

observers. I shall hereafter place before you representations of several of these objects; it is sufficient for the present to have stated the fact, that *entire masses of flint are composed of the fossilized remains of beings*, as wonderful in their structure and organization, as any of the colossal forms of animal existence.\* Some kinds of opal appear to have been formed of the dissolved silicious skeletons of these animalcules, and the more durable forms are seen preserved in it like insects in amber.†

25. CRUSTACEA OF THE CHALK.—Species of several genera of crustacea have been obtained from the Sussex chalk; in some examples I have succeeded in removing the surrounding stone, and exposing the filiform antennæ, the abdominal segments, and the tails of *astacidæ*. In the gault, the crustacea hitherto discovered belong to very small species. I have obtained from Ringmer, near Lewes, specimens which, in the opinion of Dr. Leach, are extinct forms, related to Indian genera. In the Speeton clay of Yorkshire, Professor Phillips has discovered several beautiful species of *astacus*.‡ The Shanklin sands of Kent and Dorsetshire have

\* The vegetable kingdom presents us with forms equally minute. The red colour occasionally observable in the snow at Baffin's Bay, is occasioned by a species of fungus (*uredo nivalis*), a full grown individual of which is but 1-1600th of an inch in diameter; each square inch of the snow is therefore covered by two millions five hundred thousand fungi.—*Bauer*.

† Lyell's Elements of Geology.

‡ *Astacus*, cray-fish.