

that these fossil and petrified shells are the same as those of the sea ; they are marked with the same articulations ; and in the glossopetri, and other teeth of fishes, which are sometimes found adhering to the jaw-bone, the teeth of the fish are remarked to be smooth and worn at the extremities, and that they have been made use of when the animals were alive.

Almost every where on land we meet with fossil-shells, and of those of the same kind, some are small, others large, some young, others old ; some imperfect, others extremely perfect ; and we likewise sometimes see the young ones adhering to the old.

The shell-fish called *purpura* has a long tongue, the extremity of which is bony, and so sharp, that it pierces the shells of other fish ; by which means it draws nutriment from them. Shells pierced in this manner are frequently found in the earth, which is an incontestible proof that they formerly inclosed living fish, and existed in those parts where there were the *Purpura*.

The obelisks of St. Peter's at Rome, according to John of Latran, were said to come from the pyramids of Egypt ; they are of red granite, which is a kind of rock-stone, and, as
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