

shells in relief on one side, and sections of the inclosed remains on the opposite polished surface;\* very few bivalves occur in this limestone, which, from its abundance in Sussex, is commonly known by the name of *Sussex marble*. The Petworth marble, and Bethersden stone of Kent, are extensions of the same beds. In western Sussex, a beautiful marble mottled with green, blue, and grey, occasionally occurs; it is composed of large bivalves (*unio*), interspersed with a few univalves and fragments of bones of reptiles. The Purbeck marble, already described, only differs from that of Sussex in the size of the shells; the paludinæ in that limestone being of a very small species.

49. FOSSIL CYPRIS.—I have stated that the wealden marbles are principally composed of fresh-water shells; but other animal remains enter into their composition, and which, although so minute as to elude common observation, possess a high degree of interest. It has been mentioned that certain crustaceous animals (*cypris*), abundant in fresh-water, having their bodies protected by shells or cases which they shed annually, occur in a fossil state in the tertiary lacustrine deposits (page 249); and I referred to the exhibition of the oxy-hydrogen microscope in illustration of the forms of the living species. The shields of various kinds of these microscopic creatures abound in the wealden clay,†

\* Geology of the South-East of England, p. 184; *ibid.* p. 254.

† Dr. Fitton's Memoir, Pl. XXI. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.