVAGELLIDAE</b>
<i>Clavagella</i> ( <i>Stirpulina</i> ) <i>coronata</i> Deshayes, 1824; Dixon: pl. 2, figs 17, 19; C. & P. 1: pl. 1, 1-2
<b>PANDORIDAE</b>
<i>Pandora</i> ( <i>Pandorella</i> ) <i>defrancii</i> Deshayes, 1824; C. & P. 1: pl. 4, 23-1
<b>CUSPIDARIIDAE</b>
<i>Cuspidaria</i> sp. *; [ <i>Neaera filigera</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom. nud.
<i>Cardiomya</i> sp. *; [ <i>Neaera callista</i> ] Newton, 1891 nom. nud.
<b>VERTICORDIIDAE</b>
<i>Verticordia parisiensis</i> Deshayes, 1856; C. & P. 1: pl. 20, 75-1
<b>Scaphopoda</b>
<b>DENTALIIDAE</b>
<i>Antalis</i> cf. <i>pseudoantalis</i> (Lamarck, 1818); cf. [ <i>Dentalium</i> ] C. & P. 2: pl. 1, 1-11; [ <i>D. striatum</i> , <i>D. acuticosta</i> ] Dixon: pl. 7, figs 1, 3a, 16; B. & B. pl. 1, fig. 7



	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<i>Tivelina striatula</i> (Deshayes)		●	●		•	●	●	●					
<i>Pitar parisiensis</i> (Deshayes)	●?		•	●	•	•		•	●				
<i>P. sulcatarius</i> (Deshayes)	●			•	●								
<i>P. praelongus</i> Tremlett									●	●	●	●	●
<i>P. transversus</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											○		
<i>P. selseiensis</i> Tremlett									○				
<i>Macrocallista laevigata</i> (Lamarck)	•		•		●	●		●					
<i>M. cf. suberycinoides</i> (Deshayes)									●	●			
<i>Clementia cf. deshayesi</i> Cossmann	•								•				
<i>Psathura fragilis</i> (Lamarck)			●										
<b>MYIDAE</b>													
<i>Sphenia passyana</i> Deshayes			•										
<i>S. radiatula</i> Cossmann									•				
<b>CORBULIDAE</b>													
<i>Corbula rugosella</i> Glibert & Van de Poel	●			●									
<i>C. brabantica</i> Vincent					•				●	•			
<i>C. cf. rugosa</i> (Lamarck)				●									
<i>Bicorbula gallica</i> (Lamarck)	●					●		●	•	•			
<i>Varicorbula cf. wemmelensis</i> (Vincent)									●	●	●	●	●
<i>Caryocorbula striatina</i> (Deshayes)	●		●			●	•	●	●	●			
<i>C. pixidicula</i> (Deshayes)	●	•	•	●	●	•		●	●	●			
<i>C. plicata</i> (Wrigley)											●	●	●
<i>Caestocorbula aff. costata</i> (J. Sowerby) *	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	•	●	●
<i>C. ficus</i> (Solander)						•		●	●	●	•		
<b>GASTROCHAENIDAE</b>													
<i>Gastrochaena ampullaria</i> (Lamarck)	●	•			•		●	•					
<i>G. bipartita</i> (Watelet)										•		•	
<b>HIATELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Panopea intermedia</i> (J. Sowerby)	•								●	●		○	
<b>PHOLADIDAE</b>													
<i>Cyrtopleura levesquei</i> (Watelet)	●												
<b>TEREDINIDAE</b>													
<i>Teredo</i> sp. * [pallets]											•	●	
<i>Bankia</i> sp. * [pallets & tubes]											•	•	
teredinid spp. indet. [valves & tubes]				•	●		•		•	●	●	●	
<b>LYONSIIDAE</b>													
<i>Neaeroporomya argentea</i> (Lamarck)				•	•				●	●			
<b>THRACIIDAE</b>													
<i>Thracia sulcata</i> (J. de C. Sowerby)											●	•?	
<i>Thracia</i> sp. *	•												
<b>CLAVAGELLIDAE</b>													
<i>Clavagella coronata</i> Deshayes								•	●	●	●		
<b>PANDORIDAE</b>													
<i>Pandora defrancii</i> Deshayes												•?	
<b>CUSPIDARIIDAE</b>													
<i>Cuspidaria</i> sp. *										•?		•	
<i>Cardiomya</i> sp. *											•		
<b>VERTICORDIIDAE</b>													
<i>Verticordia parisiensis</i> Deshayes										•		•	
<b>Scaphopoda</b>													
<b>DENTALIIDAE</b>													
<i>Antalis cf. pseudoantalis</i> (Lamarck) aggr.	●	●?	•	●	●	•	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

