

the chalk of Sussex and Wiltshire; and is often found associated with a turbinated zoophyte, apparently of the same genus (*Lign.* 60, fig. 1.). The latter has a shallow central cavity, with a broad smooth margin, a reticulated external surface, and radicle processes proceeding from the base.

CHOANITES FLEXUOSUS (*Lign.* 60, fig. 10.) is cyathiform, and has the margin of the central cavity marked with flexuous indentations (*Foss. South D.* Tab. XV. fig. 1.).

PARAMOUDRA.—This vernacular Irish term was introduced by Dr. Buckland, in his account of some gigantic flints, thus popularly named, that occur in the chalk near Belfast, and also at Whitlingham, near Norwich. These fossils are of an irregular, oblong, spherical, or pyriform shape, having a cavity above, which, in some specimens, extends to the bottom; at the base indications of a pedicle, or process of attachment, are seen; in short, they closely resemble, upon a large scale, some of the funnel-shaped sponges, so frequent in the flints of the South Downs. Their general appearance is represented *Lign.* 59, from Dr. Buckland's illustrations: *b.* is a single specimen, partly imbedded in the chalk, and *c, d.* two of the fossils in contact, the pedicle of the upper lying in the cavity of the lower; but this position appears to be accidental. They are from one to two feet or more in length,