

septaria, and limestones, and entirely fill up the cavities and interstices between the shells in some varieties of Sussex marble. In these specimens of shale from near Lewes, of septaria from Barcombe, and of marble from Laughton, by the aid of a lens, hundreds of the cases or shields of cyprides may be detected. Dr. Fitton, who has investigated the nature of these minute relics with his accustomed acumen, has discriminated several species. These enlarged drawings, from his illustrations, represent a variety in which the shells are studded with tubercles (Tab. 77, figs. 7, 9). The natural size of these objects does not, as you observe in the specimens, exceed that of a pin's head; yet in certain formations, entire layers of stone are composed of their consolidated remains, and they constitute a large proportion of the mass of many beds of Sussex marble.

50. FISHES.—Detached bones, teeth, and rays of fishes of the shark family, and of species allied to the large river-pikes of South America, are very abundant; but rarely any united portions of the skeleton, or scaly covering, are preserved; a circumstance arising from the peculiar nature of the wealden deposits. Strong, thick, enamelled, lozenge-shaped scales, possessing a high polish, and having two processes of attachment, are very abundant in the sandstones, grits, and clays throughout the wealden. In St. Leonard's and Tilgate Forests, the conglomerate contains immense numbers, asso-