

uncommon in the chalk and flints. This species is inversely conical, or funnel-shaped, and somewhat resembles the cast of the cavity of a Ventriculite, *Lign.* 62, fig. 4. But a little attention will enable the collector to distinguish it. The flint that is moulded in a Ventriculite, is surrounded by the substance of the zoophyte, and if found detached, and all the investing material removed, shows no trace of structure, but simply a surface covered with minute papillæ. The *Ocellaria* is generally included in a flint, and by a slight blow readily separates from the surrounding stone, presenting the appearance of a white calcareous cone, beset with regular cells (*Lign.* 63, fig. 2.); leaving a conical cavity in the flint (*Lign.* 63, fig. 4.), which is covered with corresponding eminences, or papillæ. Upon breaking the cone itself, it is found to consist of the calcareous polyparium, from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness, (*Lign.* 63, fig. 2*a.*), investing a solid nucleus of flint, the surface of which is also dotted with minute points, but not so distinctly as that of the cavity of the outer case. The specific name, *inclusa*, has been given from this character, which, however, is only accidental, for the specimens that are imbedded in chalk, are simply surrounded by the stone. It is the calcareous nature of the polyparium, that renders it so easily separable from the investing flint, while its little cells afford numerous points of attachment, and these remain on the surface of the