<b>FUSTIARIIDAE</b>
<i>Fustiaria (F.) subburnea</i> (d'Orbigny, 1850); [ <i>Dentalium (F.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.1, 1-20; [ <i>F. circinata</i> ] non G. B. Sby, Newton, 1891
<i>Fustiaria (Pseudantalis) cf. fissura</i> (Lamarck, 1818); cf. [ <i>Dentalium (F.)</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.1, 1-17
<i>Fustiaria (Pseudantalis) cf. lucida</i> (Deshayes, 1861); [ <i>Dentalium nitens</i> ] non J. Sowerby. Dixon: pl.7, fig.3
<i>Fustiaria (Pseudantalis) ? sp.</i>
<b>GADILINIDAE</b>
<i>Lobantale duplex</i> (Defrance, 1819); C.& P.2: pl.1, 1-6
<i>Episiphon ? sp.</i> [ <i>Dentalium sp.</i> ] Glibert 1938:155
<b>SIPHONODONTALIIDAE</b>
<i>Siphonodentalium aff. nitidum</i> (Deshayes, 1861) *
<b>Cephalopoda</b>
<b>HERCOGLOSSIDAE</b>
<i>Cimomia cf. imperialis</i> (J. Sowerby, 1812); C.& C. pl.28, fig.12
<b>ATURIIDAE</b>
<i>Aturia ziczac</i> (J. Sowerby, 1812); [ <i>Nautilus</i> ] Dixon: pl.8, fig.19
<b>VASSEURIIDAE</b>
<i>Vasseuria occidentalis</i> Munier-Chalmas, 1880; Curry, 1955: 114, figs 1-5; <b>Pl.3, figs 25, 26</b>
<b>BELOPTERIDAE</b>
<i>Beloptera belemnioidea</i> de Blainville, 1825; [ <i>B. belemnioidea</i> ] Dixon pl.9, fig.18; C.& P.2: pl.61, 3-1
<b>SEPIIDAE</b>
<i>Belosaepia sepioidea</i> (de Blainville, 1825); C.& C. pl.28, fig.7; [ <i>Belosepia</i> ] C.& P.2: pl.60, 2-1 (Céphalopodes)

	E. Selsey			Bracklesham Bay									
	SL1	SL2	SL3	S1	S2	F11	S4ii	S4iii	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9
<b>FUSTIARIIDAE</b>													
<i>Fustiaria subeburnea</i> (d'Orbigny)								●	●	●			
<i>F. cf. fissura</i> (Lamarck)						●		●	●	●			
<i>F. cf. lucida</i> (Deshayes)								●					
<i>F. sp.</i>	●												
<b>GADILINIDAE</b>													
<i>Lobantale duplex</i> (Defrance)	●												
<i>Episiphon?</i> sp.									●	●			
<b>SIPHONODONTALIIDAE</b>													
<i>Siphonodentalium aff. nitidum</i> (Deshayes) *	●			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Cephalopoda</b>													
<b>HERCOGLOSSIDAE</b>													
<i>Cimomia cf. imperialis</i> (J. Sowerby)									●	●		●	●
<b>ATURIIDAE</b>													
<i>Aturia ziczac</i> (J. Sowerby)												●	
<b>VASSEURIIDAE</b>													
<i>Vasseuria occidentalis</i> Munier-Chalmas										●	●	●	
<b>BELOPTERIDAE</b>													
<i>Beloptera belemnoidea</i> de Blainville										●	●		
<b>SEPIIDAE</b>													
<i>Belosaepia sepioidea</i> (de Blainville)								●	●	●	●	●	●