(Tab. 50, fig. 3) is not unusual in the English white chalk, and a species of turbinolia (Tab. 50, fig. 1, 2) occurs in the galt. I have several unique specimens of other genera; but the absence of the large madrepores and stony corals is a remarkable fact, and accords with the evidence derived from other sources, to prove that we are examining the profound abyss of an ocean; for the economy of the living corals fits them to live only in waters of moderate depth. It would be tedious to repeat to you the names which naturalists have assigned to the zoophytes of the chalk; let it suffice to observe, that the more delicate forms, as flustra, millepora, cellepora, spongia, alcyonium, &c. are very abundant, particularly in some localities of the Shanklin sand; for instance, the quarries at Faringdon, in Berkshire, which literally swarm with polyparia. The nature of these fossils will be explained in a future lecture. There is a zoophyte, well known to collectors of Sussex pebbles by the name of petrified sea-anemone, from its supposed resemblance to the living actinia (Pl. 6, fig. 8); but the original of this fossil was a very different creature. From an extensive suite of specimens, I have ascertained that it was of a subglobular form, with a central opening, from which numerous tubes radiated; and these are oftentimes exquisitely preserved in flint. The external surface frequently exhibits the remains of crucial spines, similar to those possessed by the recent alcyonia.