

entirely made up of the cases of the caddis-worm (*Indusia tubulata*), cemented together by calcareo-silicious matter. This specimen, which was in the cabinet of Faujas St. Fond, displays the characters of this remarkable concrete: it consists of the tubes or cases of the larva of a species of *phryganea*; similar remains have been mentioned as occurring in abundance in the alluvial silt of Lewes Levels (page 45). The tubes are formed by the adhesion of shells to the outer surface of the silken case secreted by the insect; these cases are abandoned by the animal when its metamorphosis is completed, and groups of them may be seen in ditches or lakes. In the fossil they have been cemented by calcareous infiltration into a stone, so hard as to be employed for building. The attached shells are so minute, that more than a hundred are affixed to one tube, and the space of a cubic inch often includes ten or twelve tubes. If, says Mr. Scrope, we consider that repeated strata, of five or six feet in thickness, almost entirely composed of these tubes, once extended over the whole plain of the Limagne, occupying a surface of many hundred square miles, we may have some idea of the countless myriads of minute beings which lived and died within the bosom of that ancient lake. In the limestone, associated with land and fresh-water shells, and remains of vegetables, are bones of the palæotherium, anoplotherium, lagomys, martin, dog, rat, tortoise, crocodile, serpent, and birds, and in